61-6014

ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LA IIIE INTERNATIONALE

(ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE ANTICOMMUNISTE)

Bureau Permanent : 13, Rue de la Corraterie

C

4

~~CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ci/cam~~
~~ON 7-17-2001~~
appeal #97-0522

25190

GENÈVE, le June 24th.1930

N° 1123./30
Référence à rappeler dans la réponse

Mr. John Edgar HOOVER
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Div. Four
61-6014
JUL 14

Dear Sir,

We have received from Shanghai the following information on a bolshevist agent who has just left for America to make propaganda ; we think this information may be useful to you.

"George Sokolsky, associate editor of the "Far Eastern Review", Shanghai, left here on June 1st. for a propaganda tour in America, accompanied by a Chinese secretary. He is a Mongoloid-Jew, an American citizen with Bolshevist sympathies, and has done more than any other to impede my work in the Far East.

"So long ago as 1926, the police authorities of the International Settlement, consulted me in regard to his contributions to the local press, without hesitation, I judged his articles to be nothing but subtle Bolshevist propaganda.

"From undeniable sources I am informed that Sokolsky received from Mr.T.V.Soong, the Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government of China (so-called), the sum of fifteen thousand dollars towards his expenses and for the purpose also of misrepresenting the actual facts of the political situation in China and the slandering of my own country."

Sincerely yours,

For the Bureau of the Entente : Th Aubert

(Th. Aubert)
President.

George E Sokolsky

~~Classified by SPIGSL DMS~~
~~Declassify on: [illegible]~~

62-89885-2

P.S. We give you this information unwarranted by us.

RECORDED & INDEXED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL [illegible]
DEPT
Div. One
Div. Four

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Mr. Kelley State Depart 7-17-30

JUL 23 1930

14

RW:KP
~~61-6014-2~~
62-89885-2

25188

JUL [illegible] RECORDED

July 17, 1930

Mr. W. J. Morris,
7233 Kimse Street,
Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received to the effect that George Sokolsky, associate editor of the "Far Eastern Review", Shanghai, is preparing to conduct a propaganda tour in the United States. It is reported that Sokolsky is accompanied by a Chinese secretary, and that his campaign for the purpose of spreading Communist propaganda is being financed by the Nationalist Government of China. Sokolsky is reported to be a Mongoloid-Jew, an American citizen with Communist sympathies, and it is alleged he has been very active in Communist work for a number of years.

Please furnish me with any information which you may be able to obtain concerning George Sokolsky.

Very truly yours,

MAILED
JUL 1[illegible] 1930

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SPIGSKI DMS

227,988

RW

25189

RJ:KP
61-6014-8

July 17,1930

/ - - 99285 - 2

[illegible]

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

There is inclosed herewith, for your information, photostatic copy of a communication dated June 24, 1930, which has been received in the Bureau. If you are in possession of any further information concerning the subject matter of the inclosed communication, I would appreciate being advised accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

Incl.651694

JUL [illegible]

ALL [illegible]
[illegible]
DATE 4/22/83 BY SPIGSKI DMS
227,988

C W 4

Div. Four

JUL 10 1930

July9, 1930.

Memorandum for Mr. Hoover:

William T.

Mrs. Maxwell, War Department, called today on the telephone and stated that she had received the following information from Dr. Aubert, which she thought would be of interest to you.

Dr. George ① Sokolsky Shanghai left Geneva, Switzerland, June first for propaganda tour in American accompanied by Chinese Mangalord-Jew; an American citizen with bolshevic sympathy and has done more than any other to impede the work of the International Entente which is fighting Communism. I judge his contributions to the press to be nothing but propaganda. From confidential sources I am informed that Sokolsky received from Mr. T. V. Swong, the Financial Minister (In Canada ?) of the Chinese Government the sum of $15,000 towards his expenses and for the purpose of misrepresenting actual facts in China.

MO'B

62-89885-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSKLOms
227,988

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-6014

JUL 19 1930

~~61-6014-3~~
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1930 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Four FILE

EJ:KP
~~61-6014-1~~ 97-5-4

Confidential August 1, 1930

RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

4/22/83
SPIGSKI DMS 227,988

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have received your letter of July 26, 1930, and have noted with interest the information set forth therein concerning GEORGE SOKOLSKY.

I wish to thank you for having furnished this information to me.

Very truly yours,

Director.

4/29/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EJ:KP August 5, 1930
~~61-5012-5~~

62-41885-5

AUG 7 1930

Mr. B. P. Burruss, Acting,
Hurley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

25133

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of July 23, 1930, [transmitting copy of a circular from the Entente Internationale Anticommuniste, Geneva, Switzerland,] not concerning the activities of one George Sokolsky. It is noted in your communication that Mrs. Maxwell, of the Army Library, Munitions Bldg., this city, is willing to furnish information concerning radical activities.

Very truly yours,

For the Director,

Assistant Director.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 u/cam
ON 7-11-2001
appeal #97-0522

~~4/25/83~~ SP16SKL Dms
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 227,988

RW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4)

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 28, 1930.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

25184

61-6014

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 ci/cam
ON 7-11-2001
appeal #97-0522

Dear Sir:-

There is attached hereto copy of a circular containing information from the ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE ANTICOMMUNISTE, which appears to have been distributed from Geneva, Switzerland, June 24, 1930, this typewritten copy having been handed to Special Agent J. L. Fallon when he was returning some communistic literature to Mrs. Maxwell of the Army Library, located in the Munitions Building, this city. Mrs. Maxwell advised Agent Fallon that she obtained this information from confidential sources, that she has been long connected with the parties that gave her this information, and could, if the Department so desired, obtain more information and literature of this nature.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Clegg
H. H. CLEGG,
Special Agent in Charge.

JUL 30 1930

RPB:ES
1 Enclosure.

4/25/83
~~Classified by: SPIGSKLDMS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Div. Two

J.E.H.

62-89885-5

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 7 1930

Ack 8-5-30
R.W.

~~61-6014-5~~
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 29 1930 A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Four
FILE

JUL 30 1930

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SPIGSKLDMS
227,988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE ANTICOMMUNISTE , Geneva Switzerland, as fo June 24th 1930 states: 25185

"George Sokolsky, associate editor of the 'FAR EASTERN REVIEW' Shanghai, left, here June first for a propaganda tour of America, accompanied by a Chinese secretary. He is a Mongoloid-Jew, an American citizen with Bolshevist sympathies, and has done more than any other to impede my work in the Far East."

So long ago as 1926, the police authorities of the International Settlement, consulted me in regard to his contributions to the local press, without hesitation I judged his articles to be nothing but subtle Bolshevist Propaganda."

From undiniable sources I am informed that Sokolsky received froj Mr. T.V. Soong, the Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government of China(so-called),the sum of fifteen thousand dollars towards his expenses and for the purpose also of misrepresenting the acutal facts of the political situation in China, slandering of my own country."

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7ci/cgm
ON 3-11-2001
appeal #97-0522

Sincerely yours,
For the Bureau of the Entente:

Th Aubert,
President.

4/25/93
~~Classified by SP1GSK1 DMS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 292986

P.S. WE GIVE YOU THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION UNWARRENTED BY US.

62-89888-5

COPIES DESTROYED
[illegible]

~~61-6014-5~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY

25186

INFORMATION FROM ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE ANTICOMMUNISTE, Geneva, Switzerland,
as of June 24th 1930 states:

"George Sokolsky, associate editor of the "FAR EASTERN REVIEW" Shanghai, left here June first for a propaganda tour of America, accompanied by a Chinese secretary. He is a Mongoloid-Jew, an American citizen with Bolshevist sympathies, and has done more than any other to impede my work in the Far East."

So long ago as 1923, the police authorities of the International Settlement, consulted me in regard to his contributions to the local press, without hesitation I judged his articles to be nothing but subtle Bolshevist Propaganda."

From undiniable sources I am informed that Sokolsky received from Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government of China (so-called), the sum of fifteen thousand dollars towards his expenses and for the purpose also of misrepresenting the actual facts of the political situation in China, slandering of my own country."

Sincerely yours,
For the Bureau of t e ntente:

Th Aubert,
President.

P. S. WE GIVE YOU THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION UNWARRENTED BY US.

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ui/cum~~
~~ON 7-11-2001~~
appeal #97-0522

~~4b5K63~~ ~~SPIGSK10m~~ 227,988

[illegible] [illegible]IED
[illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY ~~DERIVED~~ FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2011

62-[illegible]-6

RM:KP
~~61-6014-6~~

RECORDED

AUG 1 8 1930

~~Confidential~~   August 15, 1930

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 ci/cam
ON 2-18-99
appeal #97-0522

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 17, 1930, requesting information concerning one GEORGE SOKOLSKY, and to your reply dated July 26th.

The Bureau has received information from a strictly confidential source to the effect that Sokolsky is unknown in the national office of the Communist Party and in the district office at New York City. It would appear from the foregoing that Sokolsky is not actively engaged in disseminating Communist propaganda in this country. ~~C~~ (U)

Very truly yours,

Director.

Class 4/25/83

MAILED
AUG 15 1930
P. M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

4/25/83
SPIGSKI
227,982

(U)

60 MAY 23 1949

~~Deport~~ c 10

aug [illegible], 1930 X(u)
New York

George Sokolsky X(u) 61-6014

I investigated the matter of George Sokolsky and find out that this man is not known in Communist Party circles; not in the National office of the C.P. nor in the district office. X(u)

According from the description in your communication of his supposed propaganda tour on behalf of communism in the U.S., I am declined to think that the information you got are not correct. The National government of China will not finance communist propaganda at this time, when it is fighting ~~the~~ against the communists in China, Russia, etc. X(u)

62-88885-6

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS~~ UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT ~~WHERE~~ SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 ci/cam ON 2-18-99~~
appeal #97-0522

RECORDED (u)

AUG 18 1930

[86]

~~61-6014-6~~
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 16 1930 A.M.
FILE
Div. Four
FILE

4/25/83
~~Classified by SPIGSKI DMS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 227,988

File N.

Letter State 8-19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

re: Sokolsky] C

62-89885-7

SEP 19 ... M.

Div. Four

RECORDED

008776 SEP 22 1930

In a conversation with a reporter of a Jewish Daily (Morning Journal) I was told by this reporter (an accidently conversation - I did not learn his name) that George Sokolsky (I reported was on this matter in connection of his ~~pp~~ propaganda tour in the U.S.) is a Jewish nationalist, editor of the "Far Eastern Review" and lived in China for 12 years. He is a New York Jew, an anti-communist and was one of the speakers at a conference of the Political Institute a few weeks ago in Williamstown, Mass. (u)

860] (u)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~4/25/83 Classified by SPIGSKLDMS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 277,988

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/22/83 BY SPIGSKLDMS~~
277,988

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 ci/cmm ON 2-18-99~~
appeal #97-0522

25181

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3-4 1946

____ Director
____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. E. A. Tamm
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Ladd
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Mr. Rosen
✓ Mr. Nichols
____ Mr. Coffey
____ Mr. Tracy

____ Miss Gandy
____ Miss Tomcavage
____ Mr. Lee
____ Mr. Renneberger
____ Records Section
____ Personnel Files
____ Voucher Section
____ ______________
____ ______________

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SP/GSK/Oms
227,988

* * * * * * *

Looks like Al is
getting a little publicity
for himself also

J. S. EGAN
Room 5708, Ext. 540

Room 1403,
370 Lexington Avenue,
New York City

25132

JMM:MW

June 18, 1934

Capt. J. H. Kollins,
Naval Intelligence U
641 Washington St.
New York City

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a copy of a letter received at this office, signed Whitney Dwight Morrow.

This letter indicates that George E. Sokolsky, Frank D. Eldridge and Rodney Gilbert are working for the Japanese Government, and are endeavoring to obtain information about the Fleet in New York waters.

Yours very truly,

J. M. McGrath,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

c/c Div.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-89885-8

61-6014-7X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 SPLGSKIDms
221,988

St. Louis, Mo.
July 22, 1942

Globe Democrat
(Mail Bag Column)
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Editor,

In reading the article by Sokolsky (July 10th) Views of Fascist, if these views represented in this article are meant as the views of loyal Americans, then I would say he walked into Poison Ivy while walking "Beneath the Maples and the Oaks." Articles such as these are most certainly poisonous and can do more harm than 1000 of "our boys" can do good.

The curosities spoken of in this article most certainly do need to be explained and understood but not in the misleading manner he states it. If the Fascist are loyal democratic people (as represented in his article) then we are not fighting for our freedom but against our cause.

We as Americans (naturalized or native born) do believe in democracy and freedom for all people (no special race) freedom of speech, freedom of press, but not to the extent of Fascist lies and propaganda, which is represented in this article.

Some time ago it was stated that Roosevelt is an 8th cousin of Churchill. I can't help but wonder if Sokilsky, Dickstein (my representative in Congress) and Judas Iscoriota (the Jew that sold Jesus Christ) are of the same family tree.

Signed by - Jasper Stallone

I ENCLO.

F B I
2 AUG 18 194

10, 1942.

Sokolsky Defines View of Fascist

CRITIC ASSERTS False Cry Is Raised at Display of Love of Country, Private Enterprise, Constitutional Government

By **GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.**

IT was back on the Fourth of July, celebrated quietly without fireworks and excitement, that I walked beneath the maples and oaks, ruminating on the curiosities of the present scene—curiosities that need to be understood and explained.

If you believe in the Constitution, in the balance of power among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government; if you believe that Congress shall peform its functions in accordance with constitutional provision—then you are a Fascist.

But if you believe in administrative law, in the assumption of judicial and legislative, as well as executive authority by administrative offices, boards, bureaus, etc.—then you are a follower of democracy.

LOVE OF COUNTRY

If you believe ardently in your own country, its soil, its flag, its traditions, its history; if you love it ardently to the exclusion of every other country on earth—then you are a Fascist.

But if you are an internation-

party in power should be permanently in power; if you believe that its adherents and votaries should devote themselves to stealing the apparatus of the party in opposition; if you believe that officials on the public pay roll should devote themselves to political campaigning—then you are a sanctified believer in democracy.

OPEN DISCUSSION

If you believe that all public questions should be publicly discussed pro and con on an intellectual plane with a full display of the facts as they are available and an open critique of men and events—then you are a Fascist.

But if you devote yourself to smearing those who differ with you, defaming them, denouncing them, lying about them, drawing false conclusions from trivial incidents and trifling phrases, misquoting them, abusing their intellects and denying their integrity—then, forsooth, you are a paragon of democracy.

If you go through life playing fair, meeting your neighbors on a decent basis, asking no impertinent questions and generally minding your own business about matters that do not concern you, following the Golden Rule of live and let live without too much of a to-do about it—then you are a Fascist.

CLASS DISTINCTION

But if you shriek that the world is full of class and race and religious distinctions and discriminations; if you devote yourself to stimulating hate and interest in hatred; if you frighten certain groups of citizens by calling them minorities and making them so self-conscious that they begin to suffer an inferiority that they never felt before—then you are a follower, pursuer and prophet of democracy.

All this and more occurred to me on the Fourth of July and I could not help thinking of very simple men who met on that day in a world as sad as ours but full of hope and ambition, who wrote that paragraph of the Declaration of Independence which begins with the words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident * * *" Read that paragraph or read the entire Declaration—and ask yourself whether those who shout men down with the constant cry of "Fascist!" are not in reality seeking to destroy what those men created.

---

sion of the 1938 "purge," in which the President campaigned against Democrats he considered too conservative.

This year, of course, there could be only one major issue—support of the administration's foreign policy. And since Pearl Harbor there have been few legislators who have raised their voices against that policy.

The present intention of the President apparently is to take no active part in any campaign to unseat pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists—again with a possible excep-

ENCLOSURE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

HMK:VGG

November 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: GEORGE SOKOLSKY, Columnist,
New York Sun

By reference from the office of Mr. Oscar Cox of the Department I interviewed Mr. Andrew W. Loebl, 19 East 88th Street, New York City, who is presently in Washington employed by the Lend-Lease Administration. Mr. Loebl had called at the office of Mr. Cox previously on November 12, 1942, but was unable to take the time for an interview at that time after being referred from the office of Mr. Cox.

Mr. Loebl stated he merely wanted to report a "rumor" which had come to his attention some years ago concerning George Sokolsky, a columnist with the New York Sun, who is very anti-Administration and who has been very strongly attacking the Administration in his column. Mr. Loebl stated that fifteen or twenty years ago Sokolsky worked somewhere in China for a newspaper, at which time he married a Chinese woman and had one child by that marriage. Mr. Loebl stated that he first met Sokolsky about ten years ago when they resided near each other in New York City and that at that time it was common gossip that Sokolsky had been "kicked out of China for being on the Japanese payroll".

Mr. Loebl had no additional information in this regard and stated he had no idea concerning the reliability of this "rumor".

I thanked Mr. Loebl for calling this matter to our attention.

Respectfully,

Harry M. Kimball

COPIES DESTROYED
NOV 24 1964 96

62-89885-10

RECORDED
INDEXED

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS

59 DEC 26 1942

19 NOV 30 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK (23)

TRAFALGAR 4-2786

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/22/83 BY SP1GSKI
227,988

February 16, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thank you so much for your kind letter of January 31.

I must tell you that I enjoy the opportunity to speak well of your work which I find is of the highest order because you have not used great power for unworthy causes or to hurt innocent, even if mistaken, individuals. You do not have enough competitors in this respect.

I hope that some time when you are in New York I may have the opportunity to meet you.

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:HP

65-43989
61-6624

62-87885-111

RECORDED

F B I
35 FEB 28 1944

55 MAR 10 1944

GLC:mr
RECORDED ~~61-6014-9~~
62-[illegible]-12

March 22, 1944

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Saint Louis, 15, Missouri

Dear Mr. Dirhold:

Your recent communication, with enclosure, is before me for acknowledgment.

The content of your communication and enclosure has been reviewed with care and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to volunteer your comments and observations in this regard.

In the event you obtain any information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Saint Louis Field Division which is located at 423 United States Court House and Custom House Building, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Candy

MAILED 10
MAR 23 1944 P.M.

4/22/83 SP16SK/Oms
227,988

MAR 22 5 05 PM '44

pies of this letter sent

J. Edgar Hoover
Harrison E. Spangler
Sam Rayburn
G. E. Sokolsky
St. Louis Globe Democrat
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Mar. 7, 1944.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

George Sokolsky

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a clipping from the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Monday morning, March 6, 1944, of a syndicated article by G. E. Sokolsky. The article speaks for itself and while it is characteristic of his daily gospel of disunity it is by no means the most vicious.

I believe your department could render another great public service if it would investigate the motives of this man who day after day, month after month, in war time, expounds the doctrine of hatred between the administration and the people.

How can the war effort reach the maximum -- how can the masses feel safe to buy war bonds and send their sons into battle when this man daily writes, and newspapers print these treasonable articles.

I would be highly appreciative if you would inform me if he is still a paid propagandist of the N.A.M. or is he now serving in that capacity for the Republican National Committee. Is he a Communist, a Bundist, an America Firster or is he just an instrument of the many Anti-New Deal Newspapers?

Freedom of press and speech is our heritage, but I feel that this "paid propagandist" has abused that great privilege to the point of downright treason, and that many persons, in war time, have been imprisoned for acts less subversive than his.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

St. Louis 15, Missouri

n.d.

attached
ENCL B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSKLOmS
227,988 b6
b7C

(2)

P.S. Let me respectfully urge your good office to check Sokolsky's writings for the last twelve months, as it appeared in the Globe Democrat, and see for yourself how thoroughly he has sowed the poisonous seeds of discontent. If time permits, will you be kind enough to reply?

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RECORDED
INDEXED

~~66-6044-9~~

EX-6

F B I
27 MAR 10 1944

ack
3-27-44
PRC

93

United States. It had been rumored for sometime that some Chinese group was "after him," but nothing definite was known about who constituted the group.

On his way to the United States, Sok stopped off in Tokyo for a "conference" with high Japanese officials about conditions in China. Later it was rumored in Shanghai that a group of Chinese financiers had paid Sok a considerable sum to conduct a propaganda paving the way for an American loan, but that Sok had stopped off in Tokyo and the Japanese had "talked him out of it." At any rate Sok's writings soon displayed a distinct bias in favor of Japan. According to a confidential report written by Henry W Kinney, propagandist for the South Manchuria Railway, dealing with the status of American opinion following Japan's seizure of Manchuria and the bloody Japanese intervention at Shanghai in 1932, Sokolsky was listed as one of Japan's chief supporters among American writers and lecturers. Most of Sok's articles and lectures, following the Manchurian "incident" advised the Chinese to forget about Manchuria and permit the Japanese to rule the territory "for a time." Or, he argued, if Japan had not gone into Manchuria and Inner Mongolia the Soviet Union would have done so and "Japan would have found herself choking in the sinewy arms of the Russian bear." In a recent article in his column in the New York Herald-Tribune Sok argued that it was impossible to frighten Japan with an economic boycott. Also he asked, "What had Japan done, that others have not done, and why should the morality of nations change just at the moment when Japan can take advantage of imperialism. . . . So to most Japanese it would appear that international morality was changed for the purpose of depriving Japan of the advantage of enriching herself at China's expense. . . ."

Sok Highly Paid by NAM

For the past half dozen years, Sokolsky has devoted his chief talents to a solution of the problems of capital and labor. He wrote one book on the subject, "Labor's Fight for Power," which infuriated most of the labor leaders and apparently contributed little toward a solution of the problem. In his lectures and writings he dealt expansively with his experiences in Russia and China and made much of his supposed knowledge of radicalism and revolution "from the inside."

In the course of an article in the Herald-Tribune early in the present year, Sok wrote, "After I returned from China to this country it seemed to me that too many people were talking about the revolution around the corner. . . . I knew revolution. . . . I knew what angry people looked like. . . . So I wrote a piece, 'Will Revolution Come?' and The Atlantic Monthly printed it, and I found myself in a new career. . . . Then I sensed that the real problem that faced the United States was the handling of labor. . . . So I got Ellery Sedgwick, of The Atlantic, to let me do labor things for his magazine. . . and he inspired me and directed me and I did a whole series of articles. . . . Troubled businessmen began to invite me to lunch, and I went about pontificating almost like a New Deal expert. . . . Apparently the freshness of my view was of some value. . . . Well, it was not long before I became a sort of consultant for the National Association of Manufacturers. . . . What they wanted of me was my point of view. . . . Subsequently, I came in to the same relationship with the American Iron and Steel Institute and there I found some congenial spirits, but others regarded me as a queer duck. . . . Yet there was tremendous value in this relationship—particularly since I have been writing these pieces. . . . Journalism is supposed to be objective. . . ." etc, etc.

But Sok apparently received more than spiritual inspiration for the freshness of his viewpoint, because the "congenial spirits" of the iron and steel industry were so appreciative of his point of view that they paid him well for his services.

Paid Agent's Impartial Viewpoint

According to Editor and Publisher (July 23), organ of the newspaper industry, the Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate, led by Senator Robert Marion La Follette, investigated Sokolsky's activities and found that he "did well by himself" in the new career he had discovered. According to the disclosures, Sokolsky received, between June, 1936 and January, 1938, the sum of U S $28,529 from the Iron and Steel Institute. In 1936 he received a further $6,000 from the National Association of Manufacturers, while the Iron and Steel Institute paid him a further $3,400 for expenses. According to an article dealing with the same subject in Time (Aug 1) Sokolsky received nearly $40,000 in fees and expenses from the Iron and Steel Institute. The money was not paid to him directly, but through a publicity firm, known as Hill & Knowlton of Cleveland, O.

All this time Sokolsky was writing "pieces" for various magazines dealing with the subject of capital and labor and supposedly writing from an impartial point of view. According to Time, "The subtlest performer . . was George Ephriam Sokolsky, author, lecturer, industrial consultant. Some of Mr Sokolsky's lecturing was done at 'civic progress meetings' arranged and paid for by employers but publicly sponsored by 'neutral' groups. Since his return seven years ago from a varied journalistic career in the Far East, able, intelligent Publicist Sokolsky has become a one-man intellectual front for conservative capital. His principal outlets are a syndicated column which appears on the editorial page of the Republican New York Herald-Tribune and a weekly radio program sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers. . . . Sokolsky's philosophy was, 'I do not like coercion in any form. I prefer spontaneous enthusiasms'."

112 A.

Exhibit No 4607 Hills & Knowlton
(Ad agency)
Details of Disbursements

George E Sokolsky	$7,133.32
Special Writers	$3,845.30
R G Kirk Joseph Mead W A DuPuy Tom Delohery Edward J Derrson	various sums from $250 to $700

Source: Pp 11410-11, LaFollette report 27.

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In fact

An Antidote for Falsehood in the Daily Press

(No. 177) Vol. VIII, No. 21 February 28, 1944 George Seldes, Editor

Weekly newsletter, copyright 1944 in the U. S. A. by IN FACT, INC., 25 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y. Telephone: Algonquin 4-6995
One Dollar (52 issues) a year. Canada $2.00 a year. Foreign $3.00 a year.

"Brave Little Finland"

"VIOLENT anti-Semitic propaganda, including advertisements for a new edition of the Protocols of Zion [the forgeries brought to Hitler by Alfred Rosenberg, the Hearst writer, and popularized in America by Ford and Coughlin], is appearing in the Finnish press."—Reynolds News, London, Jan 9.

Wallace Names Fascist

V-P WALLACE, whom the NYTimes challenged to name American fascists, said in Minneapolis that an outstanding fascist is Col McCormick of Chi Tribune. McCormick, who betrayed US War Dept plan to the Nazis, then called the v-p "a deliberate traitor."

Death Blow

"GEN MacArthur was asked if he thought Japan could be defeated through blockade and bombing alone. His answer was a decided 'No'"—signed statement by MacArthur, Feb 17. This gives the death blow to the air power hoax which delayed our victory a year.

"Sore as Hell"

THE boys in our Army are "sore as hell" at the House of Representatives for denying them the chance to vote in 1944 by defeating the Lucas-Green bill. So declares Pfc Geo Meyers, former president Maryland & D C Industrial Union Council, as reported in W Md edition, CIO News. Wrote Meyers: "Let me tell you, the soldiers, not all of them but 99.44% of them, are sore as hell about the whole thing—the obviously cynical, undemocratic, un-American attempt by the majority of our Representatives to prevent soldiers from voting." The majority consisted of Republicans and poll-tax Southern Democrats.

Another UP Lie

ON Feb 13 United Press, London, sent out a story saying Premier Stalin had hit Marshal Timoshenko with a vodka bottle to cut short an indiscreet speech at Teheran. It had to retract this story as a lie on Feb 14. Pres Roosevelt declared Timoshenko was not at Teheran. This is one of a score of lies for which the President has branded Roy Howard's press service.

Another Howard Exposé

"THE so-called labor peace plan advanced by Donald R Richberg in the Scripps-Howard newspapers recently, would promote peace on the home front to the same extent that a negotiated peace with Hitler would promote it on the fighting front. Both schemes could have no other effect than to undermine our war effort by disintegrating the fighting morale of the American people exactly the kind of a victory that our

51 MAR 22 1944

America's No 1 Nazi Hires Two More Columnists — p. 1

Sokolsky's Relations with Russia, China and Japan Exposed by the China Weekly Review — p. 2

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, America's No 1 Nazi, head of a newspaper, mining, and fruitpacking empire worth $220,000,000, hired Hitler, Mussolini, Dr Goebbels, Goering and Alfred Rosenberg, who originally spread the anti-Semitic forgeries known as the Protocols of Zion, to become his contributors in 1934, and to spread fascist propaganda in America.

In February 1944 this same chief of American fascism engaged two new columnists for his own 18 newspapers and his syndicate. They are: George E Sokolsky and Fulton Lewis Jr.

In a 2-page ad in Editor & Publisher Hearst announced that his new employee, Sokolsky, was contributing a column to the following:

New York Sun, Philada Enquirer, St Louis Globe-Democrat, Cincinnati Times-Star, Chicago Herald-American, San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Los Angeles Herald-Express, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Baltimore News-Post, Detroit Times, "Boston American "and many other important newspapers."

Labor-baiter, red-baiter, anti-Semite

Hearst, Sokolsky, and Lewis Jr answer one or more of the tests of fascism the world over; they are labor-baiters or reactionaries, or anti-Semites, or red-baiters, and all three are mouthorgans of the special interests which in every nation have subsidized reactionary organizations, movements, and fascist armies. All three are spokesmen for the fascist clique of the National Association of Manufacturers.

One truly amazing fact is anti-Semitism. In 1936 Hearst sent his special representative, Major A Cloyd Gill, to organize the first American Nuernberg-style anti-Semitic congress. Rev Winrod, now facing trial for sedition, was one of the principal speakers. He had just come back from Hitler's Nuernberg congress where the anti-Semitic laws were proclaimed. Hearst's man, Gill, also worked with Joseph P. Kamp, head of the Constitutional Educational League and publisher of The Awakener, of which Lawrence Dennis, now facing trial for sedition, was editor.

Sokolsky, who now goes to work for the man who organized the anti-Semitic congress, boasts that he is an orthodox religious Jew. The traitors to America now in prison, those facing trial, and all the vermin fascists have spread the Hitler lie that the majority of Jews are communists, that they control or control Russia, etc. These falsehoods have been answered with documented facts. Nevertheless Sokolsky gave American fascism a chance for a lot of propaganda when he wrote in his March 8 1938 column: "A communist parade looks Jewish."

In addition to his writings favorable to the Japanese fascists, Sokolsky also wrote (March 8 1938): "Jews who believe that they must be 'liberals' and 'progressives' as a protest against Hitler are risking the welfare of all the Jews in the United States."

Fulton Lewis Jr NAMzi Stooge

Hearst boasts that Fulton Lewis Jr "has done more than 2,000 broadcasts of news and comment, and has received more than 5,000,000 pieces of mail." He initiates a weekly article and Hearst predicts he will be popular within a short time."

This weekly was the first to expose Lewis as a stooge of the Natl Assn of Manufacturers. (Photostats of the documentary evidence in Facts & Fascism, p 189). Lewis Jr wrote he had done the NAM broadcasts but was no longer connected. Ever since then a check on Lewis's daily broadcasts shows that the NAMzi line and the Lewis line coincide or are parallel. He smears the Roosevelt administration every day, boosts the manufacturers, packers, canners and livestock raisers, and trumpets Free Enterprise, while denouncing the second half of the Four Freedoms program. He recently lost a $4,500 libel suit for smearing a New Deal official.

Sokolsky was exposed by the Nye-Vandenberg munitions investigation as

(Continued from wide column, page 1)

dealing in munitions while a correspondent of the NYTimes, and being an employee of the NAM while a columnist of the NYHerald-Tribune. The same paragraph naming Sokolsky and others as NAM stooges declares that the NAM runs its propaganda dept in "secrecy" and "deceit."

The facts are: the liberal radio commentators like John B Hughes and Sam Balter are thrown off the radio, the liberal columnists are thrown out of the newspapers or not hired by a tenth as many as hire the reactionaries, and the spokesmen for big and corrupt business, the reactionaries and the native fascists dominate the air, the newspapers, the magazines. The press is free to spread reaction and undermine the real American way.

SOKOLSKY'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, CHINA, JAPAN

(By special arrangement we reprint the following article from the China Weekly Review of Aug 27 1938. This paper was edited by J B Powell in Shanghai.)

OF the trio of outstanding propagandists concerned with Sino-Japanese politics—George Bronson Rea of the Far Eastern Review, Henry W Kinney of the South Manchuria Railway and George E Sokolsky—the last named became the best known in the United States.

There was some significance in the routes followed by the three in coming to China. Rea, the Irish-American, was a sugar engineer in Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and since he knew Spanish, he soon became full-fledged correspondent for the New York Herald. After the war Rea drifted to the Philippines and then to China, where he first became an adviser to the late Dr Sun Yat-sen. Later, at the Versailles Conference, he became dissatisfied with the Chinese and switched his allegiance to the Japanese—"following a conference with the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank"—according to his own statement. Kinney, who was born in Hawaii and educated in Copenhagen (later studied at University of California) first taught school in Japan, then came to China where he worked on various English-language papers and then became No 1 propagandist for the Japanese, attached to the head office of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen. Rea died two years ago. Kinney is now in the United States assisting the Japanese in a campaign to obtain large loans to enable the Japanese to consolidate their conquests on the Asiatic Continent.

Sok in Russian Revolution

Sokolsky, native of Utica, N Y, came to China by way of the Russian (Kerensky) revolution. As a student at Columbia University School of Journalism 1913-1917, he became leader of campus radicals and headed the welcoming committee for Leon Trotsky when that Russian radical leader was in the American metropolis. But Sokolsky, or "Sok" as he was generally known, was kicked out of Columbia, not because of radicalism, but because of an *affaire de coeur.* He then went straight to Russia, birthplace of his parents, arriving with the downfall of the moderate and ineffective Kerensky and the rise of the potent Leon Trotsky.

But while Sok had been close to Trotsky, he failed to connect with the Red Revolution because he had been playing both ends of the game, meaning that while he was working with Trotsky, he was at the same time editing the Russia Daily News, supposedly financed by the British Embassy. When the Kerensky bubble burst, Sok, then 24 years old, went out with it, but his acquaintance with Trotsky paid one good dividend; he persuaded the radical Soviet leader to provide a train for the evacuation of the American population, including the Ambassador, David R Francis of St. Louis, and the Embassy staff. The train managed to steam out of the railway yards at St Petersburg just ahead of the eruption of the red volcano and managed to keep ahead of the red flood all the way across the country to the Manchurian border.

Sok soon afterward turned up in Tientsin where he got a job as assistant editor of the North China Star, then being started by Dr Charles James Fox.

Sok in Chinese Revolution

Sok then drifted down the coast to Shanghai, landing here almost simultaneously with the student blowup which developed during the World War and was a direct outcome of Japanese activities in Shantung, which the Nipponese had taken from the Germans at the outbreak of war in 1914. Sok joined the Shanghai Gazette, Kuomintang organ published by Eugene Chen and Lee Choy, but his chief interest was centered in the rising student movement in which he took a prominent part. His position on the Kuomintang gave him standing with the students so it was not long before he was appointed an adviser to the Shanghai Student Union and was in active direction of its activities. That was in 1919, the year of the Versailles Peace Conference, when patriotic Chinese students finally blew the lid off and staged a nationwide revolutionary movement which began with a drive against their own corrupt government in Peking and ended up with a general boycott of Japanese merchandise.

ene[illegible] hope to achieve," writes President Whitney of RR union in Feb Railroad Trainman. World-Telegram and other anti-labor papers had boomed Richberg to the skies.

Ships and Greed

EIGHT Liberty ships cracked in a gale recently, reported Chi Daily News, NY Post, other papers, Feb 15. IN FACT readers will find complete exposé in May 10 1943 issue, headlined: "Victory Delayed, Seamen Killed by Shipowners' Greed." This is not a "we-told-you-so" boast, but a confirmation of our charges that shipbuilders and shipowners, who put profits above human lives, sabotage the war effort, and not union labor which builds the ships and gives its lives manning them.

IN FACT Forever!

UNIVERSITY of Chicago Library, an old subscriber, has decided to immortalize IN FACT so that posterity can get the facts the newspapers and magazines suppress or distort. It has asked permission to place every copy on microfilm "for the benefit of future generations of students." We are pleased. Other universities, libraries, etc, which are interested should write U of C for copies. P S: our own bound volumes are a special printing on white bond paper.

Hope in Chicago

MONTHS ago we said that although Marshall Field prints two of the four or five metropolitan papers which do not suppress news to please advertisers (and native fascists), there was little hope in Chicago so long he employed Silliman Evans, an oldfashioned commercial editor. There is hope in Chicago now that Evans has gone back to Nashville, where he and Stahlman, another commercialist, control the press. Field has also let Phil Hanna go. Hanna was financial editor of the hate-labor, hate-Roosevelt Journal of Commerce and tried the old appeasement game on the Chi Sun.

Under courageous editorship the Sun could become the most important newspaper in America.

Japanese Atrocities

IN two broadcasts, Feb 6 and 13, 1938, Coughlin, the leading fascist in America, defended the Japanese conquest of China, sneered at "propagandists at home and in England, France and Russia" who pointed to "'atrocities' committed in China by Japan," and concluded by repeating the Japanese slogan: "Asia for the Asiatics," meaning Asia for Japan.

Proud Fascist

EDWARD James Smythe, Inwood, NY, an American fascist, is proudly showing his neighbors a note he got from Westbrook Pegler, anti-labor propagandist in the Scripps-Howard papers, in return for stuff sent the latter. Pegler wrote Smythe according to the card: "Thanks for your note and the booklet which I shall be interested in reading."

Smythe is one of the 33 indicted on a charge of sedition; as head of Protestant War Veterans he published anti-Semitism; he also smeared the Catholics, and collaborated with Coughlin.

Detroit's Own Pegler

DETROIT Labor News, organ of county federation of labor, denounces Jack Crellin, labor editor, Detroit Times, for "selecting for himself the role of local Westbrook Pegler."

Many commercial newspapers nowadays employ "labor editors" as part of their national journalistic hypocrisy. United Autoworkers Sec'y Addes recently exposed one of them as having worked himself into the good graces of General Motors, to which he has now switched.

Another Hearst Fascist

KARL von Wiegand, dean of European journalists, never denied he favored the Kaiser and the monarchy in the first World War, never denied his sympathies for the monarchial wing of Hitler's Nazism. He was among the thousands of Americans surprised by Pearl Harbor and became a Japanese prisoner, but he enjoyed special favors, and on landing from the Gripsholm said he never heard of Japanese atrocities. Karl went to see Hearst at the Wyntoon estate, immediately burst into print in Hearst press with a series of articles repeating the Goebbels anti-Russian propaganda line.

NAMzi Money

WHEN the LaFollette Committee exposed Sokolsky in the pay of the NAM, Heywood Broun pointed out in his column (from which he was afterwards fired by Roy Howard because he was a liberal) that most newspapers suppressed part of the story. It is also a fact that most newspapers suppressed most of the LaFollette disclosures, and suppressed the following references to other newspaper men in NAM pay:

Testimony of Frank Purnell, Pres, Youngstown Sheet & Tube:

Sen LaFollette: . . . Mr Purnell . . . were the services of Mr Sokolsky as a writer, speaker or consultant ever used by you or other officials of the company. . . ?

Mr Purnell: The Mahoning Valley Industrial Council used Mr Sokolsky's services for a foremen's meeting; yes, sir.

LaFollette: Did you ever get anything from him since then?

Purnell: Of course there were a lot of pamphlets by Sokolsky, or newspaper items; I can't trace it, but I have seen articles by him, and I can't trace them.

LaFollette: You are not implying, are you, that Mr Sokolsky got any of this money for writing his syndicated column which appears in the NYHerald Tribune and other newspapers?

Purnell: I don't know anything about that.

LaFollette: Did Whiting Williams ever render any service to you?

Purnell: I had some articles from him; yes.

Source: Hearings, Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor; U S Senate, 75th Congress, 3rd Session; Part 27; "Little Steel"; Pages

If your name is addressed in *red* and your *code* number is:

4 '44 THIS IS YOUR LAST ISSUE.
5 '44 You will receive 1 more issue.
6 '44 You will receive 2 more issues.
7 '44 You will receive 3 more issues.

If You Are Moving:

Cut out your name and address from the first page—write in your NEW address—and mail with 5¢. Do not phone. Please give code number on all correspondence.

Send Your Local Zone Number

But it was about this time that Sok came in contact with a Cantonese adventurer named Fred C Tong and together they organized a propaganda office which they called the "Bureau of Public Information." Tong had also ridden into prominence on the wave of the political agitation against the corrupt Peking Government and the Japanese. He became a director of the Canton Guild, also an adviser to the students and later he and Sokolsky started a Chinese paper called the Journal of Commerce, which had an office in the International Settlement.

Tong turned out to be a first-rank racketeer as well as political agitator and proceeded to promote a number of stock-exchanges, using the Journal of Commerce as medium for pushing sales of stock. Young students, particularly daughters of wealthy families, who wanted to help in the patriotic movement were set to work addressing envelopes and typing manuscripts in the Tong-Sokolsky "Bureau of Public Information," which supposedly was being used for the dissemination of patriotic propaganda. Later it developed, however, that lists of Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere overseas, who were being solicited for funds for financing patriotic propaganda, were also being solicited to purchase stock in Tong's "exchanges."

Suicide in the Office

The thing finally ended up in a tragedy and scandal. One morning when the staff came to the office they were horrified to find the body of a Chinese young woman swinging in an open window from an electric light cord with which she had committed suicide sometime during the night. Her name was Miss Sheh Shan Tsang, an employee of the office. At the inquest it developed that Miss Sheh had induced her mother, a widow, to invest all of her money in Tong's promotion scheme. Tong was arrested, held in jail for 18 months but his case never came to trial. He was released, surreptitiously, during one of the civil wars in the Shanghai district. Although sufficient influence had been brought to bear in the old corrupt Shanghai Mixed Court to prevent Tong's prosecution, it could not restore him to public favor. He soon passed out of the picture, but Sokolsky shortly afterward turned up as adviser to the No 1 Chinese militarist in the Yangtsze Valley, Gen Chi Hsieh-yuan, who ruled at Nanking and is now connected with the Japanese puppet government in Peiping.

Sokolsky also became political correspondent for the North-China Daily News, leading British paper in China and popularly known as the "official organ" of British interests in the Far East. Later he became editor of the Far Eastern Review, leading Japanese propaganda organ in the Far East, which, incidentally, was printed in the plant of the North-China Daily News. The old Peking Government once awarded Sokolsky a decoration, the "Chao Ho," Fourth Class.

Helped Split Chinese Movement

From 1920, through the period of the Conference on Arms Limitation and Far Eastern Questions at Washington, up to the beginning of the Nationalist movement at Canton, Sokolsky became the "curley-haired boy" of the Shanghai "imperialists," acquiring practice in oratory which later brought him in good money in the United States. Capitalizing on his previous close connection with the Chinese student movement and the equally potent Chinese labor movement, he became an expert on labor probems for the foreign industrialists at Shanghai, particularly the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association, the director of which, T Funatsu, became one of Mr Sokolsky's closest friends and confidants. Sok's confidential reports on conditions in Chinese labor circles must have been quite valuable to the Japanese cotton mills, largest employers of labor on the China coast.

It was inevitable that Sokolsky should take an active part in the Chinese Nationalist Movement, which started at Canton in 1925-1926 and in 1927-1928 swept over the country despite a split in its ranks which resulted in the ousting of the radical faction in the Kuomintang which had been in close alliance with the Trotskyist faction of the Russian Communist Party. But Sok was not on the side of student-labor-Kuomintang radicalism this time. As political correspondent for the reactionary North-China Daily News, and adviser to the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association, he "exposed" the alleged communist background of the Chinese nationalist revolution and probably contributed considerably toward the split in the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which led to a decade of internal strife between Gen Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the more conservative group in the Kuomintang and the radical, or Communist faction. Had the split not occurred and the revolution gone over as planned, China would have progressed so rapidly that Japan never would have dared embark on her present adventure.

Writing Turns pro-Japanese

But the Nationalist Revolution swept the country despite internal dissension and the wild outcry of reactionary Shanghai. As for Sokolsky, he began to make preparations for a change of scene, selling the furniture in his luxurious house in the French Concession where he had long been accustomed to entertaining on a lavish scale—he had the highest-paid Chinese cook in town. Sok then moved into the Cathay hotel on the Bund, where he resided until his departure for the by George E. Sokolsky

INCOME GUESS MAKES US LIARS

61-6044-[illegible]

62-[illegible]-12

Government officials can figure their annual income any time they choose, because it is fixed by Congress and is out of the taxpayers' money. On the whole, a low-earning crowd, the government employes, with the exception of the postmen who have been robbed, get just about what they deserve. They usually are folks who, avoiding enterprise and initiative, go where security raises its lazy head. I prefer the high-spirited American who seeks fame and fortune in an independent business which he creates and owns, such as a grocery store or a newspaper route or something that represents risk and venture, hard work and independence.

Government officials know exactly what they get. That is their security. They never can get more or less without scheming for it, and they would know all about that long in advance by inter-office grapevine. But the enterprising, constructive citizen cannot always figure his income in advance. How can a doctor know how many of his patients will be sick enough? How can a lawyer tell what business will come to him? How can a grocer and butcher know what income will be left to him after the OPA gets through with him? How can the mortician know how many corpses will come his way? How can a novelist know whether his stuff will be bought and whether it will go like "Gone With the Wind," or flop like most books?

APRIL 15 ESTIMATE

But the Treasury says to all good citizens that on April 15 they are to estimate their earnings for the coming year. That demand is so funny that it just makes liars out of a lot of ordinarily honest Americans. It is like the OPA announcement that beef points are lower—not by much—on the same day that they gyp the public of four points a month by putting in a new system. It is like saying to a retailer, "tell your customer that you can't sell butter because you can't afford to at OPA ceilings and hope that he will remain your customer long." That wisdom turns most grocers into black marketeers.

I hate to lie. I hate to sign my name to anything I don't know anything about. Yet on April 15 I shall have to tell Mr. Morgenthau how much money I expect to earn in 1944. I hired an accountant to figure it out from past performances but he wants data. And how can a retailer of newspaper and magazine articles, speeches and lectures and sporadic advice to those who need it know what his earnings will be? It just can't be done with any degree of accuracy. But I shall try to do my best with my fingers crossed.

WHAT'S THE REASON?

I wonder why Morgenthau wants this estimate. He has the 1943 figures as well as those of 1942. And his statisticians ought to be able to estimate, from past performances as well as from the probable national income to be produced, much of 1944 by the circulation of public moneys through war contracts. His guess would have to be based upon the war continuing for the whole of 1944, but so would everybody else's. Vast changes in gross and net earnings will occur the moment the war is over. In fact, plenty of changes in earnings may take place after election day when lots of government employes may find it smart to resign quickly. So who can estimate about what?

I suggest that the guessing contest scheduled for April 15 be canceled. It has already been postponed a month from March 15. I suggest if it can't be canceled it might be postponed until December 31, when all good men and true know the worst and the best for the particular year in question. On that date it is usually possible to tell the truth without any need for guessing, estimating, approximating at uncertainties and imponderables. This is constructive advice, Mr. Morgenthau.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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08325

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 3/16/44

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

George Sokolsky recently addressed the Wednesday Night Club of Congress on Fascism. Attached is his outline which is rather interesting.

Attachment

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NOTES ON SOKOLSKY - by Hinshaw

"FASCISM"

Fascism is the government control of the means of production and distribution and of the flow of capital, effected through government controls operated under a single political party system.

***

THINGS THAT PREVENTED ESTABLISHMENT OF FASCISM IN AMERICA

1. A minimum of 15 million votes against
2. In spite of "must legislation" and rubber stampism, Congress did not become a Fascist chamber of deputies.
3. Newspapers assisted in spite of heavy pressures.
4. American psychology and American aptitude in finding a way around an injustice without a revolution.

***

TAXATION UNDER FASCISM AND NEW DEAL

The object of their taxation is the redistribution of wealth. Heavy taxation destroys:

1. Private capital for investment and productive enterprise
2. Savings of the middle income group
3. Despoils the lower income groups and makes them dependent upon government.

***

"THE MAN GOD"

When one is completely dependent upon the State, one is necessarily obedient to the State. Fascism and Communism are evidenced in the elevation of one man above all the rest. He becomes the master, the commander in chief, the State God, the man God.

The man God is above and beyond law. He orders and makes laws.

There can always be presented a good reason why the man God of a nation is indispensable.

1. 1936 - to rescue the nation from depression.
2. 1940 - to keep their sons from having to fight on foreign shores.
3. 1944 - as commander-in-chief to win the war and win the peace
4. 1948 - to reconstruct the nation and the world for permanent peace.

****

LIMITED TENURE OF OFFICE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1. Deflates personal ego of chief executive.
2. Prevents establishment of the man God.
3. Retains knowledge and feeling of power in the people.
4. Insures government of, by, and for the people.
5. Rotation in office prevents permanent bureaucracy and smugness of government officials.

****

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DATE 4/22/83 BY SPIGSKI DMS
227,988

ENCLOSURE

62-88885-13

08327

DIVISION OF GOVERNMENT POWERS.

A. Legislative
B. Judicial
C. Administrative

Government of divided powers not the most efficient perhaps but absolutely necessary in order to insure the rights of the people, the maintenance of justice, the prevention of tyranny.

"UNCLE SAM"

Where is Uncle Sam as a symbol of our country?
He has been shelved - put down.
OWI hasn't put out a single poster with Uncle Sam on it.
Cartoonists have forgotten him and have substituted the long cigarette holder.
Uncle Sam, the impersonal symbol of the people, has given way to the symbolizing of Roosevelt The Indispensable, The Man God.
John Bull and the Russian Bear have likewise almost disappeared.
We have Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini - all symbolism in publicity has become personalized.

****

PRINCIPLES OF OUR REPUBLIC

A republic of 48 sovereign States banded together to establish a society founded on the rights of the individual.

a. Powers of government limited.
b. Rights of people inviolable.
c. Freedom from government control.
d. Individual violation of rights of others protected by regulation and policing.

The Republican Party fought for a classless society.
"No nation can long exist half slave and half free."
New Deal has fostered a society by classes, cross cut by religious, education and economic groups.

SOVIETS ESTABLISH CLASS SOCIETY, STALIN ON TOP

Political bureaucracy (only one party permitted).
Soldiers
Workers
Peasants

In a stratified society one man is elevated above all the rest. In a classless society the principle of freedom of the individual is supreme.

****

LABOR UNIONS AND GOVERNMENT

Right wing of labor groups first to recognize true meaning of the New Deal, to-wit, Fascism.

Fascism makes both labor and capital the servants of the State.

Platform of AFL at Boston more sturdy and forthright in support of capitalism and freedom of individual than resolutions of the NAM. Many labor leaders now recognize extreme danger to rights of collective bargaining and rights of individuals. Coal and railway labor disputes voided by government officials so that government could settle disputes by edict, thereby enhancing government power. Government awards have been greater than collective bargaining agreements which government itself voided.

******

The proposition in Abraham Lincoln's time was to keep America as a united nation; our problem now is to keep a united nation American.

HEARST CORPORATION
959 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

George E. Sokolsky

February 7, 1946.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Berlin asked me to send you a copy of the attached letter together with George Sokolsky's column of tomorrow.

b6
b7C

Very truly yours

[redacted]
Secretary to Mr. Berlin.

HM

Encs. (2)

62-89885-14

~~94-4-6627-2~~

RECORDED

26 194

Letter Berlin + Sokolsky + memo Tolson 2/12/46

52 MAR 15 1946

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DATE 4/22/83 BY SP16SK10MS
227,988

From KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.,235 East 45th St.,New York,17,N.Y.
FOR RELEASE--FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8,1946

THESE DAYS

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE F.B.I.

The "Daily Worker," organ of an alien international conspiracy for the destruction of American Democracy and the substitution for it of a World Revolution, recently produced an editorial entitled: "Himmler's Understudy."

And by "Himmler's Understudy," the "Daily Worker" means J. Edgar Hoover, an American if ever there was one, whose services to his country equal those of our best generals and admirals. Utilizing the technique of the smear-amalgam, by which it is possible to denounce a man by association with unrelated symbols, the Communist organ says:

"Hoover slanders the American Communists as 'foreign agents.' This is the old gag. In England, the tories used to say that 'communism' came from 'radical America.' In Czarist Russia the police used to say that 'communism' came from Germany, while in Germany the police used to cry it came from Russia."

It does not matter to Americans where England or Czarist Russia or Germany said communism came from. What does matter is that a systematic, insidious, undercover campaign is being waged against J. Edgar Hoover, against the F.B.I., against all the effective agencies in this country for national defense and security

(MORE)

62-89885-14

ENCLOSURE ~~94-4-6837-2~~

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DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSK/dms
227,988

COPY

February 5, 1946.

The Honorable Joseph Clark Baldwin
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Baldwin:

I am informed that a minority group, I assume dominated by the Radicals, are bombarding their Congressman for the removal of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am sure you will agree that Mr. Hoover and his splendid organization have rendered invaluable service to the country.

Congress should increase the appropriation and scope of Mr. Hoover's work rather than diminish the activities of his Bureau. The F.B.I. is really a bulwark of Americanism. Let's keep it this way under the able direction of Edgar Hoover.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. E Berlin

REB*m

62-89885-14

~~94-4-1537~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSK1 Oms
227,988

against an alien conspiracy designed to destroy our way of life, our political, social and economic institutions.

Mark what this same editorial has to say on this subject:

"Communist parties, organizing the people for the establishment of a higher social system, socialism, defend every democratic liberty and every economic measure beneficial to the people. They arise wherever there is poverty and exploitation...."

This is said of the United States of America, the country which, after two wars in a quarter of a century, still has the highest standard of living on earth, whose people live in freedom under the law, protected by a free press, and possessing savings of $163,000,000,000 which is their own, to do with as they choose, without government interference. This is the country that gave to Europe and Asia as a gift $40,000,000,000 in Lend-Lease, including $10,800,000,000 to Soviet Russia, a poverty stricken country, so backward that it still employs slave labor.

The "Daily Worker," existing in the freedom of America, publishes this denunciation, using the words, poverty and exploitation, as a vile comparison in a fight against J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I. They hate the F.B.I. because it alone of intelligence agencies rejected Communists during the war. They got into the State Department and the Army and while some were shielded by the secrecy of actual membership, others disclosed their affiliations and were even defended by their superiors in such an agency as the O.S.S. The F.B.I. kept them out because it is a permanent bulwark of national security.

(MORE)

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

We are all accustomed to the kind of war that is associated with the armies and navies, with airplanes, submarines and bombs. But most of us do not recognize the insidious and prolonged warfare that undermines a country as termites eat away the sills of a farm-house. It is a warfare that goes into the schools and colleges, that makes labor unproductive, that dissipates national energy in internecine strife, that cultivates bitterness between majority and minority groups, that breaks down national unity by making the entire nation class and group conscious. It is a warfare that goes on day and night, enlisting sentimental people as aids over particular issues but soon engulfing them in its destructive program. It is a warfare that corrupted France before the Nazis conquered her, that has resulted in puppetizing a large number of nations in Europe.

A nation should protect itself from this warfare as from foreign armies and navies. It should fight it by every means at its disposal. Only a cowardly people avoid this fight. Only a cowardly people refuse to see it when it is so apparent and obvious. For the first time in American history, there is an open and active Communist bloc in the House of Representatives and it is seeking recruits in the next election.

Is the F.B.I. essential? It seems to me that the F.B.I. should receive from Congress the largest appropriation in its history -- so large that it can really serve America competently in this fight.

(MF)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:aml

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: February 12, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSK1 DMS
227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Last week in New York, Fulton Oursler told me that George E. Sokolsky had told him that he could not understand why he had constantly gotten a cold shoulder from the Director. Sokolsky did not elaborate but spoke of the Bureau in a very commendatory manner and was somewhat concerned on the recent publicity aimed at replacing the Director. He did indicate to Fulton that he had had considerable correspondence with the Bureau, that he had made an effort to meet and talk to the Director but had always been discouraged. Fulton told him that the Director was extremely busy, that it is very seldom he is able to do the things he would like to do, and that he was sure that it was not deliberate. Sokolsky nevertheless thought that he had gotten a cold shoulder.

Fulton stated that Sokolsky has always impressed him as being very honorable, that while he does belong to the extreme right, he knows that nobody could ever accuse Sokolsky of anything other than having fixed opinions. His column is now in sixty papers and Fulton thought that possibly there might have been some misunderstanding and that the Director should know of this.

K

62-48885-15

INDEXED

RECORDED

20 94-4-6837-3

EX-11

I am unable to find anything from a good search of the files to justify Sokolsky's position, and I suggest the attached note be sent to him.

FEB 26 1946

Since dictating the above, Dick Berlin's letter enclosing Sokolsky's column for February 8, pertaining to the Bureau, has been received. This gives us an excellent opportunity to write him. Letters are attached.

Attachment

February 12, 1946

RECORDED

~~94-4-6237-3~~
62-81985-15

EX-14

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I wanted you to know how deeply I appreciated the sentiments expressed in your column of February 8, 1946, which was devoted to the FBI and the efforts on the part of the Communists to cripple our activities. You have certainly hit the nail on the head, and I cannot begin to tell you how much I appreciated your sentiments.

The column gives me a very excellent opportunity to drop you this note, since another matter has arisen which has been of some concern to me. Recently, our mutual friend, Fulton Oursler, passed the word on that he was under the impression that there had been some sort of misunderstanding between you and either the FBI or myself, as you were of the opinion that you had gotten the "cold shoulder" from me. I cannot understand the basis for any such thoughts and, rather than permit such a misunderstanding to go on, I did want to drop you this communication to tell you there has been no intention on the part of the FBI or myself to convey such an impression. If, perchance, such an impression has been deduced from some specific matter, I would appreciate your writing me in detail in order that I might make a check of the facts, as I am unable to put my finger on any situation which I believe could serve as the basis of any misunderstanding and certainly no such thought has ever entered my mind.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LBN:mjm

MAR 15 1946

FEB 13 11 58 AM '46
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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF

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DATE 4/22/83 BY SP1GSKLDMS
227,988

February 12, 1946

62-81885-15

~~[illegible]-3~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-11

Mr. Richard E. Berlin
President
The Hearst Corporation
959 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dick:

It was most kind of you to have your secretary forward me George Sokolsky's column, along with your communication to Congressman Baldwin.

I deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sokolsky and the thoughts which prompted your letter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 13 11 58 AM '46
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F B I
DEPT OF [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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227,188

LBN:mjn

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

February 13, 1946

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate so much your letter of February 12.

I am sure that Fulton Oursler, whom I love, exaggerated what I had said to him. He has so often told me of his admiration for you that I expressed regret that I had never met you. I indicated to him that I wondered why and that perhaps for some reason you didn't want to meet me.

I am quite sure that I have no complaints to make about you or about the FBI but I should very much like to come to know you personally, as you can understand from the way I write, that I not only admire your work but have great respect for your courage and manhood and for your deep devotion to America.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:HP

Ltrs. to Sokolsky & Oursler
2/21/46

EX - 11

62-89885-16
~~94-1-8837-4~~

RECORDED

F B I
7 FEB 28 1946

CRIME REC.

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK1Dmf
227,988

February 21, 1946

62-89875-16

RECORDED
~~INDEXED~~
~~94-4-6537-1~~
18

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I appreciated your letter of the thirteenth and I am glad to have at first hand your statement clarifying what I thought was a misunderstanding.

We have many mutual friends and I do hope that we can have the privilege of meeting and having a good visit in the not too distant future. If, by chance, you should ever be in Washington, I do hope that you will call my office.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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FEB 21 11 00 AM '46
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

FEB 21 9 18 AM '46
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAR 11 1946

LBN:aml

February 21, 1946

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-89885-16
~~94-4-65[illegible]~~
18

Mr. Fulton Oursler
Hotel Navarro
112 Central Park South
New York, New York

Dear Fulton:

I appreciated so much your thoughtfulness in passing on the word regarding Mr. George E. Sokolsky. I took the liberty of dropping him a note on February 12th; first, thanking him for his column of February 8th, and secondly, pointing out that I had received word from you that apparently there had been some sort of misunderstanding. I asked him frankly what the situation was.

I was most happy to receive his letter of February 13th, a copy of which I am enclosing for your confidential information.

I regretted that I was not in the city last Saturday upon the occasion of your visit. I do hope that you received all the help that could be given to you, and I am looking forward to the article. You really did a magnificent job on the methods of communications employed by espionage agents.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK[illegible]
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Enclosure

FEB 21 11 00 AM '46
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U.S. DEPT OF

FEB 21 9 18 AM '46
READING R
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LBN:aml

DR. CARLETON SIMON
50 EAST 58TH STREET
THE BLACKSTONE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 1, 1946

25180

Dear Sir:

It occurred to me that you might be interested in the following reprint of George Sokolsky's column which appeared in the New York Sun on February 8, 1946 and which may have escaped your attention.

Very truly,

Carleton Simon

Criminologist of the International
Association of Chiefs of Police,
New York State Association of
Chiefs of Police and the
New England Association of
Chiefs of Police

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RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
MAR 11 10 27 AM

The Sun
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1946.
NEW YORK.

THESE DAYS

By George E. Sokolsky

The FBI.

The Daily Worker, organ of an alien international conspiracy for the destruction of American Democracy and the substitution for it of a World Revolution, recently produced an editorial entitled: "Himmler's Understudy."

And by "Himmler's Understudy," the Daily Worker means J. Edgar Hoover, an American if ever there was one, whose services to his country equal those of our best generals and admirals. Utilizing the technic of the smear-amalgam, by which it is possible to denounce a man by association with unrelated symbols, the communist organ says:

"Hoover slanders the American communists as 'foreign agents.' This is the old gag. In England, the Tories used to say that 'Communism' came from 'radical America.' In Czarist Russia the police used to say that 'Communism' came from Germany, while

is the country that gave to Europe and Asia as a gift $40,000,000,000 in Lend-Lease, including $10,800,000,000 to Soviet Russia, a poverty-stricken country, so backward that it still employs slave labor.

The Daily Worker, existing in the freedom of America, publishes this denunciation, using the words, poverty and exploitation, as a vile comparison in a fight against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. They hate the FBI because it alone of intelligence agencies rejected communists during the war. They got into the State Department and the Army, and while some were shielded by the secrecy of actual membership, others disclosed their affiliations and were even defended by their superiors in such an agency as the OSS. The FBI kept them out because it is a permanent bulwark of national security.

We are all accustomed to the kind of war that is associated with armies and navies, with airplanes,

Commendation

62-89885-17

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
123 EX-7

F. B. I.
24 MAR 20 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1946

B

TELEMETER

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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Commendation - George E. Sokolsky

Harvey
with

WASH FROM SAN FRAN S6 11-12-46 8-59 PM RK

DIRECTOR URGENT

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, ~~KIGXXX~~ KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC. COLUMNISTS ARTICLE IN SF CALL BULLETIN PARENTHESES HEARST PARENTHESIS TONIGHT URGED NEW REPUBLICAN CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE FBI BECAUSE DIRECTOR HAS NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITH THE FREEDOM WHICH A ~~LWXX~~ LAW ENFORCEMENT ~~AGNXXX~~ AGENCY MUST ENJOY. ADVOCATED EXPOSE SO PUBLIC MIGHT KNOW WHY CANADA, AND NOT FBI, REPORTS ON ESPIONAGE WITHIN U. S. COMPLETE ARTICLE FOLLOWS FOR BUREAU FURTHER INFORMATION.

KIMBALL

62-89885-18

RECORDED & INDEXED 22

36 NOV 15 1946

58 NOV 22 1946

EX-10

CC-Mr Ladd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

08328A

THESE DAYS

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE real trouble with the Lilienthal case is that top men decline to accept top jobs under the Government. President Truman has justification for being distressed and disgusted. During the war, the great were willing to get in line, to receive the kudos of war service, maybe a uniform, maybe some ribbons, awards of merit and such souvenirs for their grandchildren.

But the problems of peace are as great as the problems of war. Certainly, the business of the atom is as unfinished as the war is unfinished.

The names of James B. Conant, of Harvard University; Karl Compton, of M. I. T.; Chester Barnard, of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Harry Alonzo Winne, of General Electric, and Charles Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical, were suggested to take the job that Lilienthal is now defending.

AS I UNDERSTAND it, Conant and Compton were asked and declined. I do not know what happened to the others. Each one of these men would have been suitable for the Atomic Energy Commission.

It is no secret that Gen. Thomas Francis Farrell, chief engineer of the State of New York, was proposed as general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission by many who understand the problem.

Each one of these men could have been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

WHY will not big men serve this big country? Those I have mentioned would not consider money. A man who is of sufficient caliber to be president of Harvard University, for instance, could earn ten times as much as Harvard pays him. Such a man does not turn down one of the most important positions in the Government for the money involved.

He turns down the job for other reasons.

One is the confusion in policy in Government itself. Top administrative men are not accustomed to shifts and changes of policy unrelated to the needs of their work but aimed to gain some personal benefit for a political individual. They are also unaccustomed to the smearing, to the personal abuse and vilification which accompanies every difference of opinion in Government.

Nor do they like to accept inefficient help, hired either because of presidential or congressional patronage. During the past 15 years, presidential patronage has been infinitely worse than anything the meanest member of Congress ever did, for when the Thomas committee finally gets down to employes of Government engaged in un-American activities, it will be found that an astonishing large number of them were under the patronage of the White House, sometimes the President, but more often, Mrs. Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins and David Niles, whose friendships were peculiar, to say the least.

I WOULD suggest attention, for instance, to the case of Johannes (Hans) Eisler, the brother of Gerhard Eisler, the alien Communist, himself an alien and presumably a Communist, as he wrote their great international hymn.

This case is strictly bad, as is the fact that the State Department and the FBI let two witnesses in the Gerhart Eisler case escape to Mexico after a congressional committee had issued warrants for them in a case involving espionage.

The point is that certainly neither George Marshall nor Tom Clark nor J. Edgar Hoover wishes to aid Communists, but down the line there are nasty little fellows who must be serving Stalin.

David Lilienthal's troubles arise from the fact that he failed to clear out a Communist cell in TVA and that decent Americans were fired when they made a noise about it. Competent men of fine reputations decline to become involved in such dirt, and as it stands, they are helpless against presidential preferences. And they do not take top jobs.

THEY are wrong. They should take the jobs for which they alone are fitted and they should clean house and they should speak out when necessary.

Half a dozen men of impeccable probity have told me that an official expressed himself concerning David Lilienthal in terms not unlike those which Senator McKellar uses.

Yet when this gentleman spoke in public, he praised Lilienthal no end. That sort of thing is contemptible. I cannot quote my sources by the circumstances of the conversations, but the day must come when such dishonesty is neither received nor retained as a confidence.

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I think Nichols should straighten Sokolsky out so far as we are concerned.
H.

Memo Mr Tolson
3/3/47

62-89885-19

RECORDED

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94-41037-7

F B
29 MAR [illegible]

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK10ms
227,988

57 MAR 28 1947

FEB 19 1947
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 15

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 3, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKLD
227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

M.A. Jones

In accordance with the Director's desire I called on George Sokolsky in New York Saturday morning. I pointed out that in his recent column he had referred to the fact that the FBI let two witnesses escape to Mexico. He promptly stated he had learned he was in error, as he had seen Josephson on the street in New York. I then told him the whole story. He apologized and said he should have asked.

I then talked to him about the statement that there are a lot of little fellows who must be serving Stalin. He stated he had in mind the State Department, not the FBI. I suggested that whenever he has a question about the Bureau he call us on the phone, using the direct line from New York. He stated he would be very glad to do this in the future.

He then stated he had hoped for a period of time to meet the Director and become acquainted and that he had asked Fulton Oursler to arrange a luncheon. I told him I had no recollection of Fulton having brought this up specifically but that I knew the Director would be most happy to see him if he was ever in Washington. He stated he gets to Washington only infrequently but would certainly let us know.

Sokolsky then volunteered the information, in a general discussion on Communists and their activities, that he had long entertained the view and had made a few references in his column to the fact that Congress should investigate the FBI to point out who was responsible for tieing the Director's hands. He stated he had championed this idea considerably behind the scenes and was contemplating developing a real campaign along these lines. He said he had talked to Frank Waldrop and he had told Sokolsky this was the worst thing he could do and urged him to abandon the idea. Sokolsky still thought it was an excellent thing to do. I went into detail with him, pointing out that such a move, while motivated by a good intention, for all practical purposes would cripple the Bureau and that to champion such a program would be to play into the enemy's hands. I told him this was the last thing he should do if he wanted to help the cause. After relating all the reasons he stated he was very happy the matter had come up, because he had such a determined view on it he was really starting a campaign, but after the discussion he could see it would be a wrong tactic and agreed to abandon the idea.

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Then Sokolsky stated that the Communist menace was a disease that he was very much disheartened about it. I told him that so far we were pretty much on top of the situation. He then expressed the opinion that we probably could not do much about it. I challenged him on this and he agreed that while we could handle overt acts and were equipped and prepared to do it, nevertheless to really get after the Communists it would be necessary to root out Communism in the schools,

62 MAR 26 1947

the churches, publications and thinking. I pointed out that this was the real field where writers such as he could lend a great service; that writers such as he, however, should never overlook the fact that an emergency might develop, overt acts might be committed and unless the Bureau was in a position to act, their so-called educational work would be for naught. He agreed that everything should be done to strengthen the Bureau, and stated if at any time he could be of help to let him know. I think the session with him was very much worthwhile.

LBN:RC

This shows value of making such contact & clearing up misunderstandings.

H.

April 7, 1943

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
~~300 West End Avenue~~
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
227,988

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I read with interest your column which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Washington Times Herald. Your major premise is so refreshing that I did want to drop you this personal note.

For a number of years I have on numerous occasions made the point that law enforcement agencies, necessary as they are, are but temporary expedients, that the real way to prevent crime is through the development of moral standards which are best furthered by religious education and training. Along this line, I am enclosing a copy of one of my more recent addresses wherein I dealt with this point in a lecture which was delivered at a conference of Methodist ministers at Evanston, Illinois last November. I thought you might be interested in reading the views I have set out.

I am convinced that there is no satisfactory substitute as a preventive of crime for home training, and there can be no proper home training until homes become places of learning imbued with idealism in which are inculcated not only the teachings of religion but the atmosphere of religion.

I always follow your column because you are most constructive and I did want you to know of my deep appreciation for the excellent job you are doing.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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62-89885-21

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LBN:hmc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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FBI
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

THESE DAYS

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

YEAR by year, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, issues reports on the increase of crime in the United States. He says:

"Compared with prewar figures, urban crime in 1947 was still high with rape and aggravated assault 48.3 per cent and 59.5 per cent over the average for 1938-41. Nineteen-forty-seven urban crime exceeded prewar average figures in other categories as follows: Murder, 15.4 per cent; burglary, 15.3 per cent; robbery, 14.6 per cent; larceny, 2.6 per cent; negligent manslaughter, 2.1 per cent; and auto theft, 1.9 per cent."

He adds:

". . . Arrests of males under 21 increased 10.5 per cent over the figures of 1946 and arrests of girls under 21 declined 6.6 per cent . . ."

There seems to be a tendency to attribute the crime increase to dislocations and brutalization attending a war era. But that can be no explanation for increases of crime among those who remained in the bosoms of their families during the war years. Or were they not so carefully guarded and nurtured? Certainly, we are up against the fact that the usual economic cause for crime, stark, brutal, debasing poverty, does not exist here. What poverty does exist in the United States is neither stark nor debasing and public and private agencies of succor and relief do serve those who are helpless and dependent. Furthermore, we have expended an enormous budget for more than a century on general education, in most States with some measure of competence; in some, less so.

FURTHERMORE, there has been no general unemployment during this period; in fact, in some areas there has been a shortage of labor and everywhere wages have been extraordinarily high and attractive, although taxes and the high cost of living have cut into earnings.

Nevertheless, crime increases, and it increases among the young. It is even possible to assume that crime has, for some children, become fun. Yet, never in our history have such efforts been made to organize play, to provide outlets for individual and collective endeavor ("activities," I believe the educators call it) than in recent years. In large cities, particularly, there are city-supported playgrounds, swimming pools, and such devices.

Suppose we were not to deal with crime but with virtue! Suppose we were to ask why young people do not commit crimes! What makes them good?

I attended, as a boy, a public school in a New York slum—one of the very worst slums in that complex city. All of the boys came from what these days would be called "underprivileged homes." I should say that for most of the boys, a penny was a lot of money. Some of the boys lunched on a frankfurter and roll sold by a pushcart peddler for a cent or two. I knew of boys who lunched on a roll with mustard to sweeten it.

NOW, I have come across some of those boys 40 years later and many of them are fine men, some in the higher professions, some in business. There may be some thieves and racketeers. A few of my classmates were earning their livings as pickpockets even while we were in elementary school. In fact, I recall one boy who opened a school for pickpocketing, but his pupils were very few, indeed.

What kept most of these children of immigrants who lived in stark poverty virtuous? Many of their parents were totally absorbed in the task, from sunrise to sunset, of earning a meager living. Few of their parents were literate in any language. Fewer still could speak English or were familiar with the mores of this country. Yet they maintained a high standard of ethics and were guided by moral law.

The answer, of course, is that they did not live secular lives. They were a deeply religious people whose personal lives were closely associated with God's law of right and wrong. And they knew God's law and handed it down to their children with unfailing certainty. Theirs was not a "relative" world but one in which "Thus saith the Lord" was controlling. They called it "respect, but it meant obedience and love.

Secularization of education may have adva tages but it has produced no substitute f moral law. J. Edgar Hoover might look into th

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~~94-4-6837-12~~

APR 6 1948
Times Herald
Page 15

ENCLOSURE

FROM DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ✓	(✓)
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Ladd	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Mr. Gurnea	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Mohr	( )
Mr. Nease	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
	( )
See Me	( )
Note and Return	( )
For Your Recommendation	( )
What are the facts?	( )

Remarks:

Wouldn't it be well to write Sokolsky & send copy of speech on Secularism.

H.

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62-89885-21

ENCLOSURE

~~94-4-5539-17~~

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Thanks

April 13, 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thank you so much for your letter of April 7, and for the attached address which you delivered before the Methodists.

Your address confirms me in ideas which are, of course, based upon no such knowledge of the subject as you possess. I am, therefore, encouraged to know that I have not taken the wrong position.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

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October 7, 1948

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~~INDEXED - 141~~

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/25/83 BY SP1GSKL Oms
227,988

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I wanted you to know how much I enjoyed reading your column which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald this morning. I thought that in your own forceful manner you gave an excellent answer to some of the speculative stories that have been circulated and the facts as you relate them are consistent with my own personal beliefs.

Mr. Nichols upon returning to Washington has advised me in detail of your remarks last evening. I do wish from the accounts that I have received that I could have heard you, because I certainly think you pin-pointed the most important single fact in the world today when you observed that what is all-important are high moral principles and if we have these, other things will fall in line. This is something that so many people including many of our so-called deep thinkers have completely overlooked. It is simply a matter of getting down to fundamentals, and I think you do an excellent job not only in your column, but when you have an opportunity to speak as you did last evening at the Forum in New York.

EX-31

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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INDEXED - 141

141

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
OCT 8 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:MP

Note: Address from mailing list.

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EX-31

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

107

THESE DAYS

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

ONE of the most publicized stories about Tom Dewey is that he is after J. Edgar Hoover. Now, I happen to have great respect for both Tom Dewey and J. Edgar Hoover and I could not believe the stories. So I inquired.

A story that particularly intrigued me was to the effect that Dewey was sending agents—lawyers, no less—all over the place interrogating ex-FBI agents for stuff on their former chief. That sounded silly to me.

When Dewey set up his investigation staff in 1935 as a special prosecution, he employed a number of G-men right out of the FBI. Half of his force came out of the FBI and some of them are still associated with him.

His chief investigator, Wayne Merrick; John O'Connell, assistant chief investigator; Michael Glynn, Peter Covella and John Mowery all came from the FBI. John O'Connell is at this moment chairman of the New York State liquor authority.

LET us come up to date. During his trip to Oregon last spring, Gov. Dewey delivered a number of addresses in which he referred to J. Edgar Hoover. I shall give three citations. On May 5, 1948, at the University of Oregon, Dewey said:

"It is a fact that J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI had built up a fine intelligence service throughout South America and this incredible national administration of ours by an act of the President abolished it. We have been similarly caught short all over the world because our eyes and our ears were gone . . . ."

ON April 1, at the Davidson theater in Milwaukee, Gov. Dewey said:

"We should create immediately a competent, world-wide intelligence service. During the last war, for the first time in our history, we had many brave men planted in dangerous places all over the world.

"We really knew at the end of the war what was going on in the world. But the President, by a stroke of his pen on January 22, 1946, created a new, untried and inexperienced group.

"Our established services were later abolished. He cut off the fine services J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI had established. He closed down an Army intelligence and Navy intelligence . . ."

ON May 3, at Portland, Ore., he said:

"Many of the really important Communist leaders are underground right now, taking their orders from Moscow, directing the conspiracy against our freedom.

"Because the rest of the party is out in the open it is possible to know who these arch-conspirators are. I venture the well-grounded opinion that the FBI knows who every one of them is.

"I venture the opinion that it has evidence right now of their acts and if we had a national administration that wanted to move it could and would move today to convict them and get rid of them."

THESE quotations are in the record and there are none in the record to contradict them. I do not know Mr. Dewey's mind as to Cabinet appointments or as to whom he plans to retain in office, but this should not be forgotten: J. Edgar Hoover was appointed to his present post by President Coolidge and has served through the Hoover, Roosevelt and Truman regimes.

Dewey does not develop hates on men. He is easy to differ with. I can cite some interesting instances of that. His counsel as governor is Charles Breitel and everybody close to the scene knows that Breitel is Dewey's severest critic and often differs with him.

James C. Hagerty, Dewey's executive secretary, when he was a reporter for the New York Times often hit out at Dewey. That has not kept Dewey from employing him and placing great trust in him.

I MAY say that I have had some differences with Gov. Dewey over issues and principles, and that he has sometimes been strong in his expressions concerning them. Yet I have never found that he developed a personal antagonism.

Dewey is essentially an administrator and therefore seeks efficient men about him, not those who will "yes" him and then pull the carpet from under him by their errors.

Therefore, I disbelieve the stories of his "hate" against J. Edgar Hoover and put them down to campaign twaddle.

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TIMES-HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCTOBER 7, 1948

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 10/17 1948

TO:
____Director
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Ladd
✓ Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Fletcher
____Mr. Mohr
____Mr. Carlson
____Mr. Nease
____Miss Gandy
____Personnel Files Section
____Records Section
____Mrs. Skillman

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

write Sokolsky
today
L.

Clyde Tolson

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

October 7, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR *MR. TOLSON*

George Sokolsky was one of the speakers at the Forum of Christ Church in New York last evening. Dr. Sockman introduced him as the "Dr. Johnson of our times." Sokolsky is an excellent speaker. He made a tremendous hit. I think we should keep him in mind sometime to deliver the Graduation Address at the National Academy.

Sokolsky, as could be expected, tore into Communism, but did it on the basis of morality. He pointed out that it is possible to live under any economic system as he has; that it is possible to live under any political system, even those that are based upon tyranny, as he has; but that man cannot live in a world where moral principles do not prevail and that where high moral principles prevail, everything else falls into line.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Attachment

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THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

October 15, 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I merely want to tell you, in relation to your letter of October 7, that I checked very carefully to make certain that I was not going off the deep end. I think that perhaps you ought to know that as it affects the whole situation.

I thank you for your many kind compliments and with best regards to Mr. Nichols, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:HP

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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

THE American Bar association has a committee which is complaining that motion pictures, radio, and comic strips treat the lawyers badly. Arthur J. Freund is chairman of the special committee to influence the various media to change their ways, to give the lawyers a break. Mr. Freund said:

"The lawyer, the judge and courtroom procedures are all too frequently depicted in an unfavorable manner. Whereas the doctor is almost always represented as a kindly, charitable and capable professional person, the lawyer is usually portrayed as cruel, selfish, tricky and unethical . . ."

There can be no question but that lawyers, like the rest of us, have a just complaint that others do not see them as they see themselves.

The constant repetition of apparently useless questions; the tripping of simple people who cannot be as smart as the lawyers; the unbelievable buncombe in the summing up; the judge falling asleep on the bench during the long sessions—if reporters wrote literally what they saw and heard, lawyers would be unhappier than they are. Perhaps we fail to realize their ordeals and the wisdom of their course.

MAYBE the rules of evidence cannot be revised so that a witness can tell his story as he saw it or heard it. Why is it necessary to confuse him by constant interruptions, objections and arguments so that no jury can possibly get the picture exactly as the witness saw it?

I once served on a jury and I am sure that after the lawyers and the judge stopped arguing about what is or what is not admissible evidence, no juror could give an intelligent decision.

The real point of this committee's purpose is to get the comic strips to quit producing crime strips, but obviously the crime, adventure, horror comic strips are published because so many want to read them, as so many prefer detective radio programs to listening to Shostakovich.

One of the memos got out by that committee makes an interesting point. It says:

" . . . The feeling of the lawyers that something should be done is the result of the deliberations of both the federal and the State agencies. The lawyers are not appealing for anything; they are merely pleading for the dignity of the court.

"The effect of crime movies and radio broadcasts comes from actual reports from the federal bureau of investigation, the respective judges and prosecuting attorneys throughout the United States."

NOW, if these lawyers would say outright that they object to crime motion pictures, radio performances and comic strips and that they would prefer something different, with practical proposals, I might go along with them quite a distance.

As much as I enjoy a good detective story, I do not quite approve of my 8-year-old daughter listening to or looking at horrors. In fact, I forbid it and hope, but I cannot be sure, that she is not as disobedient about that as she is about bubble gum.

However, when these gentlemen include in their special efforts a plea for greater consideration for the dignity of the legal profession, I must ask them first to clean house.

For instance, a number of lawyers, in spite of the fact that they are officers of the court, sworn to uphold our form of government and our Constitution, have refused to answer under oath whether they are or are not Communists.

They stand in contempt of the Congress of the United States. By their conduct, they have given the impression of being part of an apparatus to destroy our form of government. What have the gentlemen of the bar done about that?

I WOULD be the last person to say that there is not something very ugly about our society in this generation, but detective and crime stories are not the worst that can be said about us.

It is that morality seems to have lost its place in our lives. Anything seems to go. Anything at all.

Maybe we need a portrayal of all of us, not as each of us sees himself but as we are seen by each other. Dignity of person exists not by suppressions but in the grandeur of personality. No one can think of Charles Evans Hughes or Louis D. Brandeis without the word "dignity" popping into his head. Need I make comparisons?

Maybe the bar association's committee can propose some simple means for restoring the full respect for our courts and for the legal profession—at one time, next to the clergy, the most admired and respected in this country.

It would be beneficial to America if the courts were as respected as they used to be. But the cure is not in censorship; it is in cleaning up the legal profession and the courts; in simplifying procedure; in restoring the sweetness, the gentleness, the great learning, the scholarship, the dignity of person of our judiciary.

The American Bar association can do much about that.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. ~~Glavin~~
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Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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What about this statement?

Times Herald
Page 18
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227,988

ANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS DATE: January 19, 1949

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "These Days" a column by George Sokolsky

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227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
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Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

George Sokolsky, in his column for January 18, 1949, discusses the work of a committee of the American Bar Association headed by Arthur J. Freund which is considering the influence of motion pictures, radio broadcasts and comic strips on crime.

Sokolsky points out that one of the memoranda issued by this committee makes the statement "The effect of crime movies and radio broadcasts comes from actual reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and respective judges and prosecuting attorneys throughout the United States." The Director inquired "What about this statement?"

It is to be recalled, of course, that Freund since October 31, 1947, has written both the Attorney General and the Director concerning our program "This Is Your FBI" inasmuch as he questions the official sponsorship of that program by the Bureau.

1. A review of available data in our files concerning Freund, his committee and the American Bar Association fails to reflect that we are in possession of the memorandum mentioned by Sokolsky.

2. On October 31, 1947, Freund wrote to the Attorney General pointing out that the Department of Justice lent its official sanction to the program "This Is Your FBI" and that in Freund's judgement that program was no different from any other crime program on the air.

In a memorandum to Leo M. Cadison on November 5, 1947, the Director explained the position of the Bureau with respect to "This Is Your FBI" and stated, "The crime shows, in my opinion, which cause the harm are those which are unsupervised and which are portrayed in an unrealistic manner." On page three of that memorandum the Director stated, "I am not unmindful of the fact that considerable sentiment has arisen against crime programs on the air; in fact, I have publicly criticized certain types of the crime programs which are broadcast as I sincerely feel that any radio program which glorifies crime and the criminal is definitely undesirable. Such programs break down conventions, make heroes out of criminals, ridicule society and democracy and the orderly processes of law. They have no place in the legitimate entertainment field." (62-32517-70)

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3. The Director on December 9, 1947, wrote to ~~Mr.~~ Freund in answer to the latter's letter of December 6, 1947, and explained our position with reference to "This Is Your FBI." In the third regular paragraph on page two of the Director's letter to Freund it was pointed out again that the Director publicly criticized certain types of crime programs; that the Director felt that any radio program which glorifies crime and the criminal was definitely undesirable because they tended to break down conventions,

FEB 1949

ATTACHMENT
GLC:ulg

1949

make heroes out of criminals, ridicule society, etc., and that they had no place in the legitimate entertainment field. (62-32517-71)

4. The Director, of course, has from time to time made statements concerning radio programs which glorify the criminal. In his article entitled "Crime Begins at Home" which was published in the October, 1946, issue of Redbook the Director said, "The producers of pictures and radio programs which glorify the criminal and ridicule the law-abiding should not be permitted to escape the consequences of their work."

Again, the Director on February 2, 1948, issued a statement to the United Press with reference to radio programs. A copy of this statement is attached.

Observations:

It is apparent that the statement contained in Sokolsky's column attributed to Freund's committee has been incorrectly stated as far as our position is concerned. The statement would lead the reader to believe that crime movies and radio broadcasts are detrimental "because of actual reports from the FBI."

There is no attempt to point out, as the Director did in his letter to Freund, that "certain" types of programs are undesirable but that others such as "This Is Your FBI" have a definite place in the arena of public education to convince our citizens of the real gravity of the crime situation; to show them how they can best cooperate with law enforcement; to illustrate the need for crime prevention and the combatting of juvenile delinquency and above all to portray lawlessness in its proper light.

ADDENDUM, LBN:FML, 1/25/49:

I recommend that we take no action in this matter. It is true that we have lambasted crime shows, crime radio programs, crime movies, and comic books which glorify the criminal, although it would appear that old man Freund is stretching a point in the statement quoted by George Sokolsky.

I agree 1/26

I agree

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. ____________

STATEMENT ON RADIO CRIME PROGRAMS BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, RELEASED TO THE UNITED PRESS ON FEBRUARY 2, 1948.

A steadily increasing crime rate, involving a high ratio of juvenile delinquency, has given impetus to a great deal of public interest in the factors contributing to this disquieting situation. Periodically the question arises whether the presentation of the twin problems of crime and delinquency by the press, the screen, and particularly by the radio has a net result of encouraging development of criminal instincts in readers and listeners predisposed, perhaps, to activities of such a nature.

In some quarters considerable sentiment has been expressed that programs of this type should be taken off the air, the broad argument being advanced that, by power of suggestion, they propel youngsters into lawlessness.

The profession of the storyteller is almost as old as language itself, and his favorite theme throughout the ages, long predating radio or the printed word, has been the struggle between good and bad men. The Bible itself, the virile epics of the Roman poets, legends, fairy tales, the ballads of the troubadours and the romantic adventure novels of more recent vintage, all have portrayed some phase of the conflict between good and evil.

These fictional conflicts provide release for youthful imaginations and psychic energies which might find concrete antisocial expression in the absence of such safety-valves.

In fact, I wonder if many emotional conflicts do not arise because youth was not trained to face emotional situations and crises. One of the motivating desires of man has always been the quest for excitement. To a degree this can be satisfied through stories and radio programs. Their adventure, excitement, and suspense perform a substantial service in preparing youthful listeners to face the real conflicts of adult life.

Tales of the struggle between crime and law enforcement are natural heirs to the age-old tradition of the storyteller's trade. In them good and evil strive for mastery. Countless adult and juvenile readers choose them for an estimated twenty-five per cent of all their current fiction. The popularity of the crime show on the radio is another manifestation of this literary taste--which is not confined, incidentally, to the lower mental levels. Judges, professional men, in fact most adults as well as school boys are avid amateurs of fictional crime detection.

It is true that this nation, somewhere along the line, has fallen down on the job of educating its youth to the responsibilities of citizenship. Recent figures reflect that more than thirty per cent of persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson were under twenty-one years of age. But juvenile delinquency existed before radio programs, and it is fallacious to attribute one to the other merely because they are now coexistent.

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ENCLOSURE

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Of course, improperly and unintelligently prepared radio presentations may have a harmful effect on receptive young minds, but broadcasting should not be discarded as a potent preventive weapon against crime just because some writers and producers fail to give their programs proper thought and careful treatment. Certainly, radio shows which recognize no restraint in portraying terrifying details of widly imaginative "horror" stories are conducive to unrest in children inclined toward nervousness. They make no attempt to draw a line between the salutary release of nervous tension, approved by the psychologist, and the excessive excitation which overstimulates young minds. A sharp distinction should be drawn between this type of program and the restrained presentation which conforms to carefully prescribed standards of good taste and authenticity.

The fight against crime cannot be won by a strategy based on that of the ostrich. Today, more than ever, there is need for an increased consciousness of the gravity of the problem on the part of our young people. They should recognize the need for the individual citizen's cooperation with law enforcement, and above all they must have ingrained in them a realization of the utter futility of crime.

How are we to carry out an effective campaign of education? For many years a virile American press has aroused and crystallized public opinion against the evils of crime, against municipal corruption and the tolerant attitude toward criminals in many communities. Americans have been awakened by their press to protect themselves against the robber and the swindler; to stave off the racketeer and the chiseler; to know the venal politician and recognize his violation of public trust; to appreciate the need for effective law enforcement and for a positive campaign against lawlessness.

Through news columns and broadcasts, press and radio have performed a great public service in presenting the crime problem to the nation. Are these factual reports detrimental to young minds? If we want to provide our children with more pleasant facts to face, it is our responsibility to provide a world in which such facts exist. We cannot abolish deplorable conditions by ignoring them. Nor can we prepare youngsters to meet a civic problem by concealing its existence from them. Our youth, who will provide the adult leadership of tomorrow, cannot be expected to profit by today's experience if their elders' problems and attempts at solving them are made matters of mystery--if all youngsters are "protected" from life's realities. A youngster old enough to commit a crime is old enough to listen to an anti-crime program which plainly and convincingly teaches him that the criminal, an enemy of society, is playing a losing game.

It is a recognized fact that there are undesirable programs on the air. No one deplores more than the conscientious law enforcement officer the unrealistic type of radio presentation which produces in young minds pictures of torture, fantastic acts of violence and brutality. Only too often the "crime doesn't pay" message tacked on the end is a weak concession to decency.

Such programs may have no effect on the emotionally well-balanced youngster or upon the overwhelming majority of American boys and girls, but for the susceptible boy or girl in whom parental neglect or other factors have created antisocial tendencies, they may tip the balance toward a venture into delinquency. The fact that programs of this type do exist, however, constitutes an important argument for the counteractive effect of skillfully produced dramatizations, omitting the lurid and macabre, inculcating in both youthful and mature minds, a healthy conception of human values and a vivid recognition of the gravity of crime.

It would be naive to expect the medium of press or radio to make even a small part of its great potential contribution to the war on crime and delinquency if the material utilized and methods of presentation were confined to cold recitations of statistics and boring, though thoroughly justified, preachments. On the other hand, an interesting, authentic picture of the struggle between law and lawlessness, with its almost inevitable triumph by the forces of decency, is a most effective way to reach a maximum audience and portray crime in its proper sordid, dirty, unromantic light.

[illegible]kly Sunday Night Broadca[illegible]v[illegible]
Americ[illegible] Broadcasting Company Stations at 10:45 p.m.
by George E. Sokolsky, Mar.27,1949

WMcm

PEACE

✓

Last week, I told you that the Soviet mass meetings at the Waldorf Astoria would be picketed. And what a wonderful picket line it was!

MS

That meeting must not be taken lightly and you need to understand what happened there. You need to understand it in your own defense. It will be too late to begin trying to understand after we have lost our sons.

###

Hom 4/27

The Russians want what they call peace. There are many kinds of peace. There is the eternal peace of the graveyard--the peace that surpasses all understanding.

There is the peace of the madhouse--where the inmates have lost understanding and know nothing about themselves or the world in which they live.

There is the peace of the opium-smoker, the cocaine and morphine addict, the peace of the dulled mind or a sleep of roseate dreams, of false ideas and notions, of a deadly self-satisfaction.

Peace without honor and dignity is not peace. The slave born in slavery knows peace, too. The slave is secure from birth to death. He is fed and clothed and housed and knows no physical want. But when to that slave somehow, from somewhere, comes the shattering idea of human dignity, of a manhood that seeks not security but liberty, when his eyes gaze not upon the trodden soil like a beast of burden, but heavenward toward the blazing sun of God's truth--then that kind of peace disappears. The soul rebels against the peace of enslavement. The slave seeks freedom.

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When the Russians and their slaves invaded our country and set up headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, it was a propaganda for their kind of peace--the peace of empire, the peace of controlled eexistance, the peace of the mastered mind and spirit.

They held their meetings as a weapon to create a public opinion favorable to their kind of peace. They sent Shostakovich, an authentic genius, a great composer but an enslaved creature. Shostakovich could only be pitied.

RECORDED

But the greatest pity we must feel is for the so-called Americans, about 2,000 of them, who attended this Soviet mass meeting in New York. Few of them were Communists. All of them aided and supported a foreign invasion of their country by the powerful Russian weapon of propaganda--a weapon designed to destroy the will of a people in advance of a shooting war, a weapon that destroys the will of a people to adhere to their way of life, to safeguard their traditions, to live in freedom and independence.

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Is ours a war-mongering country?

Think! We have fought in two general wars, out of which we have come, shall I say, victorious. Where upon this earth have we seized an inch of territory? What countries have we taken? What peoples have we oppressed?

We have expended our sons and our wealth--but we have gained no benefits. We have added not a pound of other people's wealth to ours.

Instead, we have aided our enemies as well as our friends. During and after World War 1, the various Hoover relief agencies cared for the women and children and old people, of foe as well as friend, feeding the hungry, serving the broken in spirit, mind and body. We helped to reconstruct the conquered countries. We fought for the independence of liberated countries. We strengthened the independence of Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia. We helped to rebuild Germany.

During and after World War 11, we have taxed ourselves to feed the hungry--not only the hungry and suffering of friendly nations, but through UNRRA, through our military in Germany, Austria and Japan, the hungry and suffering among our enemies as well. We paid nearly the entire cost of UNRRA.

We are spending each year more than $5,000,000,000 of our means to aid in the reconstruction of Europe. We could have made an American colony of Japan; instead, we have devoted our genius for organization in the reconstruction of that country.

####

But let us look upon this whole question of peace from another standpoint.

We have steadily and consistently offered the Russians and all the world a just and lasting peace.

If excuse there be for the meetings at Teheran and Yalta, it can only be that desiring peace and hating war, concessions were made to the Russians--concessions which taxed the moral conscience of the American people.

After the war's end, at Potsdam, we agreed to political and geographical terms designed to rehabilitate Europe. We sought the independence of the liberated countries. We sought to restore Germany as a peaceful, constructive nation. We sought free elections for peoples who had to find new free governments.

The Russians took advantage of Teheran and Yalta to steal all the countries that lie east of the Stettin-Trieste line--to enslave their people--to alter their forms of government--to trample their traditions--to murder their intelligentzia--to reduce them to will-less things.

The Russians made of every written undertaking a miserable scrap of paper upon which they heaped curses against our country.

We have been a patient people seeking a just peace. In any other age, with any other nation as powerful as ours, the outrages after Potsdam would have produced a fighting war as early as 1946. We have lived through three patient, even humiliating years until the Russians have come to believe that we are too cowardly for self-respect:

####

At San Francisco, we accepted the concept of the United Nations, although we had rejected its predecessor, the League of Nations.

The Russians wanted three memberships to our one. We agreed to their three memberships. We accepted one membership.

Through the United Nations, the Russians abused the use of the veto until it has become an instrument for disturbance and confusion.

####

The United States offered to give to all the world its most formidable weapon, the atom bomb. We offered, under the Baruch Plan, to give it to the United Nations. Our conditions of control and inspection were neither unjust nor onerous. The Russians have consistently rejected the Baruch Plan. They want the bomb but not peace.

We attempted to find an agreement toward disarmament that all peoples could be saved the unbearable cost of remaining on a war footing when they should be using their wealth for the reconstruction of life and civilization. But we wanted it to be fair all around. We wanted United Nations inspection and control. Again the Russians turned down every fair proposal for a disarmament. Yet they say that we are war-mongers, and that they want peace.

We offered the Marshall Plan universally, designed for the reconstruction of Europe*,great and small, weak and strong, friend and foe, might restore and rebuild itself in independence. One of its most important features was to have been the essential East-West trade so that goods might again move freely from areas of surplus to areas of need.(*so that every country in Europe)

The Russians responded by forbidding all their captive countries to join in the Marshall Plan. Russia itself, of course, stayed out.

Since its inception, the Marshall Plan has been attacked throughout the world as an instrument of American imperialism. Communists in all countries have demonstrated against it. Have called strikes against it. Even in our own country , the Communists and their allies and stooges and fellow-travellers have attacked and denounced it.

The Russians want no peace. They object to a restoration of the European standard of living because it is higher than theirs. They abhor, they despise, they crush the dignity out of human life.

####

And so, having abused our good-will, stretched our patience, worn out our hopes for a just peace; having seized more countries than they can hold; having enslaved more peoples than they can govern; desiring time to consolidate their gains--they cry, peace! peace!

They desire that mothers who love their sons shall demand that President Truman humiliate himself in the Kremlin, that he should kow-tow before the master of the world, Joseph Stalin.

Well, my friends, there is pride left in the American soul. That picket line before the Waldorf-Astoria and before Carnegie Hall, those men and women who for hours marched in rain, their cardboard signs literally melting, their hands cold and their faces washed by pelting raindrops--they represent the courageous pride of our people. Such a man as Norman Cousins, editor of the "Saturday Review of Literature", who faced a hissing, booing mob of Stalin's stooges to speak to them, and Sidney Hook, professor of Philosophy at New York University, who forced this meeting at the Waldorf to drop the mask of culture for its true character of propaganda--these are heroes in our war for peace.

We want peace. We want a just and a lasting peace. We want a universal peace for all peoples, friend and foe, great and small. But we want a peace of God--a peace with dignity--a peace of the brotherhood of man in the fatherhood of God.

####

After a word from your announcer I'll be back to tell you of a very interesting personal experience I had this week.

####

It happened on the picket line, in front of the Waldorf-Astoria, at about nine o'clock in the evening on Friday.

The pickets were wet and tired. It took a great deal to keep going in the rain.

A pretty girl, well-dressed and out for the sights, said to her companion in a loud voice:

" How awfully vulgar!"

A tall young man on the picket line answered her:

"I'm a public school teacher. I teach American History. You ought to know it's never vulgar to demonstrate love of country."

The girl was not a little embarrassed as she walked away from the picket line.

Thank you. This is George Sokolsky. Good night.

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July 13, 1949

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EX-109

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[redacted]
50 East 58th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Edward Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office, has advised me that you suggested to Mr. George E. Sokolsky that he do a column on the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a result of which Mr. Sokolsky wrote the column which appeared in the New York Sun on July 7, 1949.

I did want you to know that your interest in this Bureau is deeply appreciated. One of the good things about trying times is that they do bring out one's true friends.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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CC: New York

NOTE TO SAC: REURLET July 8, 1949. For your information, Sokolsky was written to previously in this connection.

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

56 AUG 8 1949 /85

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York - New York

July 8, 1949.

Director, FBI.

RE: ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE FBI" by
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY in NEW YORK
SUN, JULY 7, 1949.

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed an article which appeared in the New York Sun of July 7th entitled "THE FBI" which was written by GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

[redacted] The Blackstone Hotel, 50 East 58th Street, New York, New York, has advised me that this article commending the FBI was written by Sokolsky at the suggestion of [redacted] said he had been disturbed by recent criticism of the FBI and thought that the FBI ought to get some favorable publicity and therefore suggested to Sokolsky to write such an article.

In view of [redacted] comments, it is suggested that the usual letter of thanks be written to the author of the article and also a letter written to [redacted] thanking him for his interest in suggesting the article to Sokolsky.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

ES:gu
Enclosure

EX-109

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THESE DAYS

By George E. Sokolsky

The FBI.

Out of the various espionage trials and hearings has developed a curious and most disturbing attack on the FBI. It did not start with the trial of Judith Coplon, which only added fuel to a blazing propaganda. It goes back to 1934 when the FBI began to search out the spies planted here by foreign countries, the corrupt among our own people who, for pay, served foreign masters, or who, for idealistic ends, sought to destroy the liberties of our people.

In our country, it is difficult to do such work as is the duty of the FBI, for, while we desire safety, we eschew the police state. Public opinion would never tolerate such a police organization as the N. K. V. D. of Soviet Russia. We demand of the FBI that it produce all the results of police protection without using coercive means and without interfering with those guaranties of rights provided by the Constitution. The American formula is correct and the FBI has not transgressed it.

Were this country faced by a conflict of ideas alone, the FBI would have no function to perform. Difference of opinion, of judgment, of decision is characteristic of our way of life. In fact, the Constitution is devoted to defense and protection of these differences.

We are, however, faced by something altogether outside the realm of ideas. We have become the stamping ground of a vast international conspiracy for the world revolution and into our country has come an army of disciplined agents of that conspiracy who seek to achieve not the overthrow of our Government but its seizure and subordination to the Kremlin. Were it only a conflict between the ideas of Thomas Jefferson and the ideas of Karl Marx, between the economics of Friedrich Engels and the economics of Adam Smith, we could rest while the professors fight it out, as they have done for a century.

It is more than that. It is resistance to conquest. I have recently been reading the biography of Angelica Balabanoff, the first secretary of the Third International, Lenin's weapon for world revolution and conquest. In her "My Life as a Rebel," Angelica Balabanoff describes how Lenin tricked her into accepting the secretaryship of the Third International in order to use her reputation among left-wing Socialists, which at the moment was better than his. He said to her—these are her words:

"'Party discipline exists for you too, dear Comrade. The central committee has decided.'" (When Lenin had decided something before the central Committee had ratified his decision, he usually anticipated their action in this fashion so as to avoid superfluous discussion.)

"I knew it would be useless to argue."

Then she wrote:

"I was most disturbed at this time and during the coming year to find how many of our agents and representatives were individuals long discredited in the Labour movement abroad. They were chosen because they had nothing in common with the Labour movement and could, therefore, obey the most contradictory and outrageous orders quite mechanically and with no sense of responsibility. Adventurers, opportunists, even former red-baiters, all were grist to Zinoviev's mill. They departed on secret missions, supplied with enormous sums. . . ."

These methods have not changed. What a disillusioned person that fine woman, Angelica Balabanoff, has become, watching the conspiracy for power known as Leninism!

And it is this conspiracy that the FBI has to watch and note in this country. There are about 70,000 Communist party members in the United States and ten times as many friends and sympathizers and innumerable innocents, who, for one reason or another, do phases of the party's work. Piecing these activities together is the job of the FBI. And "piecing together" is the correct phrase to use. These people do not blaze a trail. A little inkling appears here and there and it may take months and years to discover a pattern of activity or the affiliations of an individual.

All the FBI has for all its work, of which this is only a part, are about 5,000 operatives. It has done a magnificent job without impairing our liberties and those who attack it often are those who fear surveillance.

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NY SUN
JULY 7, 1949

ENCLOSURE

July 7, 1949

F.B.I. FILES

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I very much enjoyed reading your column "These Days" which appeared in the Times Herald today and I did want to write and tell you how much I appreciated your most objective and understanding comments with reference to the position of the FBI in the current controversy.

It is always very stimulating to read such timely observations and your careful analysis of this matter is particularly gratifying.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - New York

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Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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JUL 9 1949 P.M.
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December 1, 1950

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I read with a great deal of interest your column in the Washington Times-Herald on November 30. I thought you raised some very forceful and pointed questions, particularly when you referred to the memory of the author of the recent smear book on the FBI as being so vivid on the FBI and yet so fleeting and evasive on some of his personal activities.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

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June 27, 1950

Mr. Richard E. Berlin
President
Hearst Corporation
959 Eight Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dick:

I have been in and out of town so much recently that I have not had the opportunity of acknowledging your note, sending to me a copy of the Sokolsky column which was released through King Features Syndicate on June 14. It was very kind of you to send this on to me and I read it with a great deal of interest.

Hoping that our paths may cross soon and I may be able to have a visit with you, I am

Sincerely,

JEH:mpd

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TO Edgar Hoover
FBI

Something I thought you would be interested in seeing

RICHARD E. BERLIN, President
The Hearst Corporation
/s/ Dick

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G FEATURES YNDICATE, 235. E. 45th ST., N.Y

FRO RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1950

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THESE DAYS

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE QUESTION OF THE LAW

JUDGE JAMES P. MCGRANERY, WHO, IN 1945 AT THE TIME OF THE OPENING OF THE AMERASIA CASE WAS THE EFFECTIVE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE FBI FUMBLED THE BALL.

THIS IS A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE TO MAKE AGAINST J. EDGAR HOOVER. IT MEANS THAT IN TIME OF WAR, IN AN ESPIONAGE CASE INVOLVING THE THEFT OF DOCUMENTS OF VARYING IMPORTANCE FROM SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, HOOVER DID NOT KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING.

OF COURSE, NO MAN IS INFALLIBLE, BUT PAST PERFORMANCE WOULD LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE FBI KNOWS HOW TO PREPARE A CASE FOR A CONVICTION. IT IS CURIOUS THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOULD DENOUNCE ITS OWN FBI, FOR OBVIOUSLY IF MR. HOOVER, IN 1945, in TIME OF WAR, MISHANDLED A MAJOR ESPIONAGE CASE, HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN EXPOSED AND DISMISSED BY HIS SUPERIORS, FIRST BY FRANCIS BIDDLE, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HIS SUCCESSOR, TOM CLARK, NOW A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SINCE THEY DID NOT DISMISS HIM AS A BUNGLER, IT MUST BE ACCEPTED THAT, AT THE TIME, THEY APPROVED OF HIS CONDUCT OF OFFICE. IT IS ONLY NOW, WHEN THEY FACE THE POLITICAL NECESSITY OF JUSTIFYING THEIR OWN NEGLIGENCE, THAT THEY HEAP MUD ON J. EDGAR HOOVER, WHO CANNOT ANSWER BACK, FIRST BECAUSE HE IS A SUBORDINATE AND SECONDLY, BECAUSE TO PROVE WHO IS REALLY TO BLAME, HE WOULD HAVE TO PRODUCE THE RECORDS WHICH THE PRESIDENT HAS FORBIDDEN HIM TO PRODUCE.

(MORE) 62-87782-

ENCLOSURE

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MR. HOOVER, I AM SURE, WILL FIND A WAY OF CLEARING HIS OWN REPUTATION AND THAT OF THE FBI. PERHAPS HE WILL DO IT IN SOME MANNER SIMILAR TO THE ARREST OF HARRY GOLD, WHICH WAS TIMED, BY ACCIDENT OR DESIGN, TO KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING IN THE AMERASIA CASE.

SO, LET US TURN TO ANOTHER QUESTION. ANDREW ROTH WAS A LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY, WORKING IN NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACTING AS A LIAISON WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HIS CULPABILITY IS ATTESTED TO BY ROBERT M. HITCHCOCK, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAWYER WHO HANDLED THE CASE. HITCHCOCK SAID:

"WHEN THE ARRESTS WERE MADE IN THE AMERASIA OFFICES ON JUNE 6 THE FBI AGENTS FOUND A COPY MADE ON ROTH'S TYPEWRITER OF A LETTER DATED MARCH 3, 1943.

"THE LETTER WAS FROM WILLIAM PHILLIPS ON A LETTERHEAD WHICH READ: 'OFFICE OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW DELHI, INDIA.' IT WAS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND IT ENCLOSED A COPY OF A LETTER OF THE SAME DATE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THE SUBJECT WAS THE CONFLICTING BRITISH AND INDIAN POINTS OF VIEW AND THE PSSIBILITY OF INDIAN FREEDOM AFTER THE WAR, AND IT SUGGESTED A SOLUTION TO THE THEN PRESENT IMPASSE AS ' A STEP IN FURTHERING THE IDEALS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.'

(MORE)

"THE AGENTS ALSO FOUND TWO LETTERS IN ROTH'S HANDWRITING ON PLAIN STATIONERY. THE DATELINE OF ONE WAS 'AMERICAN MISSION, NEW DELHI, 21 JAN, 1944.' THIS LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND WAS SIGNED 'MERRELL.' IT CONTAINED A SUMMARY OF POLITICAL COMMENT IN THE INDIAN PRESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 15, 1944. THE OTHER LETTER HAD AN IDENTICAL SOURCE AND ADDRESSEE. IT WAS DATED MARCH 14, 1944, AND CONTAINED REPORTS ON THE VOTE OF THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBY ON MARCH 13, 1944, PASSING A MOTION, 50-48, CALLING FOR A REDUCTION IN THE BUDGET."

THERE IS MORE OF THE SAME.

WHY, THEN, DID NOT THE NAVY INTERVENE TO COURT-MARTIAL ROTH? APPARENTLY, HE WAS IMMEDIATELY DETACHED — BUT WHY? SUPPOSE YOUR SON OR MINE, IN THE NAVY, WERE FOUND NOT INVOLVED IN AN ESPIONAGE CONSPIRACY, BUT DERELICT EVEN IN SOME SMALL MATTER, HE WOULD BE BROUGHT UP ON CHARGES AND SEVERELY PUNISHED. WHY NOT ROTH? THEY ARE NOW BLAMING IT ON JIM FORRESTAL, WHO, BEING DEAD, CANNOT ANSWER.

HERE IS AN INSTANCE WHICH CLEARLY INVOLVED THE SECURITY OF THE NAVY AND THE COUNTRY AND THE FELLOW GOES SCOT FREE, AND THE RECORD IS NOT BEING OPENED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO KNOW WHY.

CERTAINLY, THE NAVY OUGHT TO EXPLAIN HOW IT HAPPENED THAT LIEUTENANT ANDREW ROTH WAS NOT COURT-MARTIALED. AND IF THE NAVY WANTS TO EXPLAIN, COULD IT POSSIBLY BE DONE IN SIMPLE ENGLISH SO THAT EVERYONE CAN UNDERSTAND IT? CERTAINLY, THE GOBS WHO GOT IT FOR NOT SHINING THEIR SHOES OUGHT TO BE TOLD WHY ANDREW ROTH WENT FREE.

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KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.)

THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

MOST of my colleagues have written about Max Lowenthal's book on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. Apparently they have read the book, but I must plead that I had other business on hand.

Anybody can be negative about such a job as J. Edgar Hoover does. Did Hoover catch the fellows who stole the ballot boxes in the Kansas City, Mo., election? No! He did not.

Was Harry Truman in Kansas City when the safe containing the ballot boxes was blown up? Yes, he was there. So!

That kind of argument can lead to nothing. A police department is to be judged by its general record, by the honesty and efficiency of its employees, and by its own adherence to the law.

THE most provable criticism of the FBI is that while it collected evidence to convict spies, traitors, Communists and their fellow-travelers, its accomplishments in this field have, on the whole, been unsatisfactory because on orders from the State department and the Department of Justice, spies were not to be arrested.

In the evidence of Larry Kerley before the McCarran committee, the evidence shows that the FBI had Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, one of the worst spies Soviet Russia ever sent to this country, but the State department safeguarded him from arrest.

In 1917, Lowenthal went on a secret foreign mission. This is what he says on the subject [in appearance before the House Committee on Unamerican Activities—Ed.]:

"It was a confidential mission that I don't care to go into. It was only for a short time, and I never discuss that kind of government work with anybody."

You would imagine that in 1917 this secret mission was so terrific that it could only have been to Lenin or Trotzky or somebody like that, although I was in Petrograd in those days and do not recall Lowenthal, whose mission must have been too important even for history.

MAX LOWENTHAL has held innumerable jobs with various branches of the government from 1912 almost up to date. Some of them were of this character, to use his own words:

"In 1942 or 1943 there was some kind of problem, it is not quite clear in my mind; there was a war commission, I don't remember its name; it was headed by Mr. McNutt.

Mr. Wheeler. "Paul McNutt?"

Mr. Lowenthal. "Yes, Paul McNutt. I was sworn to assist them for a very temporary period on something or other, trying to straighten out some difficulties among some men who were not part of the government.

"Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't remember these things too definitely, and anything any records would show that would correct me, I would accept those corrections.

"Toward the end of 1943 or early 1944 I left that work. During all that period and since that period, I have been consulted informally by various people in the government, but so far as I can recollect at this moment, I don't think ever in any official capacity. There might be some, and I would be very glad to have those noted for the record."

IT IS A little difficult to believe that Mr. Lowenthal cannot remember what he did for Paul McNutt. It was not so long ago nor could it have been very important. Mr. Lowenthal's lapse of memory at this point is, to say the least, fascinating.

Mr. Lowenthal was asked who had recommended him for employment by the War department. This is his reply:

"I couldn't say for certain. I was asked by a group of organizations whether I would permit my name to be submitted for recommendation by Gen. Clay, and I agreed . . ."

What are those organizations? He must know, but he does not say. No names of organizations. No names of individuals. It all hangs in the vacuum of secrecy and mystery.

SOME of the pages of this hearing would interest a psychologist, who might write a Ph.D. thesis about them. Here is a man who started his career as secretary to Judge Julian Mack, a jurist of distinction who would not take on a dope.

He goes through years of government service and is associated with Sen. Burton K. Wheeler on the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

Wheeler is an extraordinarily shrewd man. He would not hire a forgetful Jane. Yet, time after time, Mr. Lowenthal cannot remember dates, names, facts which no ordinary man could forget.

It is difficult to help wondering how a man, who forgets so much so easily, could remember so much about the FBI.

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Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD

NOVEMBER 30, 1950

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277,988

62-89885-32

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 25, 1951

Attention: Records Section

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WRITTEN
BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Enclosed herewith is an article written by GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, writer for the Miami Herald. Same was taken from the April 20th morning edition. Contents of instant article are self-explanatory and in view of the comments with regard to the Director, it is felt that an acknowledgment might be in order.

WWB:bmw
Enclosure

Previously
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attention

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George E. Sokolsky

Law Must Be Enforced, But Our Liberties Must Not Be Imperiled No Matter What

J. EDGAR HOOVER has an opportunity to extend his authority, to build his empire hugely, to obtain increased funds from Congress for the F.B.I. Astonishingly, he rejects the prospects. No one ever heard of a Washington bureaucrat refusing more power and more money.

Yet in the face of a great demand that something should be done to rescue the country from racketeers, dope peddlers, fixers, crooked politicians and money-hungry middlemen, Hoover said this to the Kefauver Committee:

"This nation has no need for a national police force. Cries frequently are heard that America, to meet 'the problems of the day,' must create a master, over-all law enforcement agency, whose authority would extend to every nook and cranny of the nation. I disagree with this attitude. My experience has demonstrated that the present system of law enforcement, national, state and local, is the best system. The peace officer must be the servant of the people—protecting their interests and responding to their will. The law enforcement agency must be an integral part of the community. Otherwise, the American system of democratic government would be defiled."

IN ALL the excitement engendered by the Kefauver investigation, these facts stand out:

The law must be enforced, but no matter what the urgency, our civil liberties must not be imperiled and our structural relations between the federal, the state and municipal governments must not be altered.

For many years, many reformers have tried to abolish state governments. At one time, the New Dealers tried to cut the United States into regions which would over-ride the states. These efforts failed, but we can destroy our structure by the careless use of our own enthusiasms. J. Edgar Hoover is to be praised for rejecting a trap which would put him at the head of a Gestapo.

Hoover said:

"There can be no concealment of the fact that law enforcement has not always performed at peak expectations. The fault is not in the system but in the way it works. The American people, if they desire competent, efficient and effective administration of justice, must be willing to provide financial means; moral support; and a practical realization of the responsibilities of citizenship. A police department, understaffed, underpaid, and ill-equipped, cannot properly fulfill its duties.

"LACK OF public interest may allow a small minority of peace officers, aided and abetted by corrupt politicians, crooked prosecutors and underworld 'fixers,' to bring shame upon the profession. Action is needed, not to revamp the fundamental structure of American law enforcement, but to strengthen, in technical skill, character and esprit de corps, the existing institutions."

In the shift from a rural to an urban population, a serious change took place in the attitude of the American people to civic responsibilities. Shifting populations add to that the characteristics of a rootless people. Public standards toboggan when the public lacks concern.

It is perhaps a pity that, in recent years, we have become so concerned with foreign affairs and wars and the fears of wars that interest in our own affairs has unfortunately shifted. Elections often hinge on extraneous issues which are in no manner related to a candidate's fitness for the office for which he is running. As long as the people elect an official that way, we shall have poor officials.

Miami Herald
Miami, Florida
Date 4-20-51

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April 16, 1951

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue, Apartment 8-B
New York, New York

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Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I was very favorably impressed with the observations which you made in your column of April 9th, which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald, and I did want to drop you this personal note of appreciation for your kind references to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to my administration of it.

I have long been very deeply concerned about a trend which unless abated, will, in my opinion, have disastrous consequences. It seems that more and more there is a tendency to get away from the old-fashioned American principles of personal and individual responsibility, and to pass the buck by shifting responsibility. I have a very strong feeling in regard to this so far as law enforcement and crime control are concerned. I have always felt the first line of defense is the home town police department and that a law enforcement agency which is nationwide in scope of operations should exist solely for the purpose of handling those cases which affect the very basis of Government, and those which by virtue of jurisdictional limitations make it impossible for local authorities to handle. I have observed a marked trend in the past several years to place more and more responsibility upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and while I deeply appreciate the confidence which Congress and the American public have expressed in the Bureau, I do feel that an organization such as ours reaches its maximum effectiveness when it does not become too large and unwieldy. Frankly, if I had my way, I would like to see the Bureau smaller than it is today, but unfortunately this is not possible. I do think, however, that we must continue to resist added responsibility and wherever possible relieve ourselves of responsibilities which can be handled by other agencies.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Sokolsky's THESE DAYS:

"Gestapo" for U. S. No Crime Solution

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

J. EDGAR HOOVER has an opportunity to extend his authority, to build his empire hugely, to obtain increased funds from Congress for the FBI. Astonishingly, he rejects the prospects. No one ever heard of a Washington bureaucrat refusing more power and more money.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Yet in the face of a great demand that something should be done to rescue the country from racketeers, dope peddlers, fixers, crooked politicians and money-hungry middlemen, Hoover said this to the Kefauver Committee:

"This nation has no need for a national police force. Cries frequently are heard that America, to meet 'the problems of the day,' must create a master, over-all law enforcement agency, whose authority would extend to every nook and cranny of the nation.

"I disagree with this attitude. My experience has demonstrated that the present system of law enforcement, national, state and local, is the best system.

"The peace officer must be the servant of the people—protecting their interests and responding to their will. The law enforcement agency must be an integral part of the community. Otherwise, the American system of democratic government would be defiled."

In all the excitement engendered by the Kefauver investigation, three facts stand out:

1—The law must be enforced, but no matter what the urgency, our civil liberties must not be imperiled and our structural relations between the Federal, the State and Municipal Governments must not be altered.

FOR many years, many reformers have tried to abolish State Governments. At one time, the New Dealers tried to cut the United States into regions which would override the States.

These efforts failed, but we can destroy our structure by the careless use of our own enthusiasms. J. Edgar Hoover is to be praised for rejecting a trap which would put him at the head of a Gestapo.

2—It is true that the Mafia does operate in the United States as the Communist Party operates in the United States. Neither of them could operate if the American people were alert and if our officials enforced the law. Hoover said:

"There can be no concealment of the fact that law enforcement has not always performed at peak expectations. The fault is not in the system but in the way it works. The American people, if they desire competent, efficient and effective administration of justice, must be willing to provide financial means; moral support; and a practical realization of the responsibilities of citizenship.

"A police department, understaffed, underpaid, and ill-equipped, cannot properly fulfill its duties. Lack of public interest may allow a small minority of peace officers, aided and abetted by corrupt politicians, crooked

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ENCLOSU

Date: 4/9/51 p2

prosecutors and underworld 'fixers,' to bring shame upon the profession.

"Action is needed, not to revamp the fundamental structure of American law enforcement, but to strengthen, in technical skill, character and *esprit de corps*, the existing institutions."

IN THE shift from a rural to an urban population, a serious change took place in the attitude of the American people to civic responsibilities. Shifting populations add to that the characteristics of a rootless people. Public standards toboggan when the public lacks concern.

It is perhaps a pity that, in recent years, we have become so concerned with foreign affairs and wars and the fears of wars that interest in our own affairs has unfortunately shifted, particularly in metropolitan areas where little attention is paid to what is done by public officials.

In fact, in cities like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, to mention three, elections often hinge on extraneous issues which are in no manner related to a candidate's fitness for the office for which he is running. As long as the people elect an official that way, we shall have poor officials.

3—We have a way of regarding any successful man as a celebrity—even a successful ex-bootlegger or a successful current fixer. J. Edgar Hoover said of this:

". . . Too frequently, when pressures mount in local communities by reason of dissatisfaction with conditions, leaders, either to escape the wrath of citizens or to conceal their own inability to cope with situations, have advanced the alibi that this is a job for the Federal Government.

"The time has come to take stock. The Federal Government can never be a satisfactory substitute for local self-government in the enforcement field."

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March 27, 1952

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G.I.R.-6

[redacted]
Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania

Dear [redacted]

The booklet, "These Days," containing reprints from George Sokolsky's column, together with statements by Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, was received March 24, 1952.

I very much appreciate the interest which prompted your making a copy of this booklet available to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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NOTE: This booklet was mailed from Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania, and a notation on the cover reflects it was reprinted 2-19-52 by [redacted] of Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania. Bufile 62-74213-5, page 7, contains a list of names found in a notebook which was part of some captured German documents. Military Intelligence had no indication as to the source of this notebook; however, it is to be noted that it contains the names of various individuals in Europe and the U. S. Among the names appearing in this notebook was that of [redacted] [redacted] Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. The significance of this notation is not known. No other references to [redacted] located Bufiles.

Bufile 62-89885 reflects cordial correspondence with Sokolsky.

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Mr. Mohr

Tele. Room

Mr. Holloman

Miss Gandy

These Days

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GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

together with

Text of Statement
by
Roman Catholic Bishops
in the United States

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Reprinted February 1952
by
F. Lytton Patterson Jr.
Whitemarsh · Pennsylvania

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Need for Religious Influence in the Home

The function of the state is to assist these three agencies to discharge harmoniously their responsibilities in the best interest of the public welfare. The state must ever keep in mind that children belong to their parents before they belong to the state; the resources to develop them into their full stature as human beings destined for eternal union with God are not the property of political government; these constitute the treasury of families and the Church.

Again, the family, to exercise its good influence in full effectiveness, needs a just measure of economic security. When, in a wealthy and prospering nation, diligent and willing parents are forced to live in grinding poverty; when parents have no opportunity of owning their own home; when the aid of government is extended to those who raise crops or build machines but not to those who rear children, there exists a condition of inequity and even of injustice.

Finally, the family needs religion. It requires the high morality and the unvarying standards of duty which only the spirit of religion can supply to family life. It needs the strong quality of staunch loyalty to God and to His commandments, to His Church and to Her precepts. It needs the filial piety which has its source and support in piety towards God. It needs prayer and the example of prayerfulness.

Ask Renewed Efforts Toward Unity

These, then, are the requisites for family life, if it is to produce its wondrous benefits in full measure and effectiveness; it must be permanent in its establishment and prospects; it must be free from unwarranted interventions; it must have economic security; it must be religious. Yet even when these requisites are not perfectly realized, family life, though hampered, is productive of incalculable good. In the providence of God it is the best of existing human agencies for social benefit. There is grave danger however, that if a godless philosophy be still permitted to prevail, family life among us will not only be further hampered but ultimately destroyed.

* * *

It has been said, with a considerable degree of truthfulness, that nothing has contributed to the multiplicity of divorce in this country as has the motion picture industry. What with one picture after the other carefully popularizing and championing the injured party in a marriage and, more or less, justifying, seemingly at least, in the mind of the viewers, any steps that the injured party may take towards divorce, it's no wonder that Americans have become hardened in conscience on the question of divorce and marital infidelity.

However bad it may have been in the past in this regard, it will probably grow worse, and soon.

Now . . . we have television to contend with . . . and this can give us ten times more concern since it goes right into the centre of the home. This week, Studio One, a popular dramatic presentation, featured a play called "The Other Father", written by Laura Hobson, famous for her authorship of "Gentleman's Agreement". This play was an open attack on the sanctity of marriage. It definitely minimized the evils of divorce and put a quasi stamp of approval on keeping company with a married man on the flimsy excuse that his wife was a hopeless invalid. We didn't like it at all from a moral viewpoint. We recognized the dangers that it created for its viewers, especially the young people.

Because of this, and many others like it, we are prompted to counsel parents to be cautious enough to warn their children on the immorality of things they view on the television screen. When something is presented that definitely offends good taste or proper morals, why not point out to the children just why a good Catholic cannot subscribe to it. Pursuance of this policy will go far in avoiding many a heartache later.

We dislike finding fault with the television industry here in these columns, but the day has come for it to do something in the way of censorship. The intimacy of television can be used for good as well as bad. It's time we demand what is good.

Editorial in The Catholic Standard and Times

* * *

"We hate Christianity and Christians," proclaimed Anatole Lunacharsky, Soviet Commissar of Education. "Even the best of them must be considered our worst enemies. They preach love of one's neighbor and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. What we want is hate. . . . Only then will we conquer the Universe." (Quoted in IZVESTIA)

The one thing that terrifies the godless the world over is the fear that some day all those who believe in Christ will wake up--and START ACTING THEIR BELIEFS.

Once that happens, most of the great problems which plague mankind will disappear overnight.

from "You Can Change the World", copyright 1948 by The Christophers, Inc.

These Days

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

together with

Text of Statement
by
Roman Catholic Bishops
in the United States

Reprinted February 1952
by
F. Lytton Patterson Jr.
Whitemarsh · Pennsylvania

Greatest Human Social Influence

Social philosophers, as well as the great masses of mankind schooled only in sanity and common human experience, agree upon the importance of the family to individual man. The formative years of life are normally passed in the bosom of the family. Family life encircles the child with no mere casual set of surroundings. It is his constant school; it is his realm, his world. No human social influence can compare with the family in power to form and to direct the individual lives of men.

The state measures its true strength by the stability of family life among its citizenry. For the family is the social cell. It is the family that produces the citizen. No nation can be greater than its families. In vain does the world that disregards the injunction of God loosen family ties and break up family life and then look to state schools to produce good citizens. At its best the school is only a strong aid to the home. Virtue is the basis of good citizenship. The State which weakens the family inflicts deep injury uopn itself. Any attack of the State on family life is suicidal.

No less important is the role of the family for the Church. The Son of God, when He walked among men, set up His one Church as a kind of family, and its members call that Church their Holy Mother. Only those who know and live the family life of that Church can appreciate the glory and the solace of soul that abides in this earthly home of the human spirit. The Church, through the Sacrament of Matrimony, constantly channels the essential grace of God to her faithful children in the home. But history proves that it is God's will and providence that the Church should depend for her continuity and growth, as well as for the devotion of the faithful, upon Christian family life.

These Days

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky
and
King Features Syndicate, Inc.

State's Obligation to the Family

Since family life is thus essential to the individual, to the State, and to the Church, it follows that whatever protects or promotes good family life is to be diligently fostered. It is of paramount concern to all mankind that family life be preserved in full soundness and moral health.

To exist in full effectiveness, family life must have permanence. This permanence depends chiefly upon the permanence of marriage.

Any marriage which looks to dissolution or divorce, even as a possibility, cannot give its children the security they need; cannot surround children with the enduring atmosphere of home; cannot breathe into children the spirit of true family life. Nor can such a marriage give to husband and wife the complete reliance for their peace and happiness under the exacting conditions of marital duty.

Further, family life must have freedom. There must be no undue intervening of the civil power in the domain of husband and wife. This requirement involves two points of obligation. Freedom implies that rights be respected. The state must respect the rights of the family. It must not therefore fail to provide opportunities for the adequate housing of families, for the requisite schooling of children, for the use of common benefits supplied through the taxing of citizens.

On the other hand, the state must not oppress the family. It must not discount parental authority by invading the home and legislating upon matters which are of strictly domestic concern. It must be neither arbitrary nor tyrannous. It must not usurp the right which belongs to parents, of educating their children. On this score, the part of the state is to furnish opportunity for schooling, and to see that parents are not recreant in making use of the opportunity on behalf of their children. The state cannot force a child to attend this school or that; it cannot prescribe courses of study that may involve intellectual or moral dangers for pupils. Nor can the state make discrimination among families, distributing common benefits to some and withholding them from others.

To the Church belongs the preeminent right to guide the child's spiritual and moral formation; to the parents belongs the natural right to govern and supervise the child's nurture and general education; in society is vested the right to transmit, generally by means of schools, the cultural heritage of successive generations.

Not only does the Declaration of Independence affirm dependence on God, it also affirms dependence on law. After saying that our rights come from God, this historic document adds, "to secure these rights Governments are instituted among Men." In other words, we are dependent on the authority of good government for the preservation of our rights. Authority exists to preserve freedom. This needs to be stressed because there is too general a tendency in our country today to interpret freedom as ansence of law and restraint; there are even those who would oopose liberty and law by defining freedom as the right to do whatever you please. Of course you can do anything you please; you can shoot your neighbor's chickens and stuff your mother's mattress with razor blades. You can do these things, but OUGHT you? Freedom is a moral power; not a physical power; not the right to do what you please, but the right to do whatever you ought. But ought implies law, and law implies order, and order implies justice, and justice implies God.

How can we continue to be free unless we keep the traditions, the grounds, and the roots upon which freedom is founded? The greatest defenders of America are not necessarily those who talk the most about freedom and democracy; it is the sick who talk most about health. For that reason I plead that instead of judging religion by its attitude toward democracy we begin to judge democracy by its attitude toward religion. America will save her Stars and Stripes by grounding them on other stars and stripes than those which are on the flag, namely, the stars and stripes of Christ, by Whose stars we have been illumined and by Whose stripes we have been healed."

◆

Excerpts from the statement of the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States at the close of their annual meeting, November 1949

World Moves to Disrupt Home

Perhaps the most evident and devastating effect of the disregard of supernatural faith in human society is to be found in what it has done to family life. The world, which discounts supernatural faith in God's revelation, praises family life, declares its place and function essential to human well-being, and speaks with high sentiment of the sacredness of the home. Yet by countless acts and agencies it moves steadily to disrupt family life and to destroy the home. It approves and facilitates divorce as a cure for domestic ills. It accepts multiple marriages. It sponsors planned parenthood by use of unnatural and degrading means. It is unconcerned, for the most part, about its manifest duty of removing the great difficulties that lie in the way of those who wish to marry and establish homes. Its social legislation in point of suitable housing, decent material facilities, security in income and prospects, is slow, fumbling, and inadequate. An unbelieving world professing recognition of the essential value of family life, actually discounts that value and moves to destroy what it claims to cherish.

All this amounts to a calculated attack upon family life. To counteract this attack it is urgent to have the clear knowledge which faith gives of what the family is, and of what it means to the individual man and to human society.

In the view of faith the family is, first of all, a divine institution. A divine institution is not within man's control to abrogate or alter. It is God's own work. Attack upon it is even humanly speaking disastrous. It strikes tragically at the even balance of right relations, and ends in calamitous disorder.

Faith merely confirms reason in holding that man and wife constitute conjugal society. When their union is blessed with offspring, this society becomes a family. It is a divinely-founded natural society. It is prior, in existence and in its nature, to every state or nation. It is the basic social unit. It has its own native rights which no civil power can take away or unduly limit. To serve and protect the family and its life, states are formed and governments established.

These Days

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Our Nation Stands on Nature's Law (July 3, 1951)

Fundamentally, this nation owes its existence to the yearning of men for liberty of person--to the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

For 169 years, prior to the American Revolution, the men and women who had come to these shores from many countries--England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Portugal and even Poland--concerned themselves with these problems. They were adherents of many different and separate religious faiths which they wished to pursue without hindrance.

No one had come to the North American Continent because of a deep yearning to be here. Most of the immigrants uprooted themselves from the soil of their ancestors and the traditions of centuries because their days had become filled with miseries. They had suffered religious, social, economic and political persecution. They had left Europe to find freedom.

Their problems and discussions were not unlike those of Job and his friends who, no matter how much they rationalized the situation, were everlastingly faced by the same mystery: What is man? Why is he different from all else in nature? What is his relationship to God?

* * * * * * * *

Job put it this way:

> "As God liveth, Who hath taken away my judgment: and the Almighty, Who hath vexed my soul;
> All the while my breath is in me, and the Spirit of God is in my nostrils;
> My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit.
> God forbid that I should justify you: till I die I will not remove mine integrity from me.
> My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go: my heart shall not reproach me so long as I live."

When the 56 men who prepared the Declaration of Independence met to consider separation from Great Britain, they found that they required not one but two statements. The second was a bill of particulars as to the political causes for the separation. This statement makes interesting reading this year, particularly the complaint that deals with depreciated currency.

However, that bill of particulars was not sufficient for such men as Jefferson, Franklin, and the Adamses. They were philosophers who could not get away from the problem that had been troubling their ancestors for so many generations.

Mere political separation meant too little until morality--that is natural law, the revealed law of God--justified not only the separation but the existence of the new state.

That involved them in one of the most curious phenomena in history, for they founded a new nation not on power but on morality; not in protest but in affirmation. The first statement in the Declaration of Independence has nothing to do with whether England was right or wrong; it had to do with man's relationship to God.

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In a word, the American nation came into existence on the affirmation that man is a creation of God and is graced with qualities that are his, at birth, as a special gift from God. Upon these words rests the American nation:

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them together, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness--that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..."

In these days of intellectual and moral confusion, these words need to be pondered. For nations come and go in history, their strength powered by a spiritual dynamism. Their decay rarely is the product of material deterioration or defeat in war.

These are results, not causes. Their decay is the product of the weakening of their spiritual motivation. A nation that has no faith in its own traditions has no faith in itself and will die.

Our tradition is summarized in the first hundred words or so of the Declaration of Independence. On that rock, we stand.

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World Must Rally Against Godless *(August 30, 1951)*

In 1947, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, could write in his book, "World Christianity":

"This 'rediscovery of the church' is a by-product of the second world war. It is important to recognize that there has been no direct causal connection. Obviously, the churches did not cause the war; they had little direct effect upon its outcome. In the main, the war has wrought little noteworthy change in the life or strength of the Christian churches..."

In 1951, this is no longer true in many parts of the world. In this same book, Dr. Van Dusen writes of missionary work in such countries as China where during the past two years Christianity has been stomped beneath the hooves of anti-Christian mobs.

We need, I am sure, to think of the battle against the religions of God in all the countries that are controlled from the Kremlin not in terms of Jews or Roman Catholics or Protestants, but as people of the book, sons of God in an identical civilization.

While maintaining our differences, we need to recognize that we are faced by the same enemy who hates us all. Perhaps that hatred will give us the wisdom to unite, not in digma and ritual, but in the spirit of God.

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This is becoming increasingly important as the enemy fights with every weapon, particularly by using the power of the state to corrupt young children.

He rears them in schools where they are separated from all the treasures of human history and thought. They grow believing only what they are permitted to hear and see and they are blind to all the great forces that rescued man from slavery and brought him within the scope of social justice.

The real danger is not the present adult generation, for they have memories of church and synagogue, the joy of prayer, the sense of mercy, the richness of true humility in the presence of God.

They recall the beauty of Easter, the cleansing sense of Passover, the joy of Christmas, the piety of Yom Kippur.

It is the young in the Marxist countries who will never even have heard of the relationship of man to God, who will never have been in a house of worship, who will never have known of a religion of love.

They carry ikons of Stalin and Mao and such creatures. They march behind these ikons. These are their gods.

We saw the photographs of the youth festival in East Germany. There were the ikons, huge photographs of the masters of men, uninspired, monstrous photographs! These ikons are like the idols one sees in the temples of profane religions, vulgar idols.

From a radio address by

BISHOP FULTON J. SHEEN

"In these days when everyone talks of rights and few of duties, it is important for us Americans to recall that the Declaration of Independence is also a Declaration of Dependence. The Declaration of Independence asserts a double dependence: Dependence on God, and dependence on law as derived from God.

Where do you get your right of free speech? Where do you get freedom of conscience? Whence is derived your right to own property? Do you get these rights and liberties from the State? If you did, the State could take them away. Do you get them from the Federal Government in Washington? If you did, the Federal Government could take them away. Whence come your right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?

Read the Declaration of Independence and you will find the answer: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Notice these words: Your Creator has endowed you with rights and liberties; you get them from God! In other words, you are dependent on God, and that initial dependence is the foundation of your independence.

Democracy is based not on the Divine Right of Kings but on the Divine Right of Persons. Each person has a value because God made him, not because the State recognizes him. The day we adopt in our democracy the already widespread ideas of some American jurists that right and justice depend on convention and the spirit of the times, we shall write the death warrant of our independence. When watchmakers set watches according to their whims and not according to a fixed point of reference, such as the sun, we will no longer have the right time; when aviators build machines in repudiation of the laws of gravitation, we will no longer fly; and when we deny God as the foundation of our rights, we shall no longer have rights. The Declaration of Independence is a Declaration of Dependence. We are independent of dictators because we are dependent on God.

Because we are dependent on God, it follows that it is religion's first duty to preserve that relationship between man and his Creator. Religion and democracy therefore are not the same. The two are as different as soul and body. Religion is primarily for the salvation of man's soul, and democracy is primarily for the prosperity and common good of the nation. God is not Caesar and Caesar is not God. Have such religious leaders forgotten, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and to God, the things that are God's" (Matt. 22, 21)?

There is no such thing as saving democracy alone. Democracy is a branch, not a root. The root of democracy is the recognition of the value of a person as a creature of God. To save democracy alone is like saving the false teeth of a drowning man. First save the man and you will save his teeth. First preserve belief in God as the source of rights and liberties and you will save democracy. But not vice versa. Religion's greatest contribution to democracy is in serving something else. Just as a man loves a woman best on condition that he loves virtue more, so religion serves democracy best when it loves God most of all: "Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of God, and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matt. 6, 33).

Too long have men taught that God must serve democracy; it is now time to affirm the contrary. Democracy should serve religion--likewise indirectly in the sense that it will be obedient to a Justice born of God and not of expediency; that it will give equal economic advantages to all, provide the normal comforts of life, guarantee employment, in order that citizens being freed from economic or political injustices will be free to serve their God. Democracy serves religion indirectly by removing those inhibitions and disadvantages which stand in the way of men achieving the more glorious liberty of children of God. And if we do not like the suggestion that religion is the soul and not the servant of democracy, it might be well for us to read Washington, "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

done without any compromise of moral principles. This two-faced way of living explains the scandalous anomaly, evident at times in our national life, of paying lip service to God while failing completely to honor His claims in daily life.

One and the same standard covers stealing from the cash register and dishonest gain derived from public office. It will not do to say, by way of extenuation, that the latter can be excused or condoned because it occurs in the political order.

One and the same standard prohibits false statements about private individuals and false statements about members of minority groups and races. It will not do, by way of excuse, to say that statements of the latter kind can be excused because of long-standing prejudice.

This single standard of morality sets a clear, positive and complete pattern of right living. It gives an integrity of outlook and an integrity of action to daily life. By adhering to this standard, man's life becomes all of a piece, characterized by a sincere singleness of purpose.

Such a life will not have its "Sunday side," in which God's claims are fully respected for a single day, and its "weekday side," in which those claims are completely ignored for the remaining six.

Rather, all aspects of life will be so integrated that the standard to which a man subscribes in his private life will be logically extended to his life in the community. Then, if faithful to moral principles as an individual, he will be faithful to moral principles as a citizen, as a voter, and in all his actions as a member of society.

Religion and Morality

To live by this single standard of morality man needs the motivations and sanctions which only religion can supply. He is not self-sufficient. He must have God's help. As a creature, he is obliged to adore his Creator, to thank Him for blessings conferred, to ask His pardon for wrongs committed and to pray daily for His help on guidance. Nothing less than the faithful discharge of these essential obligations of religion will enable him to attain integrity in his moral life.

We exhort Americans in every walk of life to rededicate themselves to the wisdom of our Founding Fathers--a wisdom which proclaimed God's rightful place in human affairs--a wisdom so memorably expressed by the Father of our Country in his Farewell Address:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports * * * Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

◆

To a clergyman friend, President Lincoln made a significant remark during the early days of the Civil War.

"Let us have faith, Mr. President," said the minister, "that the Lord is on our side in this great struggle."

To which Lincoln quietly made answer, "I am not at all concerned about that, for I know that the Lord is always on the side of right; but it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and this Nation may be on the Lord's side."

◆

In this century the young minds of boys and girls can be corrupted into receiving these blown-up photographs as the symbols of, shall we say, power, or is it, fear!

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These young people will present to the next generations sick minds because their physical nature will never have been softened by the leavening, pacifying influence of religion, of God's love.

They will know only that struggle begets struggle, that power comes to him who takes it, that man is but a creature like all else in nature, an all-purpose mammal that can talk.

For those who believe in God, this is a responsibility that all must face in this age. Here in our country we quarrel among ourselves over small matters while the enemy destroys our world.

For this is true: our civilization is deeply rooted in the Old and New Testaments, in the bible of both the Jews and the Christians.

Without this foundation, all that we believe to be true must wither and die. Already, in countries of which Dr. Van Dusen wrote in his book only four years ago, we witness the resurgence of brutality, the torture of decent people for their ideas, their beliefs, their faith.

Already we are being faced by the corruption of our own children under our very eyes by so-called scientific methods which teach them that every concept that built their world of liberty is superstition.

Even our political system blossoms on the stem of the Declaration of Independence, which in its preamble makes clear that those inalienable rights which our young people are taught to cherish as the Bill of Rights emanate from nature's God and nature's law.

This is our foundation and we must protect it or our world becomes like the sand of the desert, blinding the spirit, fruitless and unproductive.

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Thanksgiving · · A Day of Self-examination *(November 21, 1951)*

The pause that comes with any holiday can, with advantage, be a moment for self-examination. Thanksgiving Day, in particular, lends itself to that purpose. Otherwise, each day is like the day before, a rhythmic motion from darkness to light and then to darkness again--and nothing more.

Our Thanksgiving holiday is strictly American. It is unrelated to politics, as is the Fourth of July, or to a religious order, as is Easter. It exists by presidential proclamation. Yet, few documents ordering the event grasp at its essential purpose. The noblest of these proclamations was Abraham Lincoln's of March 30, 1863, in which he said:

"Whereas it is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;..

"... We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us."

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This Thanksgiving proclamation, in nobility of expression, in depth of sentiment, in understanding of the religious motivation of our civilization is as magnificent as the Gettysburg Address. It is a demonstrable fact in history that no civilization has blossomed or long existed, the roots of which are not deep in religious belief and experience.

To assume that Thanksgiving Day is a pause from work, accompanied by the feast of the turkey and pumpkin pie, is to give to Bacchus a day dedicated to God.

There was a time in our land when such a festival was inaugurated with prayer at the family table, when children were taught to realize that the richness of our lives comes from God. Today, too many children must assume that it comes from the breaks that father got, or from the bounty of government, or from the politicians who have set themselves up as feudal lords mailing government checks to their beneficiaries.

Men who thank God for their bread are independent of other men. They raise their eyes heavenward and know the truth. They do not live in fear of man, or government, or power. They know that all men are created to be equal in the eyes of the Lord and when they have returned to that permanent state in which dust is dust, only that remains of them which is eternal, the soul, the holy spirit that is life.

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In these troubled times, the thought must come to many: What have I to be thankful for?

Surely, it cannot be for wealth, for automobiles and electrical refrigerators and television sets. For if we had none of these, there still would be much to be thankful for.

We need to be thankful for life itself.

We need to be thankful that our lovely land has not been invaded by a foreign foe, that our cities have not been devastated, that our infants have not been slaughtered by the savagery of wild races emerging to power.

We need to be thankful that, for most of us, sons outlive their fathers, and in those homes that are tortured by the nearness of war tragedy they know that none take lightly their misfortunes and that we join in their sorrows as though they were our own.

We need to be thankful that we have been chosen from among the nations to lead mankind to a peaceful world. Recognizing our own weaknesses and the frailties of those who lead us, we fear the weight of such responsibility and humbly pray that we may not do more harm than good. But we know that whatever we do is in kindliness, not to harm, conquer or enslave.

May God bless this day of Thanksgiving!

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Moral Code Same With All Peoples (December 23, 1951)

Last weekend, I spent at Notre Dame University witnessing an event of historic significance. A number of us there tried to recall a similar incident in human history, but we all failed.

It was a meeting of the Natural Law Institute, but this year something entirely new was added to the convocation. Instead of the speakers being Roman Catholic clergy and laymen, the principal lecturers were Dr. Hu Shih, who spoke as a Confucian and a pragmatist; Dr. Khalifa Abdul Hakim, a Moslem, who came all the way from Pakistan; Dr. M. S. Sundaram, a Hindu, first secretary, Embassy of India in Washington; Rabbi Solomon Freehop, of Pittsburgh, who spoke as a Jew. I read a paper on the Buddhist position prepared by Prof. Daisetz T. Suzuki.

To these speakers, in the round-table discussions, must be added Catholics and Protestants, particularly that fascinating Presbyterian, Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., of Houston, Tex.

Here, under the auspices of a Roman Catholic university, were gathered the representatives of the world's principal religions to discuss their differences and their points of agreement.

a private affair is to violate the most basic claim which God has on man.

Man is a creature. As a creature, he is subject to his Creator in all that he does. There is no time in his life when he is excused from obeying the moral law. The clergyman, the educator, the doctor, the lawyer, the politician, the employer, the employee, husbands, wives and children are alike strictly bound. All human rights and obligations have their source in God's law; otherwise they are meaningless.

Morality and Education

Morality, concerned with bringing human activity into conformity with God's will, has, therefore, a bearing on everything that touches human rights and duties. It has a definite place in the educational life of a nation. The forming of character is part of the educational process; and character cannot be formed unless children are given a clear indication of what is right and what is wrong. This cannot be done without reference to the ultimate standard which determines right and wrong, namely God's law.

No state, no group of educators may reject a truth of the moral order to suit the claim of convenience. The process of determining moral values by the consent of the majority is false in principle and sanction. Morality has its source in God and it binds all men.

It cannot be adequately taught without the motivation of religious truth. Although the training of children along moral lines is primarily the business of the parents and the church, yet it is also the business of the school if education is to give formation to the whole personality.

Morality and Economics

Morality has its place in business and industry because the conditions under which men work, the wages they get, the kind of work they do, all are subject to the jurisdiction of the moral law.

When economic conditions are such that the raising of a family by working people is made dishearteningly difficult and at times impossible, then, those responsible for this deplorable situation are guilty of breaking God's law and they are also accomplices in the sins resulting from their injustice.

Morality and Politics

In politics, the principle that "anything goes" simply because people are thought not to expect any high degree of honor in politicians is grossly wrong. We have to recover that sense of personal obligation on the part of the elected officials which gives meaning and dignity to political life.

Those who are selected for office by their fellowmen are entrusted with grave responsibilities. They have been selected not for self-enrichment but for conscientious public service. In their speech and in their actions they are bound by the same laws of justice and charity which bind private individuals in every other sphere of human activity.

Dishonesty, slander, detraction and defamation of character are as truly transgressions of God's commandments when resorted to by men in political life as they are for all other men.

Moral Standard Applies Universally

There are not two standards of morality. There is only one. It is God's standard. That single standard covers all man's relations to God, to himself, and to the world about him. It applies to every conceivable situation in life--in the home, in business, in the school, or in the field of entertainment.

By its very nature it precludes that double standard which not only tempts man to live his life on two levels, but beguiles him into thinking that this can be

Natural Law and Revelation

These religious and moral truths of the natural order can be known by human reason; but God, in His goodness, through Divine Revelation has helped man to know better and to preserve the natural law. In the Old Testament this revelation was given to God's chosen people. Completed and perfected in the New, it has been communicated to mankind by Jesus Christ and His apostles and it has been entrusted to the Church which Christ Himself established to teach all men.

While the natural law, taught and interpreted by the Church, gives us a guide in many areas of human life, the perfection of human nature is revealed to us in Christ Himself, God-become-Man, the Word-made-Flesh, "full of grace and truth," dwelling among us to be our Way, our Truth and our Life.

Prayer and the Sacraments are the channels through which the grace of Christ comes to elevate human nature until it becomes like unto Him, Who is true God and true man. In the supernatural order of grace Christ, the God-man, is the measure of man. Divine Revelation then not only includes the natural law, it complements it, and points the way to the supernatural order of grace.

The natural moral law, however, remains the foundation of the supernatural order as it is the foundation of all man's relations to God, to himself, and to his fellow men.

Upon that law, clarified by Divine Revelation, man, strengthened by grace, must build his life. He need never fear that it will give way under the weight of the trials and tests which life imposes; for he has the inspired words of the Psalmist to assure him: "The man whose heart is set on the law of the Lord stands firm."

When the human heart is governed by the law of the Lord, all human actions, no matter how commonplace or how removed from the eyes of men, are made pleasing to God and meritorious of eternal life. This means that God's will and God's plan for man are kept constantly in mind.

When man has learned to direct his thoughts, his speech, and his actions in this way, it is a sign that he has mastered the great maxim of the moral order--"not my will but Thine be done."

It is an indication that he realizes he must at all times be about his Father's business. The point of reference in his life is no longer his own selfish will, for such a man sees clearly that God holds the central place in his life. He also sees that he enjoys a unique status in that God has committed to him a work which no one else in existence is to perform that work faithfully and diligently. This is the thought which Cardinal Newman so beautifully expressed:

"God has created me to do Him some definite service. He has committed some work to me which He has not committed to another. I have my mission * * * I have a part in a great work; I am a link in the chain, a bond of connection between persons. He has not created me for naught. I shall do good. I shall do His work." (Meditations and Devotions, pp. 400-401.)

Moral Integrity

Doing God's work means doing God's will. This requires the services of the whole man at every moment of every day that he exists. There is all too frequent today the spectacle of men who divide their lives to suit their own convenience. Only when it serves their selfish purpose do they conform to God's will. Their business life, their professional life, their life in the home, at school, and in the community occupy separate compartments unified by no central force.

God's claims upon such men exist, but they are not honored. Expressions such as "my life is my own affair," or "I may do as I please," or "in politics anything goes," are all too common today. They betray a gross misunderstanding of the moral order and the interlinking relationships which find their correct measure only in God's will.

We must be clear on this point. Man must either acknowledge that a personal God exists or he must deny His existence altogether. There is no middle course. Once he acknowledges that God exists, then the claims of God are co-extensive with all the activities of His creatures. To pretend that any part of his life can be

The differences were many and often profound, and each speaker stood his ground for his own faith and tradition. For instance, Dr. Hakim definitely announced that Islam has nothing to do with the Trinity; that Moslems are Monotheists and Unitarians; Dr. Hu Shih, in a defense of John Dewey, proclaimed himself a pragmatist and an atheist; and so the argument went around the clock.

But as great as were the differences, even more profound was the single point of unity; namely, that all human beings, at all times, and in every religious expression, were groping to find a form of superior or divine intelligence, a creative wisdom beyond man; and all human beings of every clime and kind, in some manner, found the natural law, that is, a moral system based on revelation or on an acceptance of tradition.

To the Jews, Christians, and Moslems, this moral law was revealed by God to man; in some of the other faiths, it came to man in other ways.

But this curious fact stood out: the sum of the discussion established that the natural law is universal; that the moral code of all peoples is identical.

Dr. Hu Shih, who proclaimed himself an atheist, nevertheless said this:

"It is beyond doubt that throughout Medieval China and down to fairly recent centuries, the canon of sacred Scripture of Confucianism...was revered and regarded as the highest authority in matters of morals, law, social relations and government policy. It had the authority of divine law, an authority comparable to that of the Bible in the Christian countries.

"The Confucianist Canon has acquired this authority not merely because of the establishment of Confucianism as a state religion, nor merely because it was required reading in all Chinese schools and used in all civil service examination for the selection of men for public offices, but primarily because some of the books included in the Canon in its broader sense do contain some of the universal principles of justice which, in the words of Aristotle, 'All men, by a natural intuition, feel to be common right and wrong'..."

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I could not help thinking, during this session, how wonderful is our country. We are not afraid. We need no thought control. We need no policing of the human mind. Where else could such a congregation of the diverse gather to present in absolute freedom so many points of difference, without hatred, without bigotry, without fear?

We who were not Roman Catholics wondered at the auspices under which we met. For it has been said that Catholics are themselves bigoted and intellectually monopolistic.

Yet, here was utter and complete intellectual freedom. No one was constrained to give the host the last word, in fact, the very last words spoken were mine, a Jew and the son of a Rabbi.

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We speak often of inter-faith movements and the necessity of wider tolerance. Here for three days men of the greatest divergence in thought and tradition ate and slept, lectured and argued under one roof and that roof was dedicated to "Our Lady"--Notre Dame.

And there was no question of tolerance, which has in it an element of snobbery and forbearance. It was an atmosphere of equality, of freedom to speak of the truth as each sees the truth.

And when it was over, it was evident that men of good-will can and do search for love and decency and faith--on many different roads.

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STATEMENT

of the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States
at the close of their annual meeting, November 1951

God's Law: The Measure of Man's Conduct

An alarming parallel exists between the situation facing us today and that which faced the Roman Empire 1500 years ago. The problems of the Empire closely resemble those which sorely test us now---barbarism on the outside, refined materialism and moral decay within. Confronted by these problems, what were men of that time concerned with? St. Augustine, who lived in that period, gives us the answer in a memorable passage:

"They do not trouble about the moral degradation of the Empire. All that they ask is that it should be prosperous and secure. 'What concerns us,' they say, 'is that everyone should be able to increase his wealth so that he can afford a lavish expenditure and can keep the weak in subjection. Let the laws protect the rights of property and let them leave man's morals alone. * * * Let there be sumptuous banquets where anybody can play and drink and gorge himself and be dissipated by day or night as much as he pleases or is able. Let the noise of dancing be everywhere and let the theatres resound with lewd merriment. * * * Let the man who dislikes these pleasures be regarded as a public enemy.'" (City of God. Book II, 20.)

Does not all this have a modern ring? Has not a great part of our society been doing and saying the same thing? With the threat of the barbarian on the outside, does our conduct reflect the sobriety of citizens who are conscious that a bell may be tolling for them and for civilization?

We have sent our young men on military expeditions to far-off lands so that justice and freedom may be kept alive in the world; and yet at home we have become careless about the foundations of justice and the roots of freedom. It cannot go well with us if we continue on this course.

The lessons of history are evident to those with eyes that will see. The Roman Empire disintegrated from within; and moral corruption was the main cause of its decline and disappearance. The fate will befall us if we do not awaken to the danger which threatens from within our own household. Mastery over material things will avail us nothing, if we lose mastery over ourselves.

Morality: The Need Today

Mastery over self is the primary concern of morality. The right ordering of our lives in relationship to all other beings so that we may attain our true destiny is the proper function of morality. The fundamental problem which faces us, then, is a moral one.

Morality involves the correct and careful regulation of three relationships: man to God, man to himself, and man to his fellow men. These relationships are so closely linked together that to disturb one is to disturb the whole moral order.

Morality, therefore, viewed in its entirety, has three dimensions: height, depth and breadth. In its height it soars up to God the Supreme Being, from Whom it takes the definitive measure of what is true and good. In its depth, it penetrates the heart of man, laying hold of his entire personality so that even his innermost thoughts and motives are subject to its rule. In its breadth, it embraces men in every station and condition of life and establishes mutual rights and duties.

God's Will: Man's Measure in the Moral Order

By nature, man is a creature, subject to his Creator and responsible to Him for all his actions. By selfish inclination at times, he chooses to be something else, assuming the prerogatives of a creator, establishing his own standards of conduct, and making himself the measure of all things.

This prideful folly on his part brings discord into his own life, and profoundly affects the whole order. Frustration rather than fulfillment becomes his characteristic mark because he does not possess wholly within himself the way of fulfillment that he can discover only in God's plan.

God's will, therefore, is the measure of man. It is the standard by which all human actions must meet the test of their rightness or wrongness. What conforms to God's will is right; and what goes counter to His will is wrong. This is the great and controlling rule of the moral order. Unless man recognizes and lives by this rule, he cannot come to that abundance of life destined for him by God.

If man is to reach this abundance of life, which depends on the fullness of moral character, it must be through the way he lives his everyday life. He has no other course. It is idle and dangerous for him to dream otherwise. The thoughts, attitudes, motives, judgments, and daily deeds which make up his daily round will determine his growth in character.

He must use all his powers to cultivate that growth as the condition for attaining the true purpose of his life. For that it is necessary that he should be guided by a knowledge of what is right and what is wrong in the particular situations of everyday existence.

The Moral Order and Human Reason

How does he come to such knowledge? How can man know what is his place in the divine plan, and what is God's will in the moral decisions he is called upon to make? God has endowed man with intelligence. When rightly used and directed, the human intellect can discover certain fundamental spiritual truths and moral principles which will give order and harmony to man's intellectual and moral life.

What are these truths which right reason can discover? First in importance is the existence of a personal God, all-knowing and all-powerful, the eternal Source from Whom all things derive their being. Next comes the spiritual and immortal nature of man's soul, its freedom, its responsibility and the duty of rendering to God reverence, obedience and all that is embraced under the name of religion.

From man's position as God's rational, free and responsible creature, destined for eternal life, spring the unique dignity of the human individual and his essential equality with his fellow men.

Out of the inherent demands of human nature arises the family as the fundamental unit of human society, based on a permanent and exclusive union of man and woman in marriage. From the essential character of marriage come not only the right of parents to beget children, but also their primary right and duty to educate them properly.

Since neither the individual nor the family is completely independent and self-sustained, there arises the necessity of organized civil society, and in turn, the mutual responsibilities of the individual and family on the one side and of the civil government on the other.

Man's social life becomes intolerable if not impossible unless justice and benevolence govern the operations of the state and relationships between individuals and groups. Without temperance, man can neither live in accordance with his human dignity nor fulfill his obligations to his fellow men. Without fortitude, he cannot bear the trials of life or overcome the difficulties with which he is surrounded.

Furthermore, it is clear that the inherent dignity of the individual and the needs of the family and of society demand a code of sexual morality within the grasp of every mature mind.

These are some of the basic elements of natural law, a law based on human nature; a law which can be discovered by human intelligence and which governs man's relationship with God, with himself, and with the other creatures of God. The principles of the natural law, absolute, stable and unchangeable are applicable to all the changing conditions and circumstances in which man constantly finds himself.

8

RECORDED - 6

April 22, 1952

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

Please accept my sincere personal thanks for your column in the April 22, 1952, issue of the Washington Times-Herald, and for bringing to the attention of your readers the true facts concerning the record of FBI employees during World War II.

The malicious and unfounded remarks made by Mr. John Crosby of the New York Herald Tribune, on the television program "The Author Meets the Critics" on April 10, 1952, were a reflection on the hundreds of patriotic Americans who so faithfully served in the FBI during the war years. That you have challenged these remarks is a source of deep personal satisfaction, not only to me, but to all of my associates in the FBI.

I thought you might like to read the enclosed copy of an announcement which was made on "The Author Meets the Critics" on April 17, 1952.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI
APR 22 1952
MAILED 29

APR 22 9 09 AM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 62-81885-36

Enclosure

NOTE: Address per Bureau mailing list.

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Clegg____
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Rosen____
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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

Men do get excited on these television panel programs and say more than they planned to. So it seems that John Crosby, the radio and television expert of the New York Herald Tribune, got all excited on the "Author Meets The Critics" program, which these days booms with controversial ineptitudes.

His desire was to denounce his opponent, Ted Kirkpatrick, of "Counterattack" and "Red Channels," which is anyone's privilege. Instead Crosby walloped the FBI, to which service Kirkpatrick once belonged. Crosby has since apologized for so heated and careless a remark as this:

"Everybody was in the FBI during the war. It was a way of getting out of the Army. We have copy boys on our paper who were in the FBI during the war."

On Sept. 6, 1939, to the FBI's duties in the criminal field was added the responsibility of guarding the internal security of the nation. This required a rapid build-up of its forces, which could not be done with a lowering of qualifications, as that would defeat itself.

No man could serve in the FBI who had not been especially trained. Once appointed, the new agents were sent to the FBI academy, located on the Marine base at Quantico, Va. Here they were given an intensive course of instructions. Classes were from 9 in the morning until 9 at night. Already qualified as lawyers or accountants or college graduates with specialized skills, they were trained as expert investigators and they qualified as experts in firearms—the Thompson sub-machine gun, the rifle, the shotgun and the pistol. A daily class in athletic training kept them in trim.

When war came, these men were engaged in tasks which were an essential part of any war, namely, guarding against espionage, sabotage, subversion. They were deferred from the armed services because they were actually doing war work. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system, issued this memorandum on the subject:

"The federal bureau of investigation is charged with the responsibility of investigating all violations of federal statutes, and has further been charged with responsibility in matters pertaining to the national defense, including espionage, sabotage, and subversion. As a part of its duty the bureau receives and maintains extensive fingerprint records. In the presen national emergency the duties of the federal bureau of investigation will become more extensive and will assume an increasing importance. It is considered essential to the national health, safety, and interest, and to the national defense that the functions of the federal bureau of investigation should not be impaired by the removal of trained personnel from critical positions with the bureau."

Even to intimate that these men were draft-dodgers, slackers, or anything of the sort, is stupid nonsense and represents the kind of wild thinking so characteristic of all ad hominem arguments. In fact, FBI men were regarded as so important in their work that they were required to give up any reserve commissions they held. In March, 1942, the secretary of war issued this order:

"In view of the fact that your civilian employment in the federal bureau of investigation, United States Department of Justice, is of such a vital nature to the national defense as to necessitate your remaining at your post of duty, despite the fact that you hold a reserve commission in the United States Army, I request that you submit, thru proper channels, your resignation from your commission.

"I am making this request because of my knowledge that the services being rendered by you to your government in your present employment are of great value to the war effort. The personal risks, the hazards and the sacrifices which you are called upon to make in your daily service in the federal bureau of investigation are in no manner or degree inferior to those you might be called upon to make in the armed services."

A similar order was issued by the Navy.

John Crosby may not like Ted Kirkpatrick because of "Counterattack" and "Red Channels," but to attack the FBI's war record, in the year 1952, is a dangerous support of men and women whom no American should regard as friends. The FBI kept this country free of Hitler's agents during the war; the FBI can do the same in relation to Stalin's agents.

[Copyright, 1952, Ki[redacted] Syndicate, Inc.]

Letter to George E. Sokolsky
4-22-52

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK10mS
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Times-Herald 9
Wash. Post ____
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N.Y. Mirror ____
N.Y. Compass ____
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62-87785-36

4TEB

Date APR 22 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: April 29, 1952

Tolson
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DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7[illegible]
ON 2-18-99
appeal #97-0522

George Sokolsky called me this morning. He advised he had received one "queer letter" taking him to task for the article which he wrote on the Bureau and John Crosby. The letter asked the question that if the FBI is as efficient as Sokolsky says it is, how is it possible for the atom bomb to fall into enemy hands. George stated he was not concerned about this letter but he was wondering what the answer would be should this question come up in the future.

I told Sokolsky that when the Manhattan Engineers District was formed they set up their own security and their own investigative organizations and literally and figuratively the Bureau was frozen out of this picture by this group; that they had not only the responsibility for security within the base, but responsibility for checking on their own personnel. Obviously there was no way whereby we would know the background of the people working there, and in fact we would be mere interlopers had we injected ourselves as we did do on several occasions. I further went into the background on procedures in effect when the British delegation came to the country, the readily available information on the background of Fuchs, and the investigation which had been made. Sokolsky stated this had never occurred to him, that he thought it was a disgraceful situation.

He then inquired when we did get the responsibility and I told him we began investigating Atomic Energy personnel on January 1, 1947, that, of course, all we could do would be to investigate and report the facts and it was up to the Commission to make the policy, and that, of course, the David Lilienthal group was in control.

Sokolsky stated he could not see how any criticism could be directed at the Bureau under these circumstances.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:CMC

~~Classified by SP1GSKLBNS~~ 4/23/83
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EX. - 80

162-5905-37

MAY 6 1952

61 MAY 15 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

May 3, 1952

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear George: Sokolsky

I wanted to drop you this personal note to tell you how much we appreciated being included in your party prior to the Dutch Treat Club dinner on Friday evening. I certainly enjoyed our visit and the opportunity of meeting your friends, many of whom were old friends of mine.

As I told you before I think that you have done an exceedingly effective job over the years in arousing public interest in the menace of Communism, and I think your latest program in connection with the motion picture industry should be most constructive.

I enjoyed so much seeing you, and again I want to express my deep appreciation for your thoughtful invitation.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

MAY 3 4 15 PM '52
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

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LBN:CMC

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EX-103

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 153

EX-140

-39

April 28, 1952

[redacted]

b7D

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Nichols has referred to my attention your letter of April 23, 1952, transmitting statements of the following individuals:

(1) [redacted] Page 1 only received)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5) Philip Dunne
(6) [redacted] — Not [illegible]

b6
b7C

You may rest assured these will be placed in the files of the FBI and in line with your request, will be treated as confidential.

G. I. R. -3

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LBN:MP

M.P.

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[redacted]

April 23, 1952

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
227,988

Dear Lou:

These letters are sent to you for your files and information. They are to be treated confidentially. Similar letters will be sent to you from time to time addressed to officials of all companies.

These letters were voluntarily offered by employees of the Twentieth Century-Fox Company. I make no comment concerning the value of these letters, but I am told that criticisms concerning them will be welcome. Similar letters are being prepared by other men and will be sent to you.

It is of the utmost importance that this matter be treated confidentially for the present so as not to discourage others from presenting similar letters. They are to be treated as background material for the present.

This particular method is beginning to bring results, and I think should be encouraged unless it is found that the statements are not truthful.

The Elia Kazan affidavit, which is also enclosed, is a public document, and need not be treated confidentially.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter for my records.

[redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

18 ENCL 153 g

[redacted]
Encs. (6)

Memo to Tolson 4/25

Ack. 4/28/52 LBN

cc's furnished [illegible] of outgoing letter placed this file

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EX-140

62-89885-39

5 MAY 3 1952

Privacy Correction Request   July 22, 1980

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/25/83 BY SPIGSK/Oms
227,988

PHILIP DUNNE
24708 PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY
MALIBU, CALIFORNIA 90265
Tel. (213) 456-8279

FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

OUTSIDE SOURCE

[redacted] b7D

Gentlemen:

I have recently received the edited record of my FBI file from the Records Management Division. I have asked for an opportunity to clarify the record by inserting into my file a rebuttal of the false charges and misleading material contained therein. I enclose a letter (xerox copy) from Mr. Flanders of the Records Management Division, instructing me how to proceed. Accordingly, I am directing this letter to you at FBI Headquarters.

Let me emphasize that I do not ask that any material in my file, however false and misleading, should be deleted or edited, as the enclosed letter seems to assume. I merely seek to add a rebuttal for the benefit of future scholars or other persons who may gain access to the file.

62-89885-39X

Accordingly, I enclose a suitable rebuttal for inclusion in my file. Please notify me when it has been so included, or, if for any reason you do not feel able to include it, please inform me promptly so that I may take further steps to protect my reputation in this official record.

Sincerely
Philip Dunne

Enclosures
① Rebuttal Statement
② Xerox of Flanders letter.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

15 JUL 28 1980

NOT RECORDED
AUG 11 1980

AUG 1 1 1980

FOIPA No.
82,974
F.O.I.A.
190-22601

ORIGINAL FILED IN 190-22601-11

PHILIP DUNNE
24708 PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY
MALIBU, CALIFORNIA 90265

b6
b7C

Statement in Rebuttal - July 22, 1980

A. To whomever reads my file, I recommend two books:

① The Inquisition in Hollywood, by Larry Ceplair and Steven Englund, Anchor Press/Doubleday 1980. Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 77-25587. This book is harshly critical of my anti-Communist activities, but in general is factually reliable.

② Take Two - A Life in Movies and Politics, by Philip Dunne, McGraw-Hill, 1980, Library of Congress identification: ISBN 0-07-018306-6. This is my own memoir of my professional and political activities.

B. There are two items which require special attention:

① ~~In~~ A Summary dated September 13, 1947 includes a quotation from the testimony of one [redacted] before the California Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, to the effect that I "sat in on", one meeting of the Los Angeles County Political Commission of the Communist Party, place and date not specified. I do not know any [redacted] nor, until I read of this testimony, had I ever heard of the cited organization. Certainly I never "sat in on" any of its meetings, nor of any meeting of the Communist Party, nor at any meeting where affairs of the Communist Party were discussed.*

On Page 3 of the same summary, there appears a resume of a special bulletin of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee, which in effect dedicates that Committee to adherence to the Communist Party line. The summary fails to mention that this bulletin was issued after I had resigned as acting chairman

ENCLOSURE 62-89885-39X (over) →

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b7C

of the Committee on precisely this issue.

② On Page 4 of the same ~~bulletin~~ summary, are several references ~~of~~ to my activities as Chief of Production for the Motion Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information, Overseas Branch, in connection with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. These activities were entirely concerned with furtherance of our war effort and in no way in the slightest degree subversive. The Hollywood Writers Mobilization was the arm of the Screen Writers Guild, an apolitical trade union, through which the various official and unofficial war agencies (OWI, OSS, Red Cross, etc.), as well as the armed services, could obtain volunteers who would write for our films without pay. My dealings with the Mobilization were entirely of this nature. When I spoke before them, it was only to explain our government's wartime overseas information program and to indicate how they, as volunteers, could help. I think that it is an outrage that reports of this activity on behalf of one agency of my government should be included in the files of another in the context of "subversive" activity.

The article I wrote for "The Hollywood Quarterly", a magazine sponsored jointly by the Mobilization and the University of California, was a purely technical discussion of the differences between theatrical films and the wartime documentaries I had produced for the OWI. Philip Dunne 7/22

* As a postscript, I point out that the [redacted] woman's "testimony", is the only entry in my file which links me directly to the Communist Party. It is false. PD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 16, 1980

Mr. Philip Dunne
24708 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California 90265

Dear Mr. Dunne:

Reference is made to your June 26, 1980, letter.

Information maintained in the FBI central records system, to the extent it is subject to exemption pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a (j)(2) and (k)(2), is exempt from the correction and amendment provisions of the Privacy Act, as described in Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 16.96 (b)(2). However, it is the policy of this bureau to consider each such request on an individual basis in order to reach an equitable determination consistent with the best interests of both the individual and the Government.

Should you make a request for correction or amendment of information in our records, your letter of request should indicate the particular record involved, the nature of the correction sought and the justification for the correction or amendment. Your request should be submitted to FBI Headquarters and should be clearly marked "Privacy Correction Request."

Sincerely yours,

David G. Flanders, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

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ENCLOSURE

July 31, 1980

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Philip Dunne
24708 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California 90265

[redacted] b7D

Dear Mr. Dunne:

Pursuant to your request of July 22, 1980, we will make your letter a matter of official record in our files, so that any future reader of this material will have benefit of your comments.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas H. Bresson, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

ORIGINAL FILED IN 190-22601-12

NOTE: Correspondent requested that his letter be made a matter of record in our files. Above is responsive to request.

62-89885-39X1

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FBI

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227,988

FBI/DOJ

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ________ (✓)
Mr. Ladd ________ (✓)
Mr. Nichols ________ (✓)
Mr. Belmont ________ (✓)
Mr. Clegg ________ ( )
Mr. Glavin ________ ( )
Mr. Harbo ________ ( )
Mr. Rosen ________ ( )
Mr. Tracy ________ ( )
Mr. Laughlin ________ ( )
Mr. Mohr ________ ( )
Mr. Holloman ________ ( )
Miss Gandy ________ (✓)
________ ( )

See Me ________ ( )
Note and Return ________ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

No ack needed

Mr Hoover spoke to Sokolsky 5/2

Baumgardner

George E. Sokolsky

62-89885-40

NOT RECORDED

MAY 13 1952

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62-89885-40

Ours has been an ideal and idealistic democracy and at the same time a practical democracy.

—WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

Journal NEW YORK American
TRUTH, JUSTICE PUBLIC SERVICE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1952 ★★

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth.—Psalm, CXXI, 1, 2.

(Text by Rev. H. L. Halter, Lutheran Community Chapel, Bronxville.)

Steel Ruling

FEDERAL District Judge David A. Pine, a Democrat, in a courageous and historic decision, has ruled that President Truman does not possess the inherent power, either direct or implied, to seize the steel industry, and hence the seizure was illegal. It was the worst defeat Mr. Truman has suffered.

The President's assertion of right of extraordinary power, supported by government attorneys, has no support in the Constitution, Judge Pine said, and is "an utter fallacy." We think, no matter what the outcome of the Administration's determination to appeal the ruling and send it to the Supreme Court, that this will go down as one of the most momentous decisions of our time and in our history.

The question of constitutional powers and limitations is of immensely greater importance to the American people, now and in the future, even than the invitation to disaster of the steel strike, called with reckless impatience by Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steel Workers, immediately after Judge Pine's ruling was released.

Judge Pine clearly had weighed this possibility. He said: "The contemplated strike . . . with all its awful results, would be less injurious to the public than the injury which would flow from a timorous judicial recognition that there is some basis for this claim to unlimited and unrestrained executive power . . . Such recognition would undermine public confidence in the very edifice of government as it is known under the Constitution."

Held Less Injurious

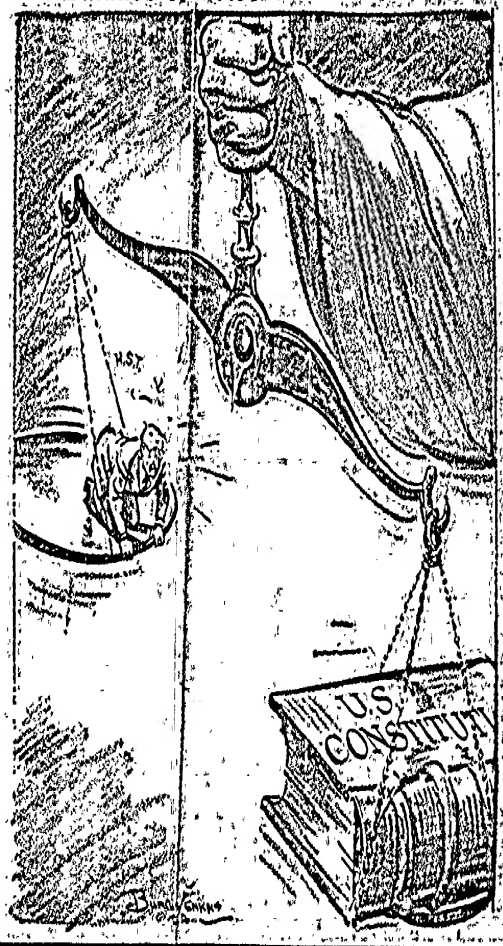
He further held that the "President can exercise no power which cannot be fairly and reasonably traced to some specific grant of power or justly implied and included within such express grant as proper and necessary to its exercise."

The political and moral climate of any age unquestionably influences the minds of men who live in it. In this age of ours there has been a dangerous drift toward the usurpation of power by men who, under compulsion of an emergency, consider themselves above the law.

Judge Pine's decision has the effect of restoring the intent of our Constitution that neither the executive, legislative nor judicial branches of our government shall ever be able to exercise un-

The Balance of Power!

By Burris Jenkins Jr.



National Comment

The Steel Seizure

I—Economic Dictatorship

By E. F. TOMPKINS

"There are two patterns for the realization of Socialism. The one pattern—we may call it the Marxian or Russian pattern—is purely bureaucratic. All economic activities are departments of the government. . . .

"The second pattern—we may call it the

THESE DAYS:

Discusses Guilt By Association

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Ham Fisher, the cartoonist, bribed me into writing about his character, "Joe Palooka," by introducing me to one of the most beautiful and wittiest women I have met in many years. Thus, I find myself guilty of association with a cartoonist, which is crossing the line for a writer, or vice versa, depending upon which side of the line one originally stood. Considering that the lady at issue is the wife of a publisher for whom "Joe Palooka" and I slave, to say nothing of Ham Fisher, it was indeed giving not the apple but Eve herself to a bewildered Adam. The association was not one of guilt but of charm.

Few instances of guilt by association are of this nature. Most such accusations arise from errors of commission. For instance, there is usually an objection to accusing a so-called naive person, a professor in a college, or a writer, or a philosopher, of a preference for Communists merely because he joins the Communists in their efforts to destroy America. The excuse is often given that these innocent persons did what they did because they did not then know what they know now.

This stereotype explanation is hard to accept, particularly when those who seek to paint themselves as simple children in a dark woods are, for business reasons, professors in our universities profoundly discussing intricate and erudite topics, writers of books, magazine and newspaper articles and motion pictures, clergymen, actors, and musicians, astronomers, philosophers and poets. They demand recognition as simpletons in their political activities.

How to Tell a Communist

J. Edgar Hoover, who is expert on this subject, once said before a Congressional committee:

". . . The only way you can determine whether an individual is or is not a Communist is through an investigation of the background of the man and his associations and contacts. The Communist-front organizations are the parrots or the 'Charlie McCarthys' for the Communist Party. Those organizations can be determined by just analyzing how they follow the party line."

The head of the FBI further said:

"The trend has been toward the perfection of a highly developed underground apparatus and decentralization of Communist Party operations. This decentralization has almost tripled the number of Communist Party clubs, the purpose being to do away with their congregating in such large groups. As a security measure, no Communist Party membership cards were issued in 1949. The maintenance of membership records has been discontinued. Members speak in a jargon of double talk, and use codes in correspondence. A courier system has been substituted to protect confidential avert disaster in the Taft-Hartley Act, repugnant as it is to Mr. Truman. There is no indication at this writing that it will be invoked. The nation will not permit so catastrophic a strike to continue long. There must be found some means of reasonable settlement.

Democracy in Action

WE CONGRATULATE the Medical Society of the County of New York on the nomination of Dr. Peter M. Murray for vice-president. The nomination, as we understand it, is tantamount to election, and is expected to bring about next year his nomination for president-elect.

Dr. Murray is one of the best-known Negro physicians in New York and in the country. He is director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital. He becomes the first Negro to be nominated for the second highest office of any county unit of the American Medical Association.

He is also the only Negro member of the House of Delegates of the A.M.A., the policy-making body for organized medicine in the United States. The processes of democracy sometimes appear irritatingly slow, but that is the nature of democracy and one of the reasons, we think, why the good ends it achieves are lasting. Do you think it would be too much to call it a divinely-guided blundering?

In the Mailbox

SMOKE 'EM OUT

To the Editor:

The U. S. has come to a sad state of affairs when vicious convicts can destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, kidnap guards and then get the authorities to sign an agreement that they will not be punished or made to pay in any way for the damages. Violence should never be temporized with. A stream of live steam would have brought them out fast. Vicious criminals should be punished, not coddled.

SAD AMERICAN

Brooklyn

PLAYGROUND NEEDED

West 35th st. between 9th and 10th aves. is an express street due to the heavy traffic to the Lincoln Tunnel. Mothers on this block are worried frantic for fear of their loved ones being hit by these speedsters. In this short area there are five parking lots yet no place for the kids to play. I suggest the City Planning Commission erect a playground in this area before tragedy strikes.

CHARLES A. NUSSPICKEL SR.

New York City

PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVE

President Truman did nothing wrong when he said that he chased the Russians from Iran. I think the Chief Executive has a right to tell a lie since nobody else is telling the truth about anything anymore, especially the press.

JOHN SERSHEN

New York City

FAST FINISH

Let's stop this defeatist reasoning and win the in Korea, but fast, by circling the Reds ugh Manchuria, cutting off their supply lines.

WLADIMIR MITKEWICH

York City

THANKS TO READERS

I want to thank you and your readers for the wonderful stamps they sent me. As I am still too sick to answer all the letters, I will some day when I am well.

C. BEHENSKY

MORE ABOUT MARIO

As does Joan Bishop, I too listen faithfully to Mario Lanza's radio program. I'm not hard of hearing but I have never heard him crack. His voice is as beautiful as ever.

MARIE GUNNOTTI

New York City

SOLITARY SOLUTION

Why does our high brass play footsie with this cheap mobster Harry Gross? Gross should be stashed away for the rest of his life whether he talks or not. A year in solitary confinement might loosen his tongue and convince him he won't get to enjoy any bribe dough.

A. K. HOROWITZ

New York City

ALIEN INTERESTS

Everyone interested in protecting the best interests of the U. S. ought to write to their Congressmen expressing support of the McCarran-Walter Bill to control illegal entry into the country. The immigration service at present has no power to put an illegal alien in prison, even if he be guilty of moral turpitude or subversion. They cannot be deported unless some country is willing to accept them. This horde of illegal aliens create a crushing burden on our citizens.

JUAN J. del CASTILLO

Bayport, L. I.

merely another labor [illegible] eral Government is attempting to mediate.

Superficially, it seems to be that. The Steel Workers Union demanded wage increases and "working conditions" which management refused. A Board designated by the President conducted hearings and made a recommendation, which management rejected. Mr. Truman then "seized" the properties to avert a strike.

Something similar had happened twice before. The coal industry was "seized" in wartime and union demands were enforced upon employers. But that was done legally under the old Smith-Connally Act. The Government is now "operating" railroads. However, Congress specially authorized this "seizure." The steel "seizure" was entirely different. Not only did it lack legislative warrant; it actually flouted an existing law.

Evaded Taft-Hartley Act

The Taft-Hartley Act is the labor-disputes law of the land. But it was passed over President Truman's veto, and labor bosses dislike its curtailment of their powers. After the Korean blunder, the Administration obtained, in the Defense Production Act, a Wage Stabilization Board and a Price Stabilization Board. In the steel dispute, the President evaded the Taft-Hartley Act and submitted "mediation" to a Wage Stabilization Panel. The Panel was "weighted" toward labor and wrote its decision that way. Management resisted, and the President's steel seizure followed.

In consequent litigation, the President was accused of unconstitutional action. In open court the Administration asserted that the President is not bound by the Constitution—despite his oath to defend the Constitution—and cannot be compelled to obey the laws.

Yesterday there was a retraction in words only. Federal Judge Pine issued a temporary injunction against the seizure, and severely denounced the Truman attitude as a public danger. Indeed, should the Administration's presumptuous idea prevail, autocratic power would not be confined to labor questions.

We would have here in America the threat of the same kind of government as Adolf Hitler imposed upon Nazi Germany. For Hitler proclaimed his own laws and, under the semblance of law, ruled by decrees; and—remember this!—under our present system the President may emit "Executive Orders" which have the "force and effect" of law.

In all matters, the New Deal theory would make Congress futile, the Judiciary superfluous, and the President a dictator.

Not Politically Coherent

The New Deal is not politically coherent. Infected by Communism, it cannot cope with Soviet Russia. Allied to labor unionism, it copies the legislation of British Fabianism; In industrial relations, it imitates Fascism.

With both a Wage Stabilization Board and a Price Stabilization Board, it attempts both government wage fixing and government price fixing.

Dr. Ludwig von Mises, the eminent economist, has said:

private ownership of the means of production.

"But the government tells . . . at what prices . . . to sell. The government decrees at what wages laborers should work. . . .

"This is Socialism with the outward appearance of capitalism."

And that, beginning with the steel industry, is what the New Deal seeks to establish—BY ABOLISHING THE CONSTITUTION.

(To be continued)

Senate Can Aid House Budget Trimming Efforts

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

The United States Senate has an opportunity to save us taxpayers a lot of grief between now and next March.

The House of Representatives has done so, in slicing more than six billion dollars from the President's requests for funds for operation of various government agencies during the 1953 fiscal year, which starts next July 1.

Unfortunately, however, the Senate usually reverses action taken by the House on spending bills and then, in conference, browbeats House members into accepting Senate wishes. There is one hope that 1952 may be different. Sen. O'Mahoney, the Wyoming Democrat, who in the past seldom interfered with White House spending demands, recently jarred his colleagues by stating that he might look kindly on budget trimming this session.

Of unusual interest in Congress this year, also, is the action of the House in not only accepting House Appropriations Committee budget cuts, but in heaping further cuts on top of them.

An Historic Precedent

A compilation of House action this session reveals a historic precedent in this respect — historic at least, insofar as the past 20 years are concerned. For instance:

A total of $3,890,000 more was sliced off the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Bill by the House, following a $72,690,000 cut by its Appropriations Committee below the budget requests.

Even more unusual, few House members argued with a $172,829,450 slash effected by the committee in State, Commerce and Justice Department budgets, and, in fact, added a $225,998,578 additional cut of their own once the bill reached the floor.

Defense spending took the biggest cut in both the Appropriation Committee and the House as a whole. The cut was $4,417,915,216.

And, right or wrong, this is the saving that the Senate will probably leave alone. It probably will, if it follows a normal pattern, restore some or all of the economy cuts made by the House in non-military spending. But there is far less politics in military spending; far fewer votes to lose if a regiment of tanks or a squadron of airplanes is knocked out of the budget.

or removed to clandestine hiding places. Secret printing facilities and supplies have been secreted for future underground operations. Transfers of party members from one district to another are now controlled through the use of an elaborate identification system."

Propaganda Device

This ought to be known to an intelligent person who has watched the Hiss, Remington, Coplon, Rosenberg and other Communist trials in our courts and who has paid attention to the hearings before the McCarran Committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities. But intelligence and emotions do not always, or even often, go hand-in-hand and there are still those who believe that Alger Hiss is innocent in spite of the record of the trials. So where do we get to?

The phrase, "guilt by association," in its present use, is a Communist term. They have been very skillful in inventing such phrases or in twisting good words to have bad meaning. They have, for instance, with rare genius used the word, democracy, as a substitute for America. They do not say "this country," or "the United States" or "America"; they say "this democracy," "our American democracy," "democracy." It is a propagandistic device which has been very successful.

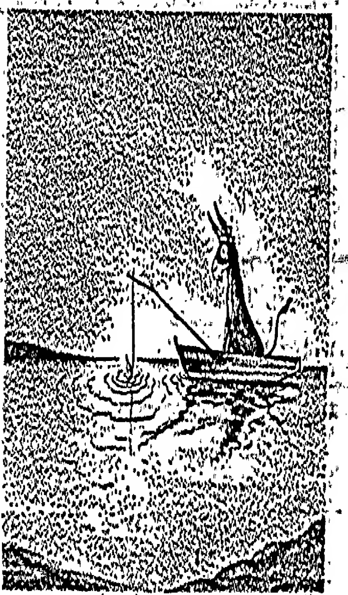
These people would say that because Ham Fisher is associated with me by the device of introducing me to a lovely lady, that does not make me a cartoonist; therefore, if a writer follows the Stalinist line on all occasions, that does not make him a Communist. This type of reasoning by analogy is a logical crime deserving manslaughter in the first degree, at least.

The facts are as J. Edgar Hoover states them. The logic is with him, not in far-fetched analogies.

Starting on Saturday in this space, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen begins a series of weekly articles on the state of the world, with particular emphasis on its spiritual problems. In his first non-sectarian analysis, Bishop Sheen discusses the "Crisis in History." His articles will be a regular Saturday feature on this page thereafter.

On Candidate Lake

By Don Hesse



(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 25, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

810-1

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Tolson
b7D
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

In a recent conversation with [redacted] he [redacted] [redacted] motion picture producers to require the producers to take an active interest in the individuals they are employing. Spyros Skouras of Twentieth Century Fox has agreed to require every employee to write him a letter, wherein there has been any question, setting forth his position.

[redacted] asked if it would not be a good idea for copies of such letters to be sent to us on a confidential basis. I told him naturally we would be glad to receive anything like this and make it a matter of record for future reference.

Accordingly, with his letter of April 23rd, he has sent me letters addressed to Spyros Skouras from the following individuals:

(1) [redacted]
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5) Philip Dunne
(6) [redacted]

b6
b7C

G. I. R. -3

In [redacted] letter of April 23, he requested an acknowledgment and that the material be kept confidential.

b7D

An acknowledgment is attached.

Attachment

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

162-89885-41

RECORDED - 78
EX-32

5 MAY 5 1952

CRIM. REC.

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSICLDms
227,988

~~APR 29 1952~~

~~CRIM. REC.~~

69 MAY 29 1952

b6
b7C

301

[redacted]

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

May 11, 1952.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The talk of George Sokolsky over American Broadcasting System this evening was at least close to sedition or treason. It and he should be investigated.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

RECORDED - 111

INDEXED - 111

ack 5-1

TED

62-89885-42

MAY 20 1952

17

EX-25

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CRIME REC.

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b7C

083DD

May 17, 1952

[redacted]
Burlington, Vermont

RECORDED - 111

G.I.R. 3

62-89885-42

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of May 11, 1952, has been received.

EX-25

Your courtesy and interest in writing to me in this regard are sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAY 17 3 59 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

CC-Albany, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: Bufiles 65-8946-7793 reflects correspondent wrote Bureau in October, 1941, furnishing data of a non-specific nature. Bufile 100-44888-3 reflects that he furnished data of a non-specific nature to an Agent of the Albany Office in 1942 concerning an individual who he felt was anti-British and anti-American.

TEB:clw clw

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

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MAILED 15
MAY 19 1952
COMM-FBI

60 JUN 6 1952

8

33299

4 4

May 13, 1952

[redacted]

b7D

Dear [redacted]

Lou Nichols has referred to my attention your letter of May 8, 1952, transmitting [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C

(1)–(6) [redacted]
(7) Michael Blankfort
(8) [redacted]
(9) Irving Reis
(10) Fred Zinnemann
(11) Laslo Benedek -100-339317- LA origin
(12) [redacted]
(13)–(14) [redacted]

We are making this material a part of our files.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,
Edgar

Tolson
Ladd ✓ cc: Mr. Ladd
Nichols
Belmont ✓ CC: Mr. Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

LBN:MP

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 13 3 20 PM '52
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAY 14 9 53 AM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 129

62-1-A-9725-43

EX-99

61 JUN 19 1952

COMM - FBI
MAY 14 1952
MAILED 20

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227,988

62-89785-44

April 24, 1952

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 North Gower Street
Los .ngeles 28, California

Gentlemen:

In reference to your inquiry about me I wish to state that I have no knowledge of having signed any statement nor of having been a member of any Writers Congress on October 1, 2, 3; 1943 as mentioned in report presented to me. Neither do I recall ever having heard of such an organization.

I knew Dalton Trumbo as a friend and fellow writer at that time. I have had no political relationship with Mr. Trumbo whatsoever and wish to state categorically at this time that I am not now nor have I ever been a member of the Communist Party nor have I knowingly been a party to any Communist Front or subversive organization.

My sympathies are 100% for the form of Government we now have and I do not in any manner subscribe to any alien philosophies of any kind.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

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b6
b7C

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles } *ss.*

ON THIS *24th* day of *April*, A.D., 19*52*, before me, *Sally L. Hamilton* a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared [redacted], known to me, to be the person— whose name *is* subscribed to the within Instrument, and acknowledged to me that *he* executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Sally L. Hamilton
Notary Public in and for said County and State.
SALLY L. HAMILTON
My Commission Expires Feb. 13, 1953

ACKNOWLEDGMENT — GENERAL — WOLCOTTS FORM 232

April 15, 1952

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 N. Gower Street
Los Angeles 28, California

Gentlemen:

In reference to your inquiry about me, I wish to state definitely and categorically that I have not been and I am not now a member of the Communist Party, nor have I belonged knowingly to a Communist-front organization.

I am enclosing a letter under date of March 11, 1952, which I wrote to Mr. J. B. Matthews, c/o The American Legion Magazine, outlining my position completely. This letter is self-explanatory. On the same date, I wrote a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, to the editor of the American Legion Magazine enclosing to the editor a copy of my letter to Mr. Matthews.

Therefore, I can only repeat what I said at the outset of this report to you: I am completely and unalterably opposed to any form of Communism or Communist Fronts.

Very truly yours,

Laslo Benedek

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227,988

C O P Y

LASLO BENEDEK
2358 Sunset Plaza Drive
Los Angeles 46, Calif.

March 11, 1952

Editor,
American Legion Magazine
P. O. Box 1055
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir:

After the article "Did the Movies Really Clean House?" in the December issue of the American Legion Magazine has been called to my attention, I wrote a letter to Mr. J. B. Matthews, the author of that article. As a correct understanding of the facts is very important to me, I'm taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my letter.

Very sincerely,

Laslo Benedek

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKLDMS
227,988

C O P Y

LASLO BENEDEK
2358 Sunset Plaza Drive
Los Angeles 46, Calif.

March 11, 1952

Mr. J. B. Matthews
c/o The American Legion Magazine
P. O. Box 1055
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Matthews:

In your article "Did the Movies Really Clean House?" in the December issue of the American Legion Magazine, my name is included among people who, according to your article, have been affiliated with communist fronts and enterprises. The reason for my inclusion in this list is that my name appeared among the signers of an "Amici Curiae" brief petitioning the U. S. Supreme Court for a review of the case of the "Hollywood Ten."

It is perfectly true that I had signed such a brief. As you will recall, during the time of the first Un-American Committee hearings and the subsequent court trials, a great many people, myself among them, felt that a decision of the Supreme Court would eliminate all controversy and provide a guiding principle to all of us concerned with our industry. I could see nothing in this brief but a respectful request to the Supreme Court of the United States to provide such a principle. For this reason, and for no other, I signed this petition.

I want to state most definitely that in signing this brief I had no intention of giving aid or comfort to communists or communist causes. If from my action any such inference has been drawn, it is most regrettable to me.

For the record I wish to add that I am completely opposed to communism or any form of dictatorship, that I am wholeheartedly devoted to the principles of democratic government, that I am proud of the privilege of having become an American citizen and that I've always acted in the best of faith and according to the best principles of my chosen country.

Trusting in your fair-minded appraisal of these circumstances I took the liberty of addressing these lines to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Laslo Benedek

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles } ss.

ON THIS ________ day of ______________, A.D., 19____ before me, ______________ a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared ______________ ______________ known to me, to be the person____ whose name____ ______________ subscribed to the within Instrument, and acknowledged to me that ____he____ executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

____
Notary Public in and for said County and State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT — GENERAL — WOLCOTTS FORM 232

b6
b7C

April 18, 1952

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 N. Gower Street
Los Angeles 28, California

Gentlemen:

In reference to a report that I fought the inclusion of the non-Communist oath as a requisite to membership in the Screen Directors' Guild, I wish to state that this is not true. I was asked to vote on the issue and the fact that I cast a ballot can not in any way be construed as a fight against that issue, any more than a vote against a political party that wins an election can be called a fight against the government. I was willing to abide by the majority vote of the Guild, and when they voted for the inclusion of the oath, I immediately and unhesitatingly signed one.

In order to set at rest any doubts or confusions as to my intentions, I will state once again that I am not now, never have been, and never will be a member of the Communist Party, subversive organizations, or Communist fronts, and have no sympathy with any of the interests or aims of such organizations.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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b7C

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles } ss.

ON THIS 8th day of April, A.D., 1952, before me, Sally L. Hamilton
a Notary Public in and for said Count [redacted] d State, personally appeared
known to me,
to be the person whose name subscribed to the within Instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Sally L. Hamilton
Notary Public in and for said County and State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT — GENERAL — WOLCOTTS FORM 232

SALLY L. [illegible]
My Commission Expires Feb. 1[illegible], 19[illegible]

March 28 1952

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 North Gower Street
Hollywood 28, Calif.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of a copy of your report. I am glad to have this opportunity to clear my name. The charge made by a Rena Vale in 1939 that I was a member of the Communist Party is an outrageous lie. I never was, and I am not now. I deny it wholly, emphatically and categorically, and will take all legal action necessary to clear my name of the statement.

As to the other points in your memorandum:

1) The Hollywood Community Radio Group, Inc. - I read with astonishment that this group was formed to be "influenced by Communists." All I remember is that my business manager called me on the phone, telling me that he had a chance to buy into a radio setup. Since my business manager offered this as a profit-making deal, and since previously he had made several deals that made profits for me, I told him to go ahead. I learned later that the license was not granted and that is all I know of this matter. However, I hasten to add that for involving me, I will dismiss him immediately.

b6
b7C

2) According to the Tenney Committee Report, my name appeared in an advertisement sponsored by the Committee for the First Amendment. I do not recall this, but I do know that although I was in violent disagreement on this matter, if my name was used, it was used without my permission, and that I probably did not protest its use because, as you know, [redacted] was involved. I did not wish to oppose any last legal right which he may or may not have had. He was in a desperate and, in my opinion, hopeless situation and history proved me to be right. You will note, because of my position, that difficult as it was personally for me, I did not sign the Amicus Curiae.

3) I was a member of the Hollywood Democratic Committee, along with a great many other members of the Hollywood community. I assumed it was what it stated: a Hollywood democratic committee for the purpose of aiding Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration and the Democratic Party. I was not very active in it as I am not a particularly politically-minded person. I resigned from it.

4) I was a member of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization - so was probably every member of the Screen Writers Guild, and although my name may have been listed as a panel member at the Writers Congress at U.C.L.A. sponsored by the Mobilization, I never attended any meetings of the panel nor the Congress itself. My connection with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization was that I was appointed by the Screen Writers Guild as liaison to the Victory Committee. This was the Committee which, during the war,

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was set up to make the proper use of our stars and actors for the general war effort. Because I was a member of the Victory Committee representing the Screen Writers Guild, I used the Hollywood Writers Mobilization as a general pool for writers to volunteer to write material for camp shows, bond drives, Army and Navy Relief, etc.

Let me repeat: I am opposed to any and all Communist parties, Communist-front organizations, fellow travelers, subversives of any and all kinds; I am opposed to all dictatorships; all totalitarian thinking, both of the left and of the right - because at heart, I am impenitently an individualist, and a firm and loyal believer in our American way of life.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

AS:es

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
31st March 52
Duncan [illegible]

April 3, 1952

The Stanley Kramer Co., Inc.
1438 N. Gower St.
Hollywood 28, California

Gentlemen:

I have been shown a copy of your report and I am very glad of the opportunity to put the record straight. I am not now, and never have been, a member of the Communist Party, nor have I ever knowingly been a member of any Communist Fronts or other subversive groups. In specific reply to the statements contained in your report, I would like to state the following:

1. To the best of my knowledge and recollection I never knowingly signed any document in support of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, or any other individual. I presume your informant refers to the fact that I signed the Amici Curiae Brief. I did this because it was my belief that I was signing a statement on behalf of the Right of Free Speech and that the issue was important enough to warrant a decision by the Supreme Court. I signed this document in good faith and without any intent on my part to aid or abet Communism.

2. Your informant states that I was lecturing at the League of American Writers in 1943. This is true. I had been invited to lecture before that group on the subject of camera technique. This was in the winter of 1942 and the spring of 1943, at a time when I had not the faintest idea that this was a political group of any sort. I had been given to understand that this was a purely professional activity, solely concerned with teaching a group of students on the subjects of direction, camera technique, editing, etc. My activity in this group was limited to one lecture, on camera work. I have retained the notes from which this lecture was made and have them in my possession at this time. I have had no contact of any sort with this group since that time, the spring of 1943, to the present date. I trust that this will prove the point that I had no idea that I was being involved in political activity. So far as I was concerned, and to the best of my knowledge, this was a lecture on the subject of my profession and I gave it with as little hesitancy as I had given such lectures to film study groups at U.C.L.A. and U.S.C. on the occasions when I was invited to do so. In conclusion, I wish to say that no remarks or statements were made in my presence which would have given me the idea that this was anything else but a group devoted to professional study.

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3. As to the final statement of your informant which quotes a confidential source as saying that I was under suspicion of being either a member of, or sympathetic to, the Communist Party as late as June 1949, I unequivocally and categorically deny this and I state emphatically that this is a complete lie and fabrication. There is nothing in my record that can, in any manner, warrant such a statement being made by anyone.

In closing, I wish to state that I am a loyal American and that I am, and always have been, devoted to the democratic form of our government and its institutions.

Yours truly,

Fred Zinnemann

Fred Zinnemann

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Los Angeles } ss.

ON THIS 3rd day of April A.D., 1952, before me, Sally L. Hamilton a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Fred Zinnemann, known to me, (or proved to me on the oath of ____), to be the person ___ whose name ___ is ___ subscribed to the within Instrument, and acknowledged to me that ___he___ executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Sally L. Hamilton
Notary Public in and for said County and State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—GENERAL—WOLCOTTS FORM 232

My Commission Expires Feb. 15, 1955

Columbia Pictures Corporation
Mr. B. B. Kahane - Vice-President.

Dear Mr. Kahane:

I have produced and directed a film for your organization and am in the midst of negotiating a contract for two more pictures for you. Relative to that negotiation you have informed me that Columbia wishes to safeguard its reputation and product, as well as the Motion Picture Industry, from any association with Communists or persons who sympathize with the aims or doctrines of Communism. You have also advised me that I have been accused of membership or activity in organizations which have been declared subversive or which are acting as fronts for communistic purposes. In view of this and inasmuch as the world is at present filled with fear, confusion and alarm, I consider it appropriate and necessary to clarify my position and state my beliefs in the following sworn statement:

Although I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the Communist Party, there was a time that I felt that any party should be allowed to function because the American way of life permitted complete freedom of political thought and action as long as such action represented the honest expression of a segment of our population and was not antagonistic to the institutions of our country. During the depression and the days of Hitler it was my impression that the Communist Party provided a

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voice for an underprivileged group which might not find a means of expression any other place. It seemed to me that it brought to the foreground such serious matters as unemployment, minority injustice and racial inequality. I also thought that it acted as a safety valve in the same sense that Hyde Park in London provides an open forum for those who wish to express their opinions no matter how unpopular they might be.

However, I am now, and always have been, opposed to the secret and conspiratorial nature of the Communist Party. This method of operation is Un-American. I am also opposed to any organization which advocates the overthrow of our government or which gives allegiance to or follows the interests of any other country than the United States. Although the Communists attempted to create the impression that they did not advocate such overthrow or that they were giving allegiance to any other country or serving the interests of any other country than the United States, events have proven this to be a lie. Their actions after the Hitler-Stalin pact were disgraceful and were concrete proof that they were serving the interests of Soviet Russia and not the United States. I also believe that the actions of the Soviets in Czechoslovakia and Korea have been aggressive and warlike and destructive of world peace. I am also convinced and have been for a long time that the conduct of the Communist Party is undemocratic and disruptive and against the interests of the American people. Their exploitation of social grievances has not been intended to correct those grievances but to make political capital out of them.

As a Liberal Democrat and a responsible American citizen I have taken a keen interest in what goes on in our country and in the world. My belief is that our form of government is the most noble ever devised in the history of mankind because it confers upon every citizen the responsibility and dignity of individual thought and action. I would do anything necessary to defend and preserve that privilege.

To sum up, let me say that I am unalterably opposed to the Communist Party, its aims and doctrines and I consider the actions of Soviet Russia undemocratic and dangerous to our way of life.

My name has in past years been associated with organizations or causes which are now considered subversive. So that there can be no possible question now or in the future about my position and my loyalties I cite those organizations together with an explanation for the reasons which led to my association with them.

1. League of American Writers School - 1943 - I cannot recall ever having attended a meeting of this organization or ever having participated in any of its activities.

2. Instructor in the Peoples Educational Centre - I was invited to lecture on motion picture direction as a guest lecturer once during the Spring and once during the Fall, as I recall, during 1944-45-46. Altogether perhaps a half dozen lectures. They pertained strictly to staging for motion pictures and direction of actors and had no political purpose or character. In fact, I defy anyone who ever attended one of these lectures to point out one iota of political content during any one of the lectures. The organization so far as I knew was cultural and educational in character and I was not aware that I was involved in an organization which had any Communist aims or purposes. The fact is I was invited to give such lectures along with several other prominent figures in the motion picture industry by Frank Tuttle and Edward Dmytryk. Had I been involved with the Communist party I believe that either one of these men would have named me since they named others.

3. Hollywood Democratic Committee - In the early 1940's I was a member of this organization and contributed money to it because I was an ardent follower of President Roosevelt and have for years been a registered Democrat.

4. Communist Writers' School - I deny ever having given my name to such an organization or ever having attended this school or participating in any of its activities.

5. Hollywood Writers' Mobilization - As far as I can remember, I had no active participation in this organization, although my name may be listed somewhere. I did attend two meetings of an Editorial Board publishing a magazine called "The Hollywood Quarterly." This magazine, as I recall, was published by the University of California press and was to all intents and purposes a literary and cultural activity. I never wrote anything for it nor caused to be published anything in it, and if it was subversive I was not aware of it.

6. Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee - I am aware that my name was listed as a member of the executive council. I attended one or two meetings at most.

This organization, so far as I was concerned, was a successor to the Hollywood Democratic Committee and had practically the same membership and officers.

My connection with this organization as well as with its predecessor was solely because of my interest in supporting the liberal elements in the Democratic Party. I had no knowledge at the time that this or anization was being used to further the aims and objectives of the Communist Party. While a number of the members of this organization have since been revealed to be Communists there were a far larger number who, like myself, were sincere supporters of the liberal Democratic Party and who had no interest in or connection with any Communist aims.

My best recollection is that I ceased any support of or connection with this organization in 1947.

7. Member of New Writers Award Committee - I have no knowledge of ever belonging to or participating in any such organization.

8. Sponsor of Testimonial Dinner on behalf of the Hollywood ten: - I attended this dinner and lent my name as one of the sponsors because: I felt that at the time under the leadership of J.Parnell Thomas

the Un-American Activities Committee was unfairly attacking Hollywood and the Motion Picture Industry and that the approach to the investigation of Communism in Hollywood was neither sincere nor efficient. It was my desire to protect the reputation and good names of the people in the Motion Picture Industry. The change in world conditions, the new personnel of the Committee and the subsequent revelations of the extensive activities of the Communist party in Hollywood have given me a different attitude and perspective toward the investigation.

Finally, I now disavow completely any associations with any such groups as listed above and if any Communist front organizations now use my name they do so without my knowledge or consent.

I realize that should any testimony be given before the House Un-American Activities Committee or any facts develop which contradict the statements herein made that my services to you would be greatly detrimental to your company. In such event I give you the right to cancel and terminate any contract that might exist between us and in addition thereto, to refrain from complying with any credit provisions in my employment contract with you.

Vincent Sherman

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 18th day of April, 1952.

Notary Public in and for the
County of Los Angeles, State of
California. My Commission Expires March 10, 1954

To: The Stanley Kramer Company
1438 North Gower Street
Hollywood 28, California

Gentlemen:

I am not now nor have I ever been a member of the Communist Party.

I am stunned and appalled by the implication that any of my past activities indicate a sympathy on my part for any kind of disloyalty.

I'd like to set the record straight on each of the points that have been brought to your attention:

> Screen Writers' Guild. I was approached in 1947 by what was called the "Progressive Caucus" and asked to run for the Guild Board. I was reluctant, feeling myself unqualified and disinclined to organizational matters, but agreed finally, deciding that I should serve if elected by the membership. I would have agreed---with, of course, the same degree of reluctance---had I been approached by any other group. It was not my intention to commit myself in this matter to any political policy beyond service to screenwriters; if I did, this was certainly a mistake and unintentional. I considered myself and thought I was considered an independent Guild member. I took it as proof that I was so still considered when, in 1950, I was asked by the Nominating Committee of the Guild to run for President---a position for which I felt myself still unqualified and an honor I was forced to decline, having accepted an assignment in Europe.
>
> Committee for the First Amendment. This seemed to me to be a large and respectable group, including film people of integrity seriously concerned with Constitutional issues. I attended the first meeting, as I remember it, to try and get a clearer picture of the Washington hearings, and to hear a speaker from Washington, who was I believe, a Senator. I attempted, on request, to write some material for a broadcast; I found I was beyond my depth, dealing with Constitutional issues, and to the best of my knowledge my material was not acceptable or used. Confused as to the Committee's purpose and usefulness, I took no further part. I was certainly not aware that I was lending support to any disloyal program. If I did, in any way, I regret it.

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Cole-Lardner Petition. I remember being urged to sign some such document, and finally agreeing. I am not entirely clear as to what I considered the point of principle then, but as I remember it, I felt that I was not endorsing either of these men personally or politically; I believe I felt that I was simply urging their right to have their qualifications voted upon by the Guild membership. If my action here had any effect beyond this (I have forgotten whether the two names were finally included on the ballot in question or not) it was certainly not intended, and I regret it.

Amici Curiae Brief. I signed this brief directed to the Supreme Court in 1949, not in support of the two men specifically mentioned or even in behalf of the others who were to be affected by the decision. I signed it because I felt that an important principle concerning writers had arisen; that this issue should and could only be well judged by the Supreme Court. I felt that I was merely a confused citizen asking (in a way that I was led to believe legal, open, and traditional) for clarification from our highest court.

[redacted] Award. In 1943 I was invited by an official of the Southland Jewish Congress (an organization of which I was previously unaware), to attend its annual banquet at the Ambassador Hotel and receive an award of some sort for [redacted] As a matter of studio procedure, I notified the publicity department of RKO, attended the banquet, and received a scroll---one of the various awards the picture received. I am completely puzzled by the suggestion that I was acting here with any hidden motive.

There were no hidden motives, political, or otherwise, in any of the above actions.

I'm a screenwriter, concerned with screenwriting and stories---not politics, for which I have no inclination or aptitude. Whatever small public stands I have taken have been taken, I thought, in the interests of writers. It is quite possible, of course, that I have made mistakes in judgment, out of naivete or ignorance, that I may have appeared to have supported specific groups and policies. If so, this was accidental and regrettable. I strongly deny and disavow any intention to have been or be subversive.

What little I know about Communism, I do not like. I have never knowingly supported or encouraged anything Communistic. I do not, have never, and will never subscribe to any doctrine that subverts democracy or that I feel in any way abridges my freedom as an American.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this
[illegible] 4 , 1952
[illegible] Notary Public
[illegible]

My Commission Expires Sept. 26, 1952

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[redacted] being duly sworn, deposes and says:

In connection with my proposed services as an actress for the Stanley Kramer Company, Inc, I have been requested to state my position regarding the Communist Party, the Communist ideology and toward organizations which have been found or have been declared subversive.

I have in the past joined and appeared before a number of organizations, some of which have now been declared subversive by the Attorney General of the United States. All such acts were taken by me only in the thought that I was performing acts which were in conformity with good American citizenship.

If any of the organizations which I joined or before which I appeared was indeed subversive, and if any of my acts directly or indirectly aided the cause of Communism or in any way helped anyone seeking to injure the United States, then I regret such act and declare that I would have made no such appearances and committed no such acts, had I known them to be antagonistic to the democratic form of government in which I wholeheartedly believe.

I state without reservation that I dislike what I know about Communism and hold no brief for its organization, its ideology or its spreading influence in the world. I believe in the American form of government and the ideals and traditions upon which it is founded. I would defend it against all enemies.

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I am willing to appear before any proper governmental committee or body and make oath to the effect that I am not now and never have been a member of the Communist Party.

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SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before me this 18th
day of December, 1951.

Joan E. Donop
Notary Public in and for
the State of Washington,
County of King, at Seattle.

April 9, 1952

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 N. Gower Street
Los Angeles 28, California

Gentlemen:

We are not now, nor have we ever been, members of the Communist Party.

In regard to an investigator's report that in 1949 we signed a petition nominating Albert Maltz as a candidate for the executive committee of the Screen Writers' Guild, neither of us recall signing the petition. If we did, it was certainly not with the idea of knowingly nominating a member of the Communist Party for any office, public or private. We would not have done that then, nor would we do it now.

We repeat again, we are not members of the Communist Party, nor have we ever been, nor do we have political affiliations of any kind.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[illegible] this
7th [illegible] April [illegible] 52
Duncan G. Cassell
[illegible]

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The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 N. Gower Street
Los Angeles 28, California

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Gentlemen:

I am not the [redacted] of [redacted] Wayne County, Michigan, listed as having signed a petition for the reinstatement of the Communist party on the Michigan ballot in the 1940 elections.

I have never been in the state of Michigan at all. I have been in Los Angeles since 1933 and, while I have made trips to other places, I was never in the state of Michigan.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

State of California
County of Los Angeles

On this 14th day of April, in the year 1952, before me, Sally L. Hamilton, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared [redacted] known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Sally L. Hamilton
SALLY L [illegible]
My Commission Expires Feb [illegible]

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Copied - May 9, 1951

STATEMENT - MICHAEL BLANKFORT

I have been very glad to note that the Committee of Congress on Un- American Activities has stated that the issuance of a subpoena is in no way a reflection on the loyalty of the person to whom it is issued. My citizenship is one of the most cherished things in my life. It is because of this that I have opposed and will oppose any force which would weaken the United States and deprive it of its great future. I believe with Alan Barth, an editor of the Washington Post who wrote that our kind of society, with all its shortcomings, possesses a greater capacity for development than any closed society. "In the long run, the free have triumphed over the enslaved. We shall grow in strength as we exploit our freedom."

Specifically, as I see it, this means opposition to the closed society as practised in Russia today. It means opposition to any absolutism of thought and spirit which is a lingering death to human decency and self-respect. For this reason, too, I am opposed to political communism, for in its wake grow fear, intimidation and the disruption of human lives. Economic security which is its avowed goal is not worth the price, if that were the only choice.

I did not always recognize the absolutism of soviet communism.

Few Americans who went through the Depression failed to look critically on the only economic system they had known. For me, as it was for millions, the Depression was a terrible blow at the values which I had come to accept. I was in my

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young twenties, outraged by the desperate condition of the unemployed; confused as to the reasons behind such a tragic waste of the human spirit; angry at the failure of business and government to relieve the horrible distress; and eager to find the answers - so that such a catastrophe might never again come to the country and the world.

The only ones who seemedto have the answers were the marxist socialists, Norman Thomas and his group; and the marxist communists. Russia, they said, had solved the problem of depressions.

Leaving unfinished my graduate studies at Princeton, I returned to New York to live. In 1932-33, I was one of the editors of The Modern Quarterly. This was a magazine devoted to marxish but opposed to the communist party. My first introduction to left-wing and liberal thinking was anti-communist. I became a dear friend of the editor, V. F. Calverton, and a member of a kind of study circle of students which met around the magazine.

In 1934-35, I becam emotionally caught up in what then seemed to me to be the best way to stop Hitler - the policy of collective security as proposed by the Russians. I also became concerned over what I thought were miscarriages of justice. As a result, I joined a number of left wing groups, some for study and some for public action; these in addition to other organizations to which I belonged. During this time I probably attended as many as forty meetings a month of the Theatre Union, the Dramatists Guild, the Authors League, the League of American Writers, committees for Mooney, the Scottsboro case, dust bowl relief, the Film and Photo Club, etc. It is impossible after 17 years to remember them all or which group was which.

The left-wing groups I joined were not, as I understood, official communist party groups, although some of them may have been organized and sponsored by or connected with the communist party. To the best of my recollection, I gave no money as dues or contributions other than to the organizations themselves or for such causes as the Mooney and Scottsboro cases, nor did I sign an application for communist membership or a membership card, nor was I a member.

Sometime in late 1935 or early 1936, I dropped out of most of these groups. I wanted more time for my writing, but what was of greater importance, my interests and opinions were drifting away from the extreme left-wing. I believe that the initial influence on me of V. F. Calverton and his group made total acceptance of every aspect of communist policy impossible.

For example: although as a beginning writer I was eager to get published and was offered the chance to write play reviews for The Daily Worker and New Masses, I stopped writing for them in 1935, I believe, because I would not permit the editors to decide, from their political point of view, what plays I should like or dislike.

I was never an editor of these papers, although I was listed as the dramatic editor of the Sunday edition for perhaps three issues. I never attended an editorial meeting, and I did not personally know more than one or two of the editors.

My only other writing, at this time, for left-wing publication was a series of articles on the psychology of the drama for The New Theatre Magazine.

Despite my left-wing sympathies during these years, I was too much of a maverick to be a member of the John Reed Club, and I maintained close friendships with many outspoken anti-communists - an act which is anathema to party members.

During the first years of its existence, I was active in the League of American Writers, although not as a leader. I spoke on the drama at its first congress, and I attended one or two of its later congresses. It was then the only writers organization which was doing something to awaken the American people to the war threat of fascism. It was a united-front effort, with communist sympathizers and non-communists. At the time I was active, I did not believe that the League was either subversive or anti-American.

Since 1939 or 1940, I had no further connection with this organization. In 1938 or 1939, I was the chairman of series of lectures on writing, at the League school in Hollywood, given by a group of distinguished writers, most of whom without left-wing interests of any kind.

I left NewYork for Hollywood in 1937. From that time to this, I had no relationship with any extreme left-wing group. To the best of my knowledge, I never attended a meeting of communists, nor did I contribute money to the communist party, nor did I engage in any private collaboration with communists within any organization to which I belonged. By this time I had come to understand that marxism as represented by the communist party or any other group did not contain the answers. I witnessed a continuous abrogation of stated principles which violated the very idealism which first attracted me. I particularly rejected the communists' uncritical acceptance of the day-to-day ever-changing policy of the Soviet.

I made my position clear in a book which I wrote between 1940 and 1942. It is called "A Time to Live". It is a semi-autobiographical description of the conflicts of an intellectual of ideals in the nineteen-thirties. It was highly praised as an honest and courageous soul-searching and a re-affirmation of American democracy by the critics of the leading newspapers of the country.

This book, however, was attacked savagely by the critics of the New Masses and The Daily Worker. They jeered at its objective honesty; they denounced me as an enemy of communism. (See Appendix.)

I did not enter into any controversy. I ignored the attacks as I have ignored more recent attacks on my loyalty and integrity by groups which share with the communists a blindness toward objectivity.

My attitude toward the communist party did not mean that I cut myself off from joining organizations with whose aims I agreed because communists also agreed with them and joined them.

Just as I would not permit communists to do my thinking for me, I would not allow them to deprive me of thinking at all.

It was reported to this committee some years ago that I came to Hollywood on orders from the communist party to infiltrate the Screen Writers Guild. This is utterly false. Like every screenwriter, I joined the Guild and was glad to do so. I have been a member now for close to 15 years. During that time, I believe I spoke at two meetings, served on the board as an alternate for one year, and on a few minor subcommittees. I voted as often against the left as for it. I desired, most of all, a middle-of-the-road leadership, and supported it as, I think, can be confirmed.

During my first years in Hollywood, I helped write and edit a bulletin published and distributed by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai Brith, of which I am a member. This was my way of fighting the rise of anti-semitism and totalitarianism on the West Coast.

It was reported that I was a sponsor of a meeting held by the American Peace Mobilization in NewYork on April 5, 1941. I do not remember being asked for my name or giving it. If I had given it, it would be the only time I would be ashamed of something I had done of this nature. All my sympathies were with the British and the French in their war against Hitler. And not for one minute did I ever believe that President Roosevelt, an object of attack by the Mobilization, had any but the best interests of the American people at heart.

Within a month or so after Pearl Harbor, I volunteered for the Marine Corps. At that time I was above draft age, being 35, married, with two children. I had to waive disabilities, eye and weight, and I received my commission as a first lieutenant in the Summer of 1942. I served chiefly as a writer of tactical and strategic amphibious warfare training films. I was stationed in the United States, except for several weeks sea duty. I repeatedly requested overseas duty but was told my physical disabilities prevented. I was honorably discharged as a captain in the Spring of 1945.

In 1945 and 1946, I was a member of two committees; the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee which, as I understood, was organized to support the Democratic party. My dues and contributions to this group, ending in 1946, was about $140. I was never an active member. I may have gone to several of its public rallies, but I served on none of its subcommittees.

The other organization was the American Veterans Committee. In this, I was quite active, serving for several years on the board of the Beverly Hills Chapter. During 1945-1948, dues and contributions amounted to about $160. I led the fight in the chapter in favor of an anti-communist resolution to be taken by our delegates to the national convention in 1947.

My other contribution politically up to March 1950 was to the Democratic party of about $200, either through the State Central Committee or the campaigns of individuals.

In June of 1949, during the trial of Judith Coplon, a report found in her purse listed me along with many others, including President Daniel Marsh of Boston University, as a member of the communist party. The attorney for the Department of Justice fought to keep the report from being entered as evidence. He said that it was based on gossip and hearsay. I do not know Judith Coplon. I have never seen her, to my knowledge. I believe that my name was there only because of "hearsay and gossip".

For a short time in 1946, I was a member of the Progressive Citizens of America. I was informed that I was nominated for a place on the executive board at a meeting I wasn't at. I notified them that I would not run, nor serve if elected. My reason for this was that I did not feel competent to work in the leadership of a political party, and I did not want my name used in the leadership of a political group whose policies I might come to disagree with. I do not believe that this group was a communist front. At any rate, I was never active and did not stay in long.

In the same year, I think, I was a member of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, Wake Island Chapter.

I also became a sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress but I resigned soon after I saw that it was not an all-inclusive civil rights effort. I became a member, instead, of the American Civil Liberties Union which comes closer to what such a group should be.

There is one further use of my name which I must comment on. I have been listed as a sponsor of a Conference for World Peace held in New York in March 1949. I left the United States in January of that year for Israel. I have no recollection of having given my name as sponsor before I left. I would have been happy to sponsor any genuine expression for peace if it did not limit itself to a whitewash of the Russians and place the entire blame for the cold war upon the United States. I strongly oppose the act of aggression against the South Koreans.

I supported and contributed money to the Committee for the First Amendment as well as for the families of the "Hollywood Ten". I also signed the amicus curiae brief for Lawson and Trumbo. I did these things because I believed that the first amendment of the constitution was being violated in the examination of a man's thoughts and opinions.

I think I have covered everything of importance and explored my reasons for my acts. My membership in some of these organizations, none of which I remained in knowingly after they were declared subversive, indicates my strong desire to support the democratic goals, implicit in America's past and destined for its future. That some of these groups were corrupted and perverted for political ends, I have no doubt.

Other groups I belong to give a fuller picture of my views. Some of them are the Marine Corps League, the Crusade for Freedom, the B'nai Brith, the University Synagogue to which I send my children for their non-secular education, and the American Jewish Congress to whose official magazine I contributed a series of articles a couple of years ago. One of its leaders said better than I can say what I believe about communism: "The essence of historic Jewishness is the very antithesis of communism; it is spirituality versus materialism; it is man endowed by his Maker with free will as opposed to the total control of the individual by the State; it is belief in the inherent powers of man who creates his own history in contrast to the determination of an iron-clad social and political dogma."

The last moving picture which I wrote reflects this view in a way. It is called "The Halls of Montezuma", and it is about the Marine Corps. The script was approved enthusiastically by the Corps; it has been used in recruiting. It is an honest and patriotic effort which was applauded by periodicals as widely separated in views as the Hearst papers and The NewYorker. Only the communist press attacked it. If there is any message in the picture, it is that in these troubled days Americans must believe in their own future, strengthening their country against the enemy, and although was is horrible in bringing death to people we love, "The only answer," as I wrote in one of the speeches, "is our faith in the wisdom of a Supreme Being."

It comes down finally to this: I believe that absolutism is the chief enemy of our system. Absolutism takes many forms, fascism, communism, dictatorship over ideas, it creates fear and it deprives human beings of the freedoms they deserve. I want none of it for me or my children or my country.

As a people who cherish freedom, Americans must fight absolutism wherever it threatens.

APPENDIX A

Excerpts from reviews of "A Time To Live."

Daily Worker: "He (Blankfort) accepts and purveys to his readers the Valtin-Fischer (Louis) line on the Pact, the Eastman slander about 'artists in uniform', the Eugene Lyons remnants and remainders on the Soviet Union... His contact with the men and women who compose, and are typical of the communist movement was very slight indeed, and his novel reveals this unmistakably." (Sender Garlin)

New Masses: "If this isn't the unhealthiest book I've ever read, it certainly is one of the most unpleasant ... Distortions throughout the book...." (Barbara Giles)

New York World Telegram (Harry Hansen) "Michael Blankfort's leading character, whose career seems, in some instances to run parallel with Blankfort's own is one of the young Americans who has a fervent love for oppressed humankind and is eager to do his part in its deliverance....He was a pacifist at heart, he belonged to the 'people who didn't want a tough world', he had the hope for freedom in his bones, but he could not follow party discipline blindly and was never a member of the Communist Party for that reason."

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APPENDIX B

I have gone over the listings under my name in Red Channels and the 1949 Tenney Report. I have mentioned most of them in the body of my statement. These I have not mentioned:

(1) International Literature – Contributor was cited. (it is possible that my name or work as a writer was mentioned. I have a faint memory of having seen such a reference.)

(2) Sponsor of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor Banquet, 1/24/35. (I am pretty sure that I never sponsored the banquet.)

(3) Member of the National Committee Against Censorship of the Theatre Arts. (This may be one of the many organizations I joined in the thirties.)

(4) Sent greeting to national conference of the New Theatre League, 4/23/36. (I may have done so, as an ex-contributor.)

(5) Supporter of Communist Bookshops (Tenny Report). (I do not know anything about this. I don't know of any such bookshops in Los Angeles. I buy my books at Martindales in Beverly Hills.)

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EDUCATION AND WORK

De Witt Clinton High School, New York, 1920-25
University of Pennsylvania - B.A. - 1929
Instructor in Psychology - Bowdoin College - 1929
Instructor in Psychology and graduate
student - Princeton University - M.A. - 1930-31
Psychologist, New Jersey State Prison - 1931-32
Play producer, director and writer - 1933-36
Drama lecturer, New York University - 1936-37
Screen writer and novelist - 1937 - 1951.

April 1, 1952

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
1438 N. Gower Street
Hollywood 28, California

Gentlemen:

I wish to state that I am not now, never have been a member of the Communist Party. Furthermore, I have made vocal, over a period of years, my opposition to Communism and my dislike of what it entails, particularly the police state and thought control. I fear these so much that I am prepared to lean over backward in defending our American concept of freedom against anyone who would attack and subvert it.

I also wish to clarify my relationship to the following organizations and activities:

1) Hollywood Radio Group: I purchased some stock in this venture which was represented to me as one in which I could make a great deal of money by investing a small sum, and there was no discussion whatsoever of any political nature in connection with this radio group. I lost my money and have had no contact whatever with the group.

2) Hollywood Writers Mobilization: I am "alleged" to have been involved with this organization. So far as I can remember, my only involvement was as a member of the Screen Writers Guild. All members of the Guild, I understand, were members of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, which was presumed to work solely to aid the war effort. I was not called upon for any participation.

3) Amicus Curiae Brief: In signing this brief I did so with no interest in the politics of the men involved. I was concerned about the rights of the suspects. It was my opinion, in the case of The Ten vs. The Committee, that this matter should be heard by the Supreme Court and a definition obtained of where the line should be drawn concerning the invasion of privacy, feeling strongly that it should be drawn only with the greatest care. This matter has now been settled by a decision of the Supreme Court not to review the case and I always abide by the law of our land.

I consider Communism subversive and dangerous and again emphatically state that I am not now, never have been a member of the Communist Party or knowingly a member of any subversive and front organizations. I am opposed to all dictatorships and all totalitarian thinking because I am a firm and loyal believer in our American way of life.

[redacted]

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S[illegible] [illegible] this
31st March, 1952
Duncan G. Cassell
Notary Pub[illegible] California.
[illegible] 10, 1954

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June 1, 1951

The Stanley Kramer Company, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

I am negotiating a contract of employment with your organization. As part of that negotiation you have expressed your desire to safeguard your company and its product, as well as the motion picture industry, from infiltration by Communists or by persons who sympathize with or support the aims or doctrine of Communist. You also advise me that I have been accused of membership or activity in organizations which have been declared subversive or acting as fronts for Communist purposes. It is in view of these matters that I make the following sworn statement.

I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the Communist Party. I feel that Communism is evil; that it represents a present threat to our country, its liberties and institutions. I feel that every decent American must oppose Communism and Communists in every possible manner and wherever their evil designs and purposes can be discerned. I feel that Soviet Russia is our Country's greatest enemy and that everyone that supports Russian plans, purposes and ideology is a traitor to our country, the United States of America. I have served in the armed forces of this country in World War II against one set of enemies. I would again aid and support my country in any conflict with Russia and her satellites.

I recognize that in the past my name has been associated with organizations or causes which are now considered subversive. On the other hand, I deny that I had any association with some of the organizations with which my name has been connected. So that the sincerity of my beliefs--expressed above--may be unchallenged, and so that there may be no possible question now or in the future about my own record and my own loyalties, I willingly cite those organizations together with a complete explanation for the reasons which led to my association with them:

(1) League of American Writers: In 1941 I gave some ten lectures on motion picture writing to classes of this organization. My lectures or their contents had no political purpose or character. I had no knowledge that this organization, purportedly cultural and educational in character, had any Communistic aims or purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKI Dms
227,988

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(2) Supported Conference of Studio Unions during their 1946 strike. I am told that this strike was basically Communist led and inspired. I directed two skits at a meeting called to raise funds for the needy families of strikers. I understood that contributions to this fund were recognized as proper charitable contributions and made deductible by the United States government. Part of the strikers were groups such as the carpenters whose union was led by Mr. Hutchinson, one of the national Republican leaders. I did not speak at any of the strikers' meetings.

(3) Committee for the First Amendment. I was a member of this committee together, of course, with a great many others. I thought that I was protecting liberties guaranteed by the American Constitution. I did not then know, as has since been shown, that practically all of the defendants were Communists. Had I possessed the information I now have, I would not have become a member of this committee.

(4) It is asserted that I signed a petition in defense of the eleven top Communists of September 2, 1949. I unequivocably deny signing such a petition.

(5) I did sign the amicus curia brief for Lawson and Trumbo. In doing this I was motivated by the same reasons, and made the same errors, that I have hereinabove set out regarding the Committee for the First Amendment.

(6) I am told that my name appears on the letterhead of
"Americans for a Progressive Israel." I never acted on
the board of such an organization. I do not remember
any connection with such an organization. I was asked
Philharmonic)* by the wife of an outstanding and conservative motion
picture executive to help in staging a benefit at the
Shrine Auditorium for an underground group then resisting
American League for Free Palestine)* the British in Palestine. I did take part in staging
this benefit. This was in the year 19 (46 on December 16)*

(7) It is asserted that in 1939 I was a member of the John Reed Club. I was never a member of, nor took any part in the activities of, such an organization.

(8) It is asserted that in 1939 I was a member of "Pen and Hammer." I was never a member of, nor took any part in the activities of such an organization.

*(notes in ink)

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All of us make mistakes. Perhaps one of my mistakes was not to have exercised discretion in examining the true nature or purpose of some of these organizations or activities to which I gave the use of my name or my support. I now disavow completely any associations with any such groups and if any Communist front organizations now use my name, they so do illegally and without my knowledge or consent.

I realize that you are employing me in reliance upon the statements I am making herein. I also realize that should any testimony be given before the House Un-American Activities Committee, or any facts developed which contradict the statements herein made or indicate any Communist affiliation or activity on my part not herein set forth, that any further activities as your employee would be greatly detrimental to your organization. In such event I give you the right to immediately cancel and terminate any contract that might subsist between us and, in addition thereto, to refrain from complying with any credit provisions in my employment contract with you. I also leave to your sole discretion the determination of the character and effect of any facts so developed or testimony given.

This affidavit shall be deemed to modify and amend my employment agreement with you dated June 1, 1951.

Irving Reis
Irving Reis

Subscribed and Sworn to before
me this 5th day of June 1951

Sally L. Hamilton
Notary Public in and for the
County of Los Angeles, State
of California.

(seal)

SALLY L. HAMILTON
My Commission Expires Feb. 18, 1955.

b7D

[redacted]

May 8, 1952

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

K 10-1

Dear Lou:

The enclosed twelve letters to the Stanley Kramer Company and one to Columbia Pictures Corporation are sent to you for your files and information. They are to be treated confidentially.

G.I.R.-6

Similar letters will be sent to you from time to time addressed to officials of all companies. It must be clearly understood that in all cases, I make no recommendations concerning such letters, having only agreed to transmit them to certain interested parties.

Will you please acknowledge this letter for my records?

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/87 BY SP1GSK1DMS
227,988

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

D

13

12

[redacted]

[redacted]

Encs. (13)

[illegible] 89885-44

INDEXED - 129
EX. - 140
RECORDED - 129

20

JUN 10 1952

ack for [illegible]
5/13/52
LBN

cc's furnished [illegible] all pertinent [illegible] posted this file

64 JUN 23 1952

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[redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
227,988

May 15, 1952

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

9-1

Dear Lou:

The enclosed eight letters to Nicholas Schenck and one from [redacted] to The Executive Board, Columbia Pictures Corporation, are sent to you for your files and information. They are to be treated confidentially.

b6
b7C

Similar letters will be sent to you from time to time addressed to officials of all companies. It must be clearly understood that in all cases, I make no recommendations concerning such letters, having only agreed to transmit them to certain interested parties.

b7D

Will you please acknowledge this letter for my records?

[redacted]

9 ENCL

[redacted]

[redacted]

Encs. (9)

Cies furnished Ind.
cc 2 letters Serials
file 6/4/52 9KW

RECORDED-89 162-89885-4
INDEXED-89 10 JUN 18 1952
EX-12

ack. 5/22/52 LB

5. 9/12/55

LOEW'S INCORPORATED
ARS GRATIA ARTIS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES
CULVER-CITY
CALIFORNIA

April 16, 1952

Mr. Nicholas Schenck, President
5369 Collins Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Schenck:

As head of the corporation in which I am a contract screen writer, you have a right to know beyond peradventure of doubt that I am a loyal American. That is why I am attaching a copy of a letter I have just sent Congressman John Wood, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. It is self-explanatory.

My stay with M.G.M. has been the most pleasant and rewarding of my twenty-five years as a professional writer, thanks to your nephew [redacted] my closest personal friend in the industry. We did GLORY ALLEY together and are now putting THE LONESOME GAL on paper. It should be an outstanding picture.

b6
b7C

Dore Schary and [redacted] have been most kind in their unconditional support of me in this obviously false accusation. It is at Dore's suggestion that I am writing you.

I hope that I shall soon have the opportunity of meeting you in person and thanking you, as the head of the corporation, for all the good things I have received from it.

Sincerely,

Art Cohn

ART COHN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-25-18 BY SP1GSKLDNS
2-27-1986

62-89885-45

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

Incidentally, the "subversive" theme of the column, as you can see, was my sincere hope that organized baseball, as our National Pastime, would revoke its unwritten law against the use of Negro players, a campaign I had pioneered fifteen years previously. I am proud of the humble contribution I made: three years after that column was written, organized baseball did revoke its unwritten law against Negroes - and the Jackie Robinsons, Monte Irvins and Roy Campanellas made sports history.

Postscript: There is another reason why I could not possibly have known, let alone approved of the People's World reprinting my column April 27, 1943: I WAS IN A U.S. ARMY UNIFORM AS AN OFFICIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR HEARST'S INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, ENROUTE TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN THE JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA.

2. I DID NOT SUPPORT THE HUGO BUTLER RESOLUTION. I VOTED AGAINST IT.

Evidence A: Frances Inglis, Executive Secretary of the Screen Writers' Guild, wrote me in reply to an official request (See attached Photostat Exhibit C), April 14, 1952: "DEAR ART COHN: I HAVE SEARCHED OUR RECORDS AND CAN FIND NO SUPPORT BY YOU AT ANY TIME OF THE HUGO BUTLER RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF NOVEMBER 17, 1948. YOUR NAME IS NOT AFFIXED TO THE RESOLUTION ITSELF, AND WHILE WE HAVE NO RECORD OF INDIVIDUAL VOTING AT THE MEETING AT WHICH IT WAS ADOPTED, THERE IS NO RECORD OF YOUR HAVING SUPPORTED IT IN ANY WAY FROM THE FLOOR."

Evidence B: The October, 1951 issue of ALERT, Los Angeles Anti-Communist publication, columns 5-6, published the names of the fifty-one screen writers who supported the Hugo Butler Resolution (See attached Photostat Exhibit D). MY NAME IS NOT AMONG THE FIFTY-ONE SUPPORTERS.

Evidence C: The October, 1951 issue of ALERT, columns 1-2, also published (See attached Photostat Exhibit E) the names of 201 screen writers with Communist "Front" voting records, such as: supporting the Hugo Butler Resolution; endorsing the candidacies of Lester Cole and Ring Lardner, Jr.; nomination of Albert Maltz for the Executive Board; sponsoring the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions' Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in 1949; signing the brief to Supreme Court in support of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, et alii. MY NAME IS NOT AMONG THE 201 WHO SUPPORTED ANY COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST FRONT. The reason for this is that, without exception, I have consistently voted against all pro-Communist issues. There were 234 votes cast against the Hugo Butler Resolution. One of them was mine.

W.R. Wilkerson, Publisher of the HOLLYWOOD REPORTER, yesterday (April 14, 1952) referred to me in his signed column, TRADE VIEWS, as "a friend" of his in an unsolicited defense of my record and reputation. Mr. Wilkerson, who yields to no man as an Anti-Communist, is not given to defending or publicly boasting of his friendship with Communists or Communist sympathizers.

In the Spring of 1948, Howard Hughes hired me to write an Anti-Communist motion picture for R.K.O. Studio called I MARRIED A COMMUNIST. From the day I took the assignment and throughout the eight months I was on it, I was vilified by Communists and Communist sympathizers who did not want to see the picture made and who exerted every kind of influence and pressure - from promises to intimidation to anonymous telephone threats against my family - in the hopes of making me quit the project. I told them all to go to hell. My screenplay, an uncompromising expose and indictment of Communism, is testimony of the unconditional hate I have always had for Communism.

I am not and never have been a member of the Communist party.

I am not and never have been a member of any Communist "Front" organization listed by the Un-American Activities Committee, the California Jack Tenney Reports or any other group that has ever investigated subversive activities. I have never been invited to attend a meeting of any such organization. I have never contributed a jot of support - verbal,moral or financial - to any Communist cause or "front".

For several years my wife and I have been helping to keep alive what remains of her family in Hungary behind the Iron Curtain. Every male member of this family has been murdered by the Communists or has disappeared into Communist slave camps. Their wives and children have been subjected to unspeakable oppression, the least of which is hunger.

I have been a vehement, vociferous Anti-Communist all of my life.

Now, armed with two monstrous lies, the American Legion has demanded that I be purged from the motion picture industry - along with the Communist vermin I have been fighting all of my life!

I have retained no lawyer to clear my name. I have supreme confidence that my Government is dedicated to the protection of wrongly accused loyal Americans no less than it is to the conviction of rightfully accused un-Americans. That is why I - who had never been questioned by any Government agency, including your Committee, or by any organization, including the American Legion, regarding my loyalty - went immediately to Congressman Doyle and, after a two-hour session with him, made a full report of this outrage to the F.B.I., Los Angeles division.

Mr. Congressman, my appeal to you and your Committee is two-fold. I speak first for myself, an innocent victim of an appalling, totally fictitious accusation. This fantastic charge already has caused me irreparable damage: my career that has taken more than 25 years to build and my livelihood are threatened to destruction. In every studio throughout the motion picture industry I stand accused of being a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. I shall not even mention the pain and embarrassment it has caused my wife and my two sons, the elder of whom is in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

I speak also for every other loyal American who may have been or may be defamed by such irresponsible, unfounded accusations as I have been. There can be no justification for wrecking a man's career on mistaken identity when it is so easy to establish the correct identity.

The American Legion, in going off half-cocked - demanding that I be liquidated from my profession before investigating, let alone confirming, whether I am the right person - has made a terrible, unpardonable mistake. That inexcusable blunder must be rectified as quickly and as completely as possible. I want my name stricken from the Legion blacklist immediately; I demand a full retraction and apology and I insist that every person to whom this list had been circulated shall be informed of my innocence and the injustice of the charge.

Congressman Doyle has assured me that you will give this your prompt attention.

For your information, I was born Arthur Elton Cohn in New York City, April 5, 1909, the elder of two children, both sons, by Israel Jacob Cohn and Anna Holohn. I lived my first sixteen years in Schenectady, New York, attended Schenectady High School for three years until the Summer of 1926 when my father, a clothing merchant, moved to Long Beach, California. I graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School, Long Beach, in June, 1927. While still in high school I became a sports writer on the Long Beach Sun, then the Long Beach Press-Telegram, and remained in its employ ten years until I became Sports Editor of the Oakland Tribune in August, 1936. I remained in this position until April 1943 when I became a War Correspondent for International News Service.

In 1945, when I was compelled to give up my career as a War Correspondent because of recurrent malaria, I became a free lance writer (my work appearing in such national magazines as Collier's, Esquire, Coronet, Liberty, et alii) until September, 1946, when I received my first motion picture job, with the late Mark Hellinger at Universal-International Studio. I have written pictures for R.K.O., Warner Brothers, Twentieth Century-Fox and, since January 1951, have been at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

I am sending copies of this letter to the National Commander of the American Legion, the F.B.I., Eric Johnston, Congressman Doyle and executives of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio.

In appreciation for your attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

Art Cohn

ART COHN

Residence

126 Mabery Road
Santa Monica, California
Telephone: EXBROOK 45381

Business Office

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio
Culver City, California
Telephone: TEXAS 03311
Extension 1479

EXHIBIT B

PEOPLE'S WORLD - APRIL 27, 1943

Page 4

THE LOW DOWN

Only One Thing Can Save Oaks

By NAT LOW

(Nat Low bows out today to make room for Art Cohn, until recently sports editor of The Oakland Tribune before taking a war correspondent's assignment. The column was written shortly before the advent of the Pacific Coast League season.)

By ART COHN

It is, in a way, a pity the Oaks had to beat a pickup Negro sandlot team yesterday at the ball park. It spoiled a dandy story.

Until yesterday, what promises to be the worst club in Oakland baseball history had lost seven out of eight exhibition games this spring, a tragic series that reached a new high in low when the socalled Coast leaguers were skunked by the University of California kiddies, 9-0.

"No field, no hit," was the team's obituary.

And no pitching.

The Oaks are in a bad way and no one knows it better than Vic Devincenzi, the owner. The good man is desperate. And helpless. He needs players but he has no one to turn to.

As the team stands, it has no more right in the Coast League than Murph, the newsboy, has in Harvard.

There is a solution but the Oaks don't want to hear about it.

Who saved prize fighting? I'll tell you—

Who Saved Boxing?

Beau Jack, Henry Armstrong, Jimmy Bivins, Earl Turner, Sugar Robinson, Jackie Wilson, Lloyd Marshall, Cocoa Kid, Willie Joyce, Slugger White, Turkey Thompson, Charley Burley. . . .

Negroes all.

They kept Madison Square Garden open. They kept Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit and hundreds of other fight towns alive.

Without Negroes, boxing would have collapsed last year. With them it is enjoying its greatest boom in two decades.

What they have done for boxing they could do for baseball if baseball would let them. But baseball won't. Landis, it's double grand Llama, publicly ratified the Emancipation Proclamation last summer.

Three or four Negro players could save the Oakland ball club. But they won't even consider signing a Negro. That is the unwritten law of organized baseball—bar the Negro.

That is why it is a little sad that a Negro club had to blow the duke to the Oaks yesterday. It spoiled a swell argument, though it proved nothing.

Fans Left in the Cold

Any day now the Negro press will call Judge Landis' bluff.

A national drive to get Negroes into pro baseball—because of the scarcity of players—will be touched off. Matter of fact, representatives of two national Negro newspapers, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Los Angeles, called on Johnny Verges, the Oak manager, yesterday to put the argument before him.

It is too bad that the Negro is not allowed in baseball on his merits. It is a sad commentary on American "tolerance" that even if the bars are lowered it will be only because of the shortage of white players.

Baseball has never asked the public what its feelings were on the subject. Baseball is above that. Baseball arbitrarily bars Negroes and answers to no one for the discrimination.

The fans who pay the freight? Let 'em take what they get and like it, that's baseball's attitude.

What matters that the Oak infield is a sieve, the outfield arthritic and the battery dead? The essential thing is the players are white.

An Undeniable Fact

That the fans would rather see younger, more brilliant Negroes taking over for some of the ancients is ignored by the owners. All they know is that the "National Pastime" is restricted to white payers, war or no war.

Not even a war for the Four Freedoms.

Vic Devincenzi could make himself the biggest man in baseball by calling Judge Landis' bluff and hiring a Negro player, the first in organized ball.

After all, Landis did say there was no rule prohibiting Negro players.

And certainly Devincenzi cannot deny that the Oaks need players, any color.

EXHIBIT A

OAKLAND-TRIBUNE - April 12, 1943

COHN-ING TOWER

By **Art Cohn**
Sports Editor

Negroes Could Save Oaks

It is, in a way, a pity the Oaks had to beat a pick-up Negro sandlot team yesterday at the ball park. It spoiled a dandy story.

Until yesterday, what promises to be the worst club in Oakland baseball history had lost seven out of eight exhibition games this Spring, a tragic series that reached a new high in low when the so-called Coast Leaguers were skunked by the University of California kiddies, 9-0.

"No field, no hit," was the team's obituary.

And no pitching.

The Oaks are in a bad way and no one knows it better than Vic Devincenzi, the owner. The good man is desperate. And helpless. He needs players but he has no one to turn to. Everyone else needs players too.

As the team stands, it has no more right in the Coast League than Murph, the Newsboy, has in Harvard.

There is a solution but the Oaks don't want to hear about it.

Who saved prize fighting? I'll tell you—

Beau Jack, Henry Armstrong, Jimmy Bivens, Earl Turner, Sugar Robinson, Jackie Wilson, Lloyd Marshall, Cocoa Kid, Willie Joyce, Slugger White, Turkey Thompson, Charley Burley . .

Negroes all.

They kept Madison Square Garden open. They kept Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit and hundreds of other fight towns alive.

Without Negroes, boxing would have collapsed last year. With them it is enjoying its greatest boom in two decades.

What they have done for boxing they could do for baseball—if baseball would let them. But baseball won't. Even though Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, its Double Grand Llama, publicly ratified the Emancipation Proclamation last Summer.

Three or four Negro players could save the Oakland ball club. But they won't even consider signing a Negro. That is the unwritten law of organized baseball—bar the Negro.

That is why it is a little sad that Negro club had to blow the duke to the Oaks yesterday. It spoiled a swell argument, though it proved nothing.

Necessity Mother of Tolerance?

Any day now the Negro press will call Judge Landis' bluff.

A national drive to get Negroes 'in' pro baseball—because of the scarcity of white players—will be touched off. Matter of fact, representatives of two national Negro newspapers, at Pittsburgh, Pa. and Los Angeles, called on Johnny Vergez, the Oak manager, yesterday to put the argument before him.

It is too bad that the Negro is not allowed in baseball on his merits. It is a sad commentary on American "tolerance" that even if the bars are lowered it will be only because of the shortage of white players.

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Not even a war for the Four Freedoms.

Vic Devincenzi could make himself the biggest man in baseball by calling Judge Landis' bluff and hiring a Negro player, the first in organized ball.

After all, Landis did say there was no rule prohibiting Negro players.

And certainly Devincenzi cannot deny that the Oaks need players, any color.

EXHIBIT G

SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD, INC.
AFFILIATED WITH THE AUTHORS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.
8782 SUNSET BOULEVARD · LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA · CRestview 5-1162

April 14, 1952

Mr. Art Cohn
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios
Culver City, California

Dear Art Cohn:

I have searched our records and can find no support by you at any time of the Hugo Butler Resolution passed at the membership meeting of November 17, 1948. Your name is not affixed to the Resolution itself, and while we have no record of individual voting at the meeting at which it was adopted, there is no record of your having supported it in any way on the floor. I hope this examination and statement will serve your purpose.

Sincerely,

Frances Inglis

Frances Inglis
Executive Secretary

FI/p

EXHIBIT D

THE ALERT - OCTOBER, 1951

THE HUGO BUTLER RESOLUTION

IN JANUARY of 1948, after the indictment of the Hollywood Ten, **Hugo Butler,** later identified as a Communist, introduced a resolution in the SWG. This resolution called for SWG backing and financial support for the defense of the **Hollywood Ten.** Screen writers who signed this resolution, calling for a special SWG meeting to present it, were: (Total: 51.)

Joseph Beck, Seymour Bennett, Michael Blankfort, Millen Brand, John Bright, Val Burton, Vera Caspary, Edward Chodorov, Lester Cole, George H. Corey, John Collier, Richard Collins, Guy Endore, Francis Edwards Faragoh, Irwin R. Franklyn, Lester Fuller, Laszlo Gorog, Frank Gruber, George Halasz, David Hertz and Paul Jarrico.

Millard Lampell, Arthur Laurentz, Connie Lee Bennett, Melvin Levy, Herbert Clyde Lewis, Albert Maltz, Arnold Manoff, Josef Mischel, Elick Moll, Thomas Monroe, Harry K. Moritz, Mortimer Offner, Ernest Pascal and Abraham Polonsky.

Frederic I. Rinaldo, Stanley Roberts, Robert Rossen, Edwin Rolfe, Louise Rousseau, Jack Rubin, Waldo Salt, Bernard C. Schoenfeld, Louis Soloman, Donald Ogden Stewart, Arthur Strawn, Robert Thoeren, Dalton Trumbo, Salka Viertel, John Wexley and Julian Zimet.

A total of 330 SWG members voted for it out of a total of 564. Being a constitutional amendment, it required a two-thirds majority to be carried. All-Guild Committee proxies and floor vote, totalling 234, therefore defeated this resolution.

EXHIBIT E

THE ALERT - OCTOBER, 1951

FRONT RECORD CHART

KEY

(Active and Recently Active)
SCREEN WRITERS
And Their Recent Records In
Some Red Fronts

	1—Named As Communist	2—Friendly Witness	3—Unfriendly Witness	4—Hollywood Ten Aid	5—Cole-Lardner Support	6—Maltz Nomination	7—Lawson-Trumbo Brief	8—ASP Peace Conference
ABBOTT, Walter						6		
ANHALT, Edna						6		
ANHALT, Edward						6		
BARZMAN, Ben	1							
BARZMAN, Norma	1							
BARZMAN, Sol							7	
BECK, George	1	2				6		
BECK, Joseph				4				
BENNETT, Connie Lee				4		6	7	
KNOX, Alexand					5			
KOBER, Arthur						6	7	
KOCH, Howard						6	7	
KOENIG, Lester	1		3				7	
KOZLENKO, William						6		
LAMPELL, Millard				4	5			
LANDON, Joe						6		
LARDNER, Ring Jr.	1		3		5			
LAURENTS, Arthur				4			7	
LAWSON, John Howard	1		3			6		
LEES, Robert	1		3		5	6	7	
LEHMAN, Gladys C.							7	
LENNART, Isobel	1					6	7	
LEOB, Lee						6		
LESLIE, Aleen						6		
LEVIEN, Sonia							7	
LEVITT, Alfred Lewis	1		3				7	
LEVY, Melvin	1			4		6	7	
LEWIS, Herbert Clyde				4				
MacFARLANE, Louella						6	7	
MADDOW, Ben							7	
MAINWARING, Daniel					5		7	
MALTZ, Albert	1		3	4		6		
MANOFF, Arnold	1			4			7	
MAYER, Edwin Justus							7	
MEYERS, Henry	1						7	
MISCHEL, Joseph	1		3	4		6		
MOLL, Elick				4			7	
MONROE, Thomas				4				
MORITZ, Harry K.				4	5			
NICHOLS, Dudley						6		
ODETS, Clifford					5	6	7	

				4			7	
					5			
					5			
						6		
				4			7	8
					5		7	
	1			4		6		
							7	
							7	
	1		3					

LOEW'S INCORPORATED
ARS GRATIA ARTIS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES
CULVER CITY
CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

May 8, 1952

Mr. Nicholas M. Schenck
Loew's Incorporated
1540 Broadway
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Schenck:

I have been asked to write you about myself and my family regarding information which recently has been brought to my attention.

In reference to

"PW 5-12-49, Pg. 5, One [redacted] Hollywood Screen writer, spoke last Friday evening at a program put on by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council to discuss Television":

I was asked by phone to speak for about five minutes on "The Screen Writer in Television." Vitally concerned with all media of visual entertainment and interested in any opportunity to talk about it, I did so. My talk was purely technical, dealing with the need for discovery of a new dramatic form to fit a medium with time and camera limitations. I was given to understand that I was addressing an audience of fellow craftsmen.

In reference to my father,

"PW 4-25-45, Pg. 3, One [redacted] Richmond, California, Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Candidate for City Council, endorsed by the Richmond Better Government Committee and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People":

This information may be true but is obviously in reference to another [redacted] no relative. My father, a Virginian by birth, never lived in Richmond, California.

In reference to my wife,

"PW 7-5-46, Pg. 5, One [redacted] of Hollywood, of the [redacted] will teach at the Peoples Educational Center this Summer.

62-89885-45

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

b6
b7C

"One [redacted] Los Angeles, California, subscriber to the Peoples World, 9-23-49.

"One [redacted] field organizer [redacted] [redacted] formerly with [redacted] and Consultant to [redacted] on education and Health Insurance, now instructor summer Term, 1946":

While it is true that my wife worked for the [redacted] the [redacted] and for [redacted] she never taught and was never an instructor at the Peoples Educational Center. However, in the course of her duties as a paid employee of the [redacted] she informs me that she spoke at many schools, churches and adult educational groups, among them, briefly one night, at the Peoples Educational Center.

Th[redacted] of [redacted] is not my wife and must refer to another [redacted]

In reference to

"One [redacted] one of the signers of the Nominating Petition in behalf of Albert Maltz for membership on the Executive Board of the Screen Writers' Guild in the fall of 1949, Maltz was defeated":

It is not unusual preceding elections in the Screen Writers' Guild for petitions to be circulated among the membership, recommending for various offices those candidates who were not nominated by the nominating committee.

In October, 1949, such a petition recommended Albert Maltz as a candidate for the Executive Board. The petition was signed by ninety-seven screen writers of which I was one.

My name, I was told, would neither constitute an endorsement of nor a vote for Mr. Maltz as a member of the Board. Accordingly, I signed the petition as an expression of my belief in the democratic process -- Maltz, a Guild member in good standing, had the right to run for office. It should be stressed that Maltz, at this time, had not been adjudged guilty of the contempt charge. Not until May of the following year was he found guilty.

I think it is relevant to point out that I have served my country and the democratic cause to the best of my ability. In World War II, I served overseas for approximately three years with

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the Marine Corps. I contracted malaria on Guadalcanal and it recurred with debilitating frequency long after the war was over. I was decorated on Okinawa by General Lemuel C. Shephard, Jr., now Commandant of the Corps. Only last year I was offered a commission as major in the Corps, an honor I was forced to turn down for reasons of health.

May I again emphasize that at the time of the Maltz affair I believed in the democratic process. Perhaps I should add that I still do.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

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LOEW'S INCORPORATED
ARS GRATIA ARTIS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES
CULVER-CITY
CALIFORNIA

May 8th, 1952

Mr. Nicholas Schenck
Loews, Inc.
1540 Broadway
New York 19 N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schenck:

I am writing you this letter at the request of L. K. Sidney to clarify, to the best of my ability and memory, certain statements about myself and my wife which have appeared in print and which Mr. Sidney has called to my attention.

In a full page advertisement in the Hollywood Reporter for October 24, 1947, my name, among many others, is signed to an ad taken out by the Committee for the First Amendment, pursuant to a contemplated radio broadcast. I don't remember actually signing any such ad although I was a member of the Committee, along with several hundred other prominet and respected members of our industry, all conscientious and public spirited citizens who felt that our Constitution was being used as a football, and who felt it was our duty to voice some protest. There was nothing subversive or un-American about this activity, in fact I believe it would have been un-American not to have protested the manner of those hearings since I believe they violated the basic principles of fair play that characterize the American way of life. I was in no way active in the Committee, and if there was anything about its actions which were subversive or Communistic, it was certainly without my knowledge.

In regard to the following item: "One Norman Panama, member of the 'Humor and the War' group of the Committees on Panels and Seminars of the Writers Congress, sponsored by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization at UCLA, Oct., 1943" ... I don't recall ever having been a member of any group or committee of that name. At that time, my partner and I were at Paramount under contract as writers, and were civilian consultants to the radio branch of the War Department where we wrote over two hundred comedy scripts for their top overseas radio show, "Command Performance." Along with this extra-curricular writing for the armed forces, we wrote numerous scripts and sketches for camp shows, bond rallys, etc. This material was solicited by many agencies - the Hollywood Victory Committee, the USO, the Screen Writers Guild, etc. If the Hollywood Writers Mobilization was in any way involved with the procuring of comedy material for the entertainment and morale of

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our armed forces, this is the only possible reason for tying up my name with that organization. My only recollection of the Writers Congress at UCLA, October 1943, was attending its opening session where the Congress was welcomed by President Sproul of the University, Mr. Y. Frank Freeman of Paramount Pictures and Walter White. If I was "taken in" by anything by my attendance on that occasion, I was certainly in pretty good company.

In regard to "One [redacted] one of 382 writers, actors and other professional people who filed a brief with the United States Supreme Court charging movie censorship instigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee," I wish to explain why I signed the petition. While I in no way approve of or condone the actions taken by the Hollywood Ten before the Committee in Washington, I felt at the time, and still feel, that there is implicit in the repeated and constant investigations of our industry a very definite and serious threat of censorship. My signing the petition may have been an emotional or impulsive act, but when I recently witnessed pickets marching up and down in front of a Los Angeles theatre, libeling our own executive producer, I can't help but feel that a very real, if unofficial, type of censorship is a reality today. I regret that my protest back in 1949 was unfortunately linked with a movement with which I have absolutely no sympathy. However, if my fears in 1949 of the threat of censorship to our industry prove in 1952 to be illusory and groundless, I'm sure I shall be as delighted as you are to discover this fact.

In reference to my testifying at the trial of the pickets at Columbia Studio, the facts are briefly these: there was some legal question about the geography of the studio in regard to entrances and exits - something to do with the court's determining where the picket line started or stopped, or something - and several employees of Columbia Pictures (my partner and I were writing a screenplay there at the time) were subpoenaed to testify for the court record as to the exact location of the gates. This I did.

My wife's name is [redacted] and she is most certainly not the [redacted] reported as having signed a telegram to the President at some Emergency Peace Mobilization Rally in Chicago. Like myself, she was a member of the Committee for the First Amendment, and like myself she took no active part in its activities, nor was she aware of any nefarious or subversive action on the Committee's part. If our names, singly, or jointly are mentioned in the Burns or Tenney reports, they are there, just like many others are there -- many other well intentioned and well meaning people whose affection for, and loyalty to our country is wholehearted and unquestioned. My wife and I are not Communists, never have been, and never intend to be.

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It isn't easy for an American to sit down and freely discuss matters of private conscience and belief when our whole tradition has been to hold these matters inviolate and personal. I am volunteering this information because I appreciate your problem, Mr. Schenck, and I trust this letter will help to remedy a situation that must be as repugnant to you as it is to me.

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]

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LOEW'S INCORPORATED
ARS GRATIA ARTIS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES
CULVER-CITY
CALIFORNIA

May 8th, 1952

Mr. Nicholas Schenck
Loews, Inc.
1540 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schenck:

I am writing this at the request of Mr. L. K. Sidney, in the hope of clarifying certain statements about myself and my wife which have been called to my attention.

On Page 210 of the 1948 Tenney Report, it states "...a full page advertisement in the Hollywood Reporter for October 24, 1947 states 'we are arranging for radio broadcasts and other steps to protest the conduct of the Washington Hearings'. It is signed by the following: [redacted] named with many others." I should like to point out that I was a member of the Committee for the First Amendment. I joined this committee along with hundreds of other Hollywood personalities at a time at which we felt that the investigations in Washington were presumably to be run in such a manner as to ride roughshod over the constitutional rights of American citizens. I do not remember who first solicited my membership in the committee, but I do know that I attended a meeting at the home of Ira Gershwin, along with a couple of hundred other people, and that at this time the Committee for the First Amendment was formed. It was of short-lived duration, particularly my membership in it, and to the best of my recollection petered out of existence some few weeks after the original Washington hearings.

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I believe the above paragraph adequately takes care of the article on Page 211, Paragraph 2 of the 1948 Tenney Report in which Ira Gershwin is alleged to have identified me along with many others as having attended a meeting at his house in regards the Committee for the First Amendment.

In re the United States Dies' Committee Report 1944 Page 792 it is stated "one [redacted] member of Music and the War Committee, Writers Congress, sponsored by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization UCLA, October, 1943" I should like to state that I do not remember being an actual member of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. It is true that I attended the opening session of the Congress at Royce Hall at UCLA, but I have absolutely no recollection whatsoever of having ever been on, or having

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taken part in the activities of any such committee as the "Music And The War Committee." Incidentally, I should like to point out that at the above meeting at the Writers Congress, on the speakers' stand were, among others, Dr. Robert Sproul, president of UCLA and Y. Frank Freeman of Paramount Pictures, so that if I became a "dupe" by my attendance at this one meeting of this organization, so apparently did other substantial citizens whose patriotism and loyalty to our nation must be unquestioned. Also, to clarify the above, I should like to point out that since I attended only the one meeting mentioned above, I obviously did not and could not have served on any subcommittee whatsoever concerned with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. I have not the vaguest notion who invited me to this meeting; I suspect it was a mailed invitation.

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I should like to point out that at this time my partner, [redacted] and myself were under contract to Paramount Pictures, that shortly after the outbreak of the war we became consultants to the War Department and were instrumental in starting and continuing the entire Armed Forces Radio setup. We wrote over 200 comedy scripts for the leading overseas shortwave radio program [redacted] along with such subsidiary programs as [redacted] etc. In addition to this we wrote many skits and programs for the entertainment and morale of our armed forces. These were used in camp shows, training centers and contributed to the general job of recruiting. This material was solicited by a large number of organizations, including USO camp shows, Hollywood Victory Committee, the Screen Writers Guild, individual stars and many others. It is my hazy recollection that the Hollywood Writers Mobilization may have been one of these groups. If so, it is the only conceivable reason for tying my name up with this organization.

In Hollywood Writers' Mobilization Today And Tomorrow, 1945 pg. 14 it states "one [redacted] listed as 'those who pioneered in and contributed freely to the work of the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization.'" On the basis of the above paragraphs it is obvious that this is an extreme overstatement of my one-night association with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization.

In the Los Angeles Daily News 10-9-46 it states "one [redacted] reportedly supports Wallace in opposing Secretary Byrnes' 'Get Tough With Russia Program.'" I frankly do not have the slightest recollection of being in any way involved with Secretary Byrnes' "Get Tough With Russia Program" and do not honestly know what I could have done about it, even if I had wanted to - which I didn't.

In the Peoples World 10-22-47 pg. 3, it is stated "one [redacted] reportedly among the first signers of a statement issued by the Committee for the First Amendment in Los Angeles attacking the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in Washington, D.C." I remember, when I was told about this ad

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appearing in the Peoples World, being angered by the fact that my name had been used without my permission. What had happened, as I remember it, was that this ad contained the names of all the people who had joined the Committee for the First Amendment, and had mysteriously appeared in this publication, and others, without the specific consent of any of the people named. This, as I recall, was one of the things that helped bring about a speedy dissolution of this committee.

In the Peoples World 10-27-47 pg. 1, it is stated "one [redacted] writer, reportedly a member of the group that has gone to Washington, D.C. to protest stand taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities against the film industry." It is true that I was asked and accepted an offer to go to Washington, not necessarily to protest, but merely to be present at the original hearings in 1947. Among those with whom I flew to Washington were the past and present presidents of several guilds, three or four producers, such screen luminaries as Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Bogart, Jane Wyatt, Gene Kelly, [redacted] Danny Kaye, [redacted] John Huston, [redacted] Philip Dunne, [redacted] [redacted], [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Ira Gershwin, Paul Henreid and many other well-meaning, conscientious, honest American citizens who, I feel certain, were not then and are not now members of the Communist Party. The entire trip to Washington, though it subsequently boomeranged into a rather dismal failure, started out with the best of intentions and had as its goal the dignifying of Hollywood as it was to be represented in Washington. I do not know exactly who it was who invited me on this trip and since the organization is in ill-repute at the moment, I do not think it fair to hazard a guess. All I remember is that someone called on a Saturday night, told me they were leaving the next morning and that they'd like me to go. After ascertaining who else was going, I decided to go, mostly because it seemed like a chance to get a ringside seat at a spectacle that was arousing nationwide curiosity.

In the Hollywood Citizen-News 9-4-49, it is stated "one [redacted] reported to be one of 382 writers, actors, and other professional people who filed a brief with the U. S. Supreme Court charging movie censorship instigated by House Un-American Activities Committee." I signed this brief because I felt very strongly then and still do about the whole question of censorship in terms of what it might mean to our industry. While I in no way approve of or condone the stand taken by the Hollywood Ten in their appearances before the Congressional Committee, I feel that implicit in the entire investigation of our industry is a threat which seriously encroaches upon the sacred freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed us by the Constitution. I am sorry that my protest of this matter had to be seemingly aligned with a cause with which I did not then, and do not today, have any sympathy whatsoever; but since it was my opinion then that the only avenue of bringing to the attention of the Supreme Court the great dangers inherent in censorship of the great free American screen was by signing this brief, I did so. I do not recall who presented the brief to me for signing; I merely remember that many of them were being distributed throughout the studios at that time and apparently 382 members of the industry felt as strongly about this issue as I did.

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In the American Legions Summary Vol. 4 pg. 39-B, 1950 - pg. 13, it is stated "one [redacted] Respectfully urged the favorable consideration by the Supreme Court of the U.S. Oct. 1948 of certain pending cases; case of John Howard Lawson vs. U.S.A.; Dalton Trumbo vs. U.S.A." While I do not actually remember signing this petition, it is quite possible that I did. If I did, I was certainly not interested in urging the "favorable" considerations of these cases but merely that the Court review the cases and hand down a decision - one way or the other. I felt then, as I do now, that it was the High Court's obligation to the people of America to render a clear-cut, definitive decision on the whole matter of employment as it relates to political affiliation. I certainly believe that the present situation - not only in our industry, but in the entire nation - would be much less confusing if the Court had chosen to render such a decision at that time.

Tenney 4th Report 1948 pgs. 210, 211. It is stated "one [redacted] Los Angeles reported on the German American Bund mailing list." I should like to state for the record that I am not this [redacted]

In the Westwood Hills Press, 4-3-52: it is stated: "Radio writer tells of break with CP unit. One [redacted] [redacted] a free-lance writer reportedly gave testimony at preliminary hearing of the House Un-American Activities. [redacted] stated she was a member of the Communist Party between 1943 and 1945 -- 'leaving it because she found the party's 'rigidity of thinking intolerable.'" Further stated she married January, 1944 to [redacted] 'It was then that I first told my husband about my membership in the party. Over his strenuous objections to my membership I continued the meetings. [redacted] further stated in her testimony: 'My husband was violently opposed to my membership in the Party. We argued constantly the first few months of our marriage.' It was his point that one could be anti-Hitler and pro-Roosevelt.... without being a member of the C.P......'" This is all true; in fact I should like here to enlarge upon the above and give you an exact transcription of the above section of my wife's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. It goes as follows:

Mr. WHEELER: Why did you join the Communist Party, [redacted]

[redacted] In the spring of 1943 the world was at war and I had very strong feelings about the issues involved. I was strongly anti-Hitler, anti-Mussolini and pro-Roosevelt.

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I wanted then what I want now, a better world for the people in it. I believed in Franklin Delano Roosevelt and all he stood for. I was against racial discrimination and for social security, economic security, public health, and universal education. In those days I felt a peculiar sense of frustration at not being able to do enough to bring about this better world. I was led to believe that the Communist Party wanted the same things I did, and in addition were doing something about it. That is why I joined.

Mr. WHEELER. Why did you leave the Communist Party?

[redacted] My husband was violently opposed to my membership in the party. We argued constantly the first few months of our marriage. It was his point that one could be anti-Hitler and pro-Roosevelt, in fact all the things I believed in, without being a member of the Communist Party, an organization which I began to realize was inordinately concerned with the welfare of the Soviet Union. I found that I had no answers for the questions he asked, I found no way to justify or reconcile a police state, a controlled press, one-party elections and secret police with the concepts of freedom and democracy, both of which are the main requirements for what I considered to be a decent society.

I should like to point out that my wife's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee is a matter of public record; I, as well as she would be delighted for you to read it in its entirety.

It is stated that my father's name was [redacted] [redacted] This is not true. My father's name was [redacted]

It is further stated that "various persons by the name of [redacted] signed CP ballot petitions of the following addresses: [redacted] Bronx, N.Y. [redacted] Manhattan, N.Y. [redacted] [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio 1940." Since my father never lived in the Bronx, N.Y., Manhattan, N.Y. or Cleveland, Ohio, none of these people is my father.

It is stated that my mother's name is [redacted] [redacted] This is quite true.

It is also stated "one [redacted] reportedly contributed $1.00 to 'People's World' as reported in the 'PW' 7-23-48 pg. 6. One [redacted] of [redacted] Brooklyn, New York signed CP ballot petition, November, 1940. One [redacted] reportedly on the program 'For Medical Aid to Spain', June 7, 1937. One [redacted] of New York City, reportedly treasurer of 'Daily Worker' Chapter, American Newspaper Guild, N.Y.C., 1947." I should like to state for the record that my mother is none of the above-mentioned people.

I want to assure you, Mr. Schenck, that I am not now, never have been and never intend to be a member of the Communist Party. Because I am aware of your problems in this present troubled period, I am unstintingly and unhesitatingly telling you everything that I know politically about myself and my wife. If I can be of any further assistance to you, please don't hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

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[redacted]
Sun Valley, Calif.
May 7, 1952.

Mr. Nicholas Schenck
President,
Loews, Inc.

Dear Mr. Schenck:

I have before me a copy of an extract from the Tenney Report of 1948, which Mr. Louis Sydney brought to my attention the other day. In it, my name is listed as one of many signers of an ad, placed by the Progressive Citizens of America in the Hollywood Reporter, November 3, 1947, which protested against the Thomas-Rankin Committee and endorsed Larry Parks, one of the "unfriendly nineteen".

At that time, I was working in the Circle Theatre in Hollywood. The petition in question was being circulated through all the theatres in town and, as a matter of course, also came to the Circle. I signed it along with many others.

I was not aware of who was sponsoring the petition and, in fact, I did not know anything at all about the PCA at the time. To the best of my knowledge I was never a member of the PCA, though I used to receive literature and solicitations for membership from them at regular intervals. So I am surprised to find that the petition I signed ended up as a paid advertisement of the Actor's Division of the PCA.

As for why I signed at all, I can only put it down to my own failure to investigate the petition more than cursorily and to the emotional atmosphere of the times. I remember that a sizable number of actors in the industry were protesting the hearings either by petitions, or meetings or by flying to Washington. And I suppose I was caught up in what seemed the cause celebre of the times.

I have never been sympathetic to the aims or methods of the Communist Party and I consider the rigid, doctrinaire type of thinking the Party indulges in both dangerous and contemptible. I would never knowingly have given my name to the support of the Party or any of its offshoots.

I trust this explanation will clear the matter up completely and I hope that no serious inconvenience has been caused you or the studio by the matter. I assure you, I look on the whole affair as a most regrettable chapter in my life.

Believe me to be,

Very Sincerely Yours

[redacted]

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Hollywood, California
May 6, 1952

Mr. Nicholas M. Schenck
M-G-M Studios
Culver City, California

Dear Mr. Schenck:

Mr. L. K. Sydney as handed me a memorandum based upon the 1947, 1948 Tenny Reports and has read to me a portion of the 1951 Report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and has asked me to write a letter to you answering the allegations against me that are contained there.

Specifically, the insinuations are based upon my belonging to the Hollywood Canteen, the Musicians Congress and the Progressive Citizens of America.

The Hollywood Canteen, as you will recall, was an organization which sprang up during war-time to entertain members of our Armed Forces. I am proud to have been one of the organizers of the Hollywood Canteen whose work was commemorated in a motion picture made by Warner Brothers, and I did devote, without charge, many hours of my time to the very worthwhile cause of entertaining our Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

The Musicians Congress was an organization of musicians formed to sponsor a National Fine Arts Bill then pending in Congress. I deemed it a worthwhile effort inasmuch as my whole life has been devoted to music, and I still believe that the passage of such a bill would be good even though, unfortunately, such action was not taken by Congress.

Concerning the Progressive Citizens of America, it is my understanding that this organization was formed around 1947 to support the candidacy of Henry Wallace for President of the United States on the Democratic Party ticket. That candidacy on the Democratic Party ticket was supported by many thousands of Americans. When it became apparent that Mr. Wallace could not obtain the Democratic Party nomination, the Progressive Citizens of America, as I understand the facts, ceased to exist.

As you will observe, each of these organizations no longer exists today, although they seem to have supported worthwhile positions during their existence. It is very easy for someone, years later, to claim that an organization had a communist tinge, although at the time that same organization was doing and supporting the very things that all of us recognized as being for the best interest of our country. Certainly no one

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claimed that the Hollywood Canteen was a subversive organization when we were out there entertaining our boys. Now years later when someone discovers that a few communists may also have been in the organization, then we are to be condemned because we carried on the patriotic activities of that same organization.

As to any allegation of Communist Party membership, so that there may be no mistake, I wish to state that I have never belonged to any organization which, to the best of my own knowledge, was disloyal, believed in force or violence, or adhered to any principles other than those of the American Constitution. I owe my allegiance to my country, which I love. That allegiance has never changed and never will.

In conclusion I feel that my 18 years of continuous loyal service to the M-G-M studio is the best repudiation to these unfounded charges, for who would be in a better position to know their truth or falsity than my everyday associates at the studios who, for the past 18 years, have had an opportunity to observe me and to judge me. The many messages of friendship from both studio executives and other employees, which I received during my recent hospitalization, are, it seems to me, an answer in and of themselves.

For all these reasons, I have the greatest faith in the fairness of the studio, and I am sure that there is no occasion for any disturbance of our existing contractual and friendly relationship.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Albert

LOEW'S INCORPORATED
ARS GRATIA ARTIS
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CALIFORNIA

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May 6, 1952

Mr. Nicholas M. Schenck
President, Loew's Inc.

It is true that I helped in the preparation of the Hollywood Bowl Memorial program for Franklin D. Roosevelt which took place in April of 1945, shortly after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. My reason for doing this was that I had a great admiration for Franklin D. Roosevelt and felt that I should do everything I could to cooperate in the preparation of this program which honored him. My work was completed in three days, since I was working on a picture for Pandro Berman at M-G-M at the time, and could not be spared for more than three days.

I have been asked whether on May 6, 1937, I signed a telegram to urge Governor Lehman to veto the Dunnigan Bill. I have absolutely no recollection of this, and I don't know what the Dunnigan Bill was, but from the question put to me I gather it had something to do with censorship. So it is quite possible that I may have signed such a telegram.

I have been asked whether I signed a Communist Party ballot petition in 1940; the name given is [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] Stelton, New Jersey. I never lived in New Jersey, I have not the vaguest idea where Stelton is, and I have no middle initial. I never signed such a thing.

It has been said that I was reportedly a member of the Communist Party in 1940. I was never a member of the Communist Party, I am not now a member of the Communist Party and I never will be a member of the Communist Party.

Also, it has been said that in 1943 one [redacted] (alias [redacted] contributed to the Los Angeles American Unity. I never had an alias, and I never contributed to such an organization or fund. I do not know what it is.

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I have been asked whether I taught at the Hollywood Extension of the Peoples Educational Center and whether I was one of the directors of this school. I definitely did teach a course at the Peoples Educational Center but I was never one of the directors, so far as I know. My teaching the course came about in the following fashion. I received a phone call at M-G-M one day from a woman who said she was calling on behalf of the Peoples Educational Center. I have tried very hard to remember her name but for the life of me I cannot recall it. I later met her; she was one of the executives of the school and she had an office in the building. I spoke to her occasionally later on, when I was teaching and she called about supplies, scripts, etc. In that first phone call to M-G-M she asked me whether I would be willing to teach a class in screen writing. I asked her what the school was, since I had never heard of it, and she told me that it was a night school for people who worked during the day. The students would be adults -- secretaries, cutters, and technical workers in the motion picture industry, as well as people working outside the field of motion pictures to earn money while they studied, in the hope of becoming screen writers. This sounded to me like a worthy endeavor and I agreed to teach one night a week, feeling that I was contributing my time to help persons less fortunate than myself. I began to teach at the school, which was in a building on the west side of Vine Street near Hollywood Boulevard, on the second floor. Some time later, when the students were advanced enough to be reading scripts, I let them see old scripts of my own and also borrowed scripts from others. I remember that I spoke to Mr. Sidney Franklin of M-G-M and asked him for a copy of the script of "Mrs. Miniver". I spoke to Mr. Mannix of the studio also. Quite a while after this, Milton Beecher, a member of the Story Department of M-G-M, told me that the Peoples Educational Center was a very Leftish organization, and that I ought to get out of it. When I received a letter asking me to give the course again in the next semester, I refused and never went back.

For some time thereafter I found myself receiving Communist literature, etc., and I attributed it to my period of teaching at this place. I used to receive phone calls asking me to attend meetings and to contribute funds to an organization of writers (I think it was called ASP, but at first it had another name) and I finally grew annoyed at being bothered

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in this fashion and told them to leave me alone. The phone calls stopped and then started again, later. Finally, I mentioned these calls at the studio lunch table to another writer, Allen Rivkin, whom I knew to be informed about such things. I asked him whether he knew what this ASP organization was. He told me that it was definitely a Communist front organization and that I should write them a letter at once demanding that they stop calling me and to take me off their list. He suggested that I send it as a registered letter and that I ask them to acknowledge it. I did as he advised (carbon of letter attached). The phone calls ceased, and I have never heard from them since.

I have been asked whether I attended a meeting of the Hollywood Democratic Committee at Studio N3, KGWB in 1944, and whether I was elected a member of their executive committee. I have no recollection of such a meeting and I was not a member of any executive committee. I constantly received all sorts of notices and invitations to meetings. I may have gone to one, but I do know I never did anything on anything resembling an executive committee. I would not have the dimmest idea of what one was supposed to do on such a committee. I cannot guarantee that they did not use my name, but I do know that I am not in the habit of joining such things, since I know almost nothing about politics.

I have been asked whether I was a member of the Communist Political Association, the Northwest section of Los Angeles County. This is absolutely untrue. I don't even know what the thing is.

I have been asked whether I was a member of the Executive Board of Writers for Roosevelt, division of the Hollywood Democratic Committee. I cannot remember being a member of such a committee, much less a member of an executive board. However, I have been asked on numerous occasions to lend my name to things, since I am one of the more stable, conservative, and constantly employed writers. I may have agreed. But I have no recollection of it. I know I wrote nothing for such a committee, since I'm no good at all at anything resembling political writing and have never done any. I am really abysmally stupid about such things; I have always felt that the studio knew it, for they always assigned me to stories about

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animals, historical pieces, etc. Of course, my name may have been put on such a list, but I have no recollection even of having seen the list. However, since I voted for Roosevelt, it is possible that somebody may have asked me whether I was willing to lend my name to a pro-Roosevelt committee, and I may have agreed. But I really don't remember being part of such a thing, even though writing for Roosevelt seems to me completely respectable.

It has been said that I was on a list of "those who pioneered and contributed freely to the work of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization". So far as I know, the only time I did any writing for the Hollywood Writers Mobilization was in the Roosevelt Memorial program, which I mentioned at the beginning of this letter. Apparently all members of the Screen Writers Guild were presumed to be available for work on this committee.

It is true that I married Professor [redacted] a member of the [redacted] Department of Whittier College. He may have worked with the National Labor Relations Board. I do not remember ever discussing this with him. We were married for a very short time.

I have been asked whether I was a member of the Editorial Committee of the Screen Writers Guild in 1946. I may have been a member of this committee, but I was never called to a meeting. I do vaguely remember being somewhat irritated about the fact that I and other writers in good standing were never consulted about the contents of the magazine which the Guild was getting out. I stopped reading it after the first issue or two.

It was said that one [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles was on the Peoples' World mailing list in 1949. I never lived at this address, and I never was a subscriber to the Peoples' World. In fact, I have never read a copy of this paper, and I heard about it only in the last few years.

I have been asked whether I have a brother called [redacted] who is a sculptor and painter. The answer is yes. I remember that many years ago (the date has been given as 1937) he was in some way, as you say, "a victim of an international fraud,

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

5

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions

SARAJO LORD
Executive Director

1586 CROSSROADS OF THE WORLD
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA
GRanite 4188

March 28, 1951

[redacted]
Los Angeles 46, California

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Dear [redacted]

This will confirm the fact that your name has been removed from our mailing list as you requested.

I have personally seen to it that this was done and want to say I regret that you have suffered this inconvenience.

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

Membership Director

62-89885-45

March 13, 1951

Arts, Sciences and Professions Council
1586 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood, California

Gentlemen:

From time to time over a period of several years, I have been receiving phone calls from your organization, requesting donations, attendance at meetings, etc. Each time I have tried to explain that I was not interested. In fact, about two or three years ago, I specifically told the person who called that I would appreciate it if the calls would stop.

Recently, on my return from New York, I received another phone call. These calls, plus the fact that you seem to have my home telephone number, would indicate that I am on your list in some fashion. Will you kindly remove my name from your list so that these calls will cease?

Also, will you kindly send me a confirmation of the fact that my name has been removed? I enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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D:s

Letter sent registered with return receipt requested.

LOEW'S INCORPORATED
ARS GRATIA ARTIS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES
CULVER-CITY
CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

May 8th, 1952

Mr. Nicholas M. Schenck
Loew's Inc.
1540 Broadway
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Schenck:

Lou Sidney has handed me a list of items in connection with which he suggests that I write to you:

"One J. Mankiewicz, [redacted] Shenandoah, Penn., signer of C. P. Ballot petition, State of Pennsylvania, 1940." This is a mistake in identity. I was born in Pennsylvania, left Pennsylvania in 1914, and I have not lived there since then.

Another item states that, while I signed the Taft-Hartley loyalty oath many times as president of the Screen Directors Guild, I stated publicly that I did not consider the Guild a properly constituted authority to make the loyalty oath mandatory upon its members. The statement says further that I did not come out against the oath, as such. This is true.

There is an item to the effect that, while in the employ of M-G-M, I wrote the script for a Russian gorilla story, VENGEANCE OF THE EARTH. It is true that I was assigned to the story. The script was never written, nor was the film ever made.

Another item refers to an alleged refusal on my part to "cut out the Nazi stormtrooper" from the film, THREE COMRADES. This probably refers to a series of interviews which [redacted] gave concerning the film. It is true that I sided with [redacted] in his objection to having the stormtrooper eliminated from the film. However, the cut was made in the released version.

Sincerely,

Jo Mankiewicz

JOSEPH MANKIEWICZ

JM:m

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

62-89885-45

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION
1438 NO. GOWER STREET
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA
HUDSON 2-3111

May 7, 1952

The Executive Board
Columbia Pictures Corporation
Hollywood, California

Gentlemen:

It has been brought to my attention that I am listed as having engaged in questionable political activities on two separate dates during the past five years. I consider this a very serious charge. I want to answer it - and now.

I am not a red-fronter. I am not a dupe. I have never gone to bat for the Communists. I never will.

According to the record, I have supported two actions which have since been tagged "disloyal": (1) supported the Committee For The First Amendment in 1947; (2) supported the nomination of Albert Maltz when, in 1949, he wanted to enter as a candidate to the executive board of the Screen Writer's Guild.

I admit freely to both actions, but I categorically deny that I entered either issue with any intention of lending aid or comfort to the Communist cause. I saw both of the situations as moral, rather than political, issues. I felt injustice was being done. I wanted to help correct it.

When I allowed my name to be used in connection with the Committee For The First Amendment it was because I believed the industry was undergoing an attack which, if allowed to go unchecked, might mean the end of the American motion picture industry. I felt the industry should be given the opportunity to clean its own house. I lent my name to that cause because I believed it to be right.

In 1949 a writer named Albert Maltz wanted to run as a candidate for the Executive Board of the Guild. The writers were split into three factions: the left, which was pushing Maltz; the right, which was blocking his nomination; and the middle-of-the-roaders, who were trying to decide what to do. I was a member of that latter group. It seemed to me that the basic issue was the principal of the free election. In state and national election a man can be nominated to candidacy for public office whether he's a Communist, a Republican, or a Prohibitionist. Why not in my Guild? I felt that this might

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involving fraudulent passports". Nobody in the family ever knew what this was all about. [redacted] studio had been left vacant for several months while he was away in California, and someone used his letter-box to receive mail. At the time, we were all shown photographs of people who might have known us or known that [redacted] was away. None of the photographs were familiar, and we were completely cleared of any implication. In fact, my older brother received a letter from the State Department thanking him for our cooperation and explaining that we were in no way involved. This (the questions that have been put to me) is the very first time I have heard that there may have been some connection between this incident and the Soviet.

It is true that my mother was called [redacted] [redacted] But she died in 1921, after a long illness which incapacitated her for many years before her death. I have been asked about an [redacted] who was alive in 1940. This must have been another [redacted] [redacted] We never lived at the two addresses which are given in connection with [redacted] and we knew nobody who lived at these addresses. The addresses given are [redacted] Brooklyn and [redacted] [redacted] Brooklyn.

I hope this letter clarifies all the points in question. I cannot help feeling perturbed at having been involved through such gross inaccuracies, and at having my name sullied by connection with a way of thinking which is utterly unlike me.

However, I appreciate the studio's interest and help and I shall be glad to answer any further questions.

Sincerely [redacted]

[redacted]

be setting a dangerous precedent. I was convinced the issue was moral, not political, and I lent my name to my conviction.

This does not mean I believed in Maltz or his personal policies. The issue was an abstract matter. I believed in his right to nomination. But I did not vote for him. Do I make my position clear?

These things took place in 1947 and 1949. Today I know a lot of things about the Communists I didn't know then. I have seen how they can turn the support of sincere well-intentioned liberals to their own ends. If the Maltz group or the First Amendment group were to approach me today, I would turn them down. But this is "second-guessing." The moral climate was different then, and my actions seemed to me to be sincere and in good faith. For this reason, I cannot bring myself to feel shame. But only regret.

For the record: I am not, and never have been, a member of the Communist Party; as a writer, as a rational man, as an advocate of democratic capitalism, I am diametrically opposed to their aims and their philosophy.

I am a veteran officer in the United States Naval Reserve. I am thirty years of age, in good health, and - according to my jacket in the Bureau of Naval Personnel "Fit for immediate assignment to Sea Duty in the event of national emergency."

That means I am ready, willing, and able to fight in the coming war. We all know who the enemy will be.

In what time there is left to me, I want to pursue my craft - in peace and without personal attack.

My loyalty to my country has been questioned. I find this a painful and embarrassing situation.

If there is any way in which you can help me straighten this matter out, I shall be most grateful.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this
7th day of May, 1952
Duncan G. Farrell
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
My Commission Expires March 10, 1954

Form 3811
Rev. 1-4-40

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RETURN RI[illegible]IPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

[redacted]

(Signature or name of addressee)

2 ....

(Signature of addressee's agent—Agent should enter addressee's name on line ONE above).

Date of delivery MAR 14 1951, *19*....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12421

2822 AsF.

Post Office Department
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(GPO)

LOS ANGELES 38 CALIF.
MAR 15
2 PM
1951

POSTMARK OF DELIVERING OFFICE
HOLLYWOOD
MAR 14
1951
CALIF.
G
RED CROSS FUND

Return to [redacted]

Street and Number, or Post Office Box, [redacted]

REGISTERED ARTICLE
NO. 217181

INSURED PARCEL
NO. ....

LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA.

46

16—12421-1

copy:nem

V-8

08304

SAC, Los Angeles June 9, 1952

Director, FBI

$10-1

[redacted]

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b7C

SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulte dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C, your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a one page letter submitted by the subjects in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your file and initiate security investigations, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 8, 1952.

b7D

Enclosure

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-392198-1

cc: 100-New

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

JRH:jd

RECORDED - 128

62-88285-46

RECORDED
47 JUN 26 1952

X-108

ENCL. B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKL OMS
227,988

Form 3806-S (Rev. 3-49)

Receipt for Registered Article No. 217181

Fee paid 25 cents. Class postage 1st

Declared value ________ Surcharge paid, $ ________

Return Receipt fee ________ Spl. Del'y fee ________

Delivery restricted to addressee:

In person ________, or order ________ Fee paid ________

Accepting employee will place his *initials* in space indicating restricted delivery.

Postmaster per ________

POSTMARK

BEVERLY HILLS
MAR 13 1951
CALIF.

NOTICE TO SENDER—Enter below name and address of addressee as an identification and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

(Name of addressee) ________ (P. O. and State of address) ________

03302

May 22, 1952

RECORDED-89 2-39385-65

EX-12

G.I.R.-6
b7D

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge your communication of May 15, 1952, addressed to Mr. Nichols, enclosing communications from the following individuals:

100-379512

[redacted]
Joseph Lankiewicz 65-28793
b6
b7C

100-335838
295035
257579
130-173
NR

[redacted]

100-265533
116-295522
116-24480
-89024

Art Cohn → 116-59927
100-194419

These are being made part of our files.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure photostated and handled by original letter 6/14/52

LBN:hmc

cc - Mr. Ladd

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room

MAILED 11
MAY 23 1952
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED
MAY 22 PM

DATE 4/25/83 SP16SKI 0016
227,988

JUL 1 1952

May 29, 1952

RECORDED - 58 [illegible] -47

[redacted]

b7D

EX-83

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge your communication of May 26th addressed to Mr. Nichols in my office, transmitting letters from the following individuals: Arch Oboler, [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted]

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You may rest assured these will be made a part of our files.

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

LBN:CMC

REC'D BELMONT
F.B.I.
JUSTICE
JUN 3 8 16 PM '52

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
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Rosen
Tracy
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L 16 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKI DMS
227,988

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[redacted]

b7D

May 26, 1952

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

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b7C

Dear Lou:

The enclosed four letters, one written by Arch Oboler, one by [redacted] the third by [redacted] and the fourth by [redacted] are sent to you for your files and information. They are to be treated confidentially.

Similar letters will be sent to you from time to time addressed to officials of all companies. It must be clearly understood that in all cases, I make no recommendations concerning such letters, having only agreed to transmit them to certain interested parties.

Will you please acknowledge this letter for my records?

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]
Encs. (4)

P.S.: I am also enclosing a letter written by [redacted]

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150-17869-49
100-335774-1st
100-392513-1
100-357395-16
100-392103-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/9/82 BY [illegible] 202083

ENCL
encl. detached & filed in appropriate case file

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED 58
62-89885-47
JUN 18 1952
EX-83
51 JUL 1 1952

COPIES DESTROYED
NOV 24 1964 96

August 4, 1952

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SPIGSKIOms
227,988

Dear George:

I heard your broadcast last night, as I usually do when I have the opportunity, and I wanted you to know that I thought you did a splendid job in upholding our work on the Hiss case. Your comments concerning the manner in which the FBI investigates and gathers evidence were a masterful summation. Such a forthright and documented presentation neatly sawed the limb from under our uninformed but vocal critics, and I am deeply appreciative of the splendid job you did.

In reading your column today I noted that you pointed up the true issue in question. Certainly now, not one iota of doubt should remain. Your continued support means a great deal to all of us.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 85 62-89885-48

EX-115

AUG 3 3 PM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR
IVED

13 AUG 14 1952

George Sokolsky

1 Encl

Tolson
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Belmont
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Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

NOTE: On a Sunday night radio program, August 3, 1952, Sokolsky pointed out the absurdity of the FBI's conniving to produce a substitute typewriter for introduction into evidence in the Hiss Case. He supported the manner in which the FBI investigated the Hiss Case and made glowing remarks about the Bureau's methods for obtaining evidence and its record in protecting civil rights. His column for August 4, 1952, deals with this same subject in briefer form.

cc - Mr. Jones (rewrite your letter)

LBN:bb

MAILED 3
AUG - 4 1952
COMM - FBI

64 AUG 22 1952

THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

The ruling in the third Hiss trial was, to a degree, missed because of the conventions; yet, it was a matter of importance because at stake was the integrity of the FBI. Politely stated, the FBI was accused of collusion with Whittaker Chambers in the manufacture of false evidence.

The argument was as usual as it proved to be unbelievable. Chester T. Lane, Alger Hiss's lawyer, speculated upon the manufacture of the Woodstock typewriter, which was a witness against Hiss In his brief, he stated:

"The typewriter supposed to have typed the Baltimore documents was put in evidence at the trial as a physical exhibit, and was used by the government before the jury as a dramatic visual illustration of Hiss's guilt. Newly discovered evidence points strongly to the conclusion that the typewriter found and produced by the defense in the belief that it was the original Hiss machine was, in fact, a carefully constructed substitute, which could only have been fabricated for the deliberate purpose of falsely incriminating Alger Hiss."

The FBI experts had testified that this typewriter was the one used to make copies of State department documents which Hiss gave to Chambers, then a Russian agent. It was testified that Hiss's wife, Priscilla, had done the typing, or most of it.

Lane had no evidence to prove that the Woodstock was a fraud, but inferred it from his own conclusion that Hiss could not have been guilty but that some means had been found to prove him guilty. He engaged some experts to establish that the FBI experts were, in effect, fakes.

Martin K. Tytell was engaged by Chester Lane to manufacture a duplicate Woodstock to show that it could be done. Obviously, if the original existed and ample samples of work done on the Woodstock existed, a duplicate could be manufactured. Tytell's story is as follows:

"At some time in 1950 I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss. He asked me if it would be possible to construct a typewriter whose product would so nearly match the product of another typewriter in type defects, alignment and all other respects that a document expert comparing typed samples from the two machines would be led to believe that they had all ben typed on the same machine.

"I told him that I thought this was entirely possible, particularly if I could have access to the machine which he wanted duplicated. He said he was more interested in finding out whether a duplicate machine could be constructed solely on the basis of samples taken from the machine to be duplicated. I said I believe this could be done, and undertook to try it.

"I have constructed a machine which I believe meets Mr. Lane's specifications . . ."

Judge Henry W. Goddard, hearing the application for a new trial, threw the case out. He said:

"Defendant's supposition — and it is only conjecture with absolutely no evidence to support it — is that Chambers constructed the alleged duplicate typewriter from the typewritten characters in the Hiss letters, or that it was done for him by some Communist friends. The defense argues that it was made to use in his answer to the libel suit brought against him by Hiss and was constructed in the three months between the time of the congressional hearing in August, 1948, and Nov 17, 1948, when the documents were produced by him. If this be so, it would mean that he constructed in three months a machine that has taken the defense's several experts at least one year to produce and that still falls short of being a perfect duplication.

"Moreover, there is not a trace of any evidence that Chambers had the mechanical skill, tools, equipment or material for such a difficult task. It is quite unlikely that Communist friends constructed it or provided the material, etc., for Chambers, as the defense suggests, because at that time his relationship with them was far from friendly . . ."

I have before me the voluminous documents in this case which I shall refer to again, for here is an emotional application for a new trial based upon conjecture and supposition but with an overtone of accusation not so much against Chambers as against the FBI.

[Copyright, [illegible] King Features Syndicate, Inc.]

Times-Herald
Washington, D. C.

August 4, 1952

Sokolsky
8-4-52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE__________BY__________

ENCLOSURE

08320

SAC, Los Angeles (65-1643)　　　　　　　　June 12, 1952

Director, FBI (65-26793)

JOSEPH MANKIEWICZ
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a one-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH: jd

jd

Tolson
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKL OMS

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-37773-5

08312

SAC, Los Angeles

June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

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[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

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Enclosure

1 ENCL.

filed with original

Note on yellow only:

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~~Bufile 100-New~~

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

JUL 7 1952

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SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

EARL FELTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

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Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a two-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your file and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

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The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

2 ENCL
filed with original

Note on yellow only:

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Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/25/83 SP1GSK/Oms
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SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

FRED ZINNEMANN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

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The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

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Bufile 100-New
cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SPIGSKLOMS
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JUL

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-392177

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SAC, Los Angeles

June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

[redacted]

SECURITY MATTER - C

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Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

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You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your file and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on April 28, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

100-391912

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

162-89885

NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 18 1952

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
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Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

JRH:jd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKLOmS
227,988

DUPLICATE YELLOW

60 JUL 2 1952

0832C

SAC, Los Angeles (100-32880) June 12, 1952

Director, FBI (100-379512)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a two-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

1 ENCL

file with original

Note on yellow only:

b7D

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
racy
ughlin
hr
le. Rm.
lloman
ndy

352

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SPIGSKIDMS
227,988

62-89885-

NOT RECORDED
44 JUN 5 1952

51 JUN 30 1952

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-379512-4

DUPLICATE YELLOW

08317

SAC, Los Angeles

June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a three page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] on April 26, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

b7D

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

b7D

JRH:jd

I ENCL.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1 BSK LOO-S
227,988

[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
98 JUN 19 1952

61 JUN 2 DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN [illegible] 392000

03318

SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of page one (page one only received) of a letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your file and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on April 28, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
...SIFIED
4/25/83 SP16SKIDmS
227,98K

Note on yellow only:

b7D

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

62-89885-
NOT ... D
142 JUN .. 1952

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

DUPLICATE YELLOW

65 JUN 27 1952

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-392

b7D

08319

SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

ART COHN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a five-page letter with five attachments submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belment to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile ~~100~~-New

cc Bufile [redacted]

JRH: jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

62-89885-

NOT RECORDED
142 JUN 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
4/25/83 BY SP1GSKLOms
227,988

234

61 JUN 30 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

100-392108

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

03321

SAC, Los Angeles (100-22738)

June 12, 1952

b7D

Director, FBI (100-339317)

LASLO BENEDEK
SECURITY MATTER - C

Ack

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a one-page letter with a three page attachment submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

4 ENCL.
filed with request

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH: jd

Tolson___
Ladd___
Nichols___
Belmont___
Clegg___
Glavin___
Harbo___
Rosen___
Tracy___
Laughlin___
Mohr___
Tele. Rm.___
Holloman___
Gandy___

ALL [illegible]
HEREIN IS [illegible]
4/25/83 SP1GSKI/Dom
227,938

[illegible] JUN 23 1952

RECEIVED [illegible]
F B I

62-89885 -
NOT RECORDED
75
JUN 19 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN [illegible]

08322

SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a three-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

62-89885-

NOT RECORDED
101 JUN 19 1952

100-39203-

Note on yellow only:

b7D

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.

1 ENCL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 SPIGSKIOMS

DUPLICATE YELLOW

227,988
compic 373643

ORIGINAL FILED

55 JUN 26 1952

08323

SAC, Los Angeles   June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C,"your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a three page letter with a seventy-two page attachment submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure regarding the subject and the organizations mentioned by the subject, as well as reviewing the information contained in your files, and, thereafter, initiate security investigations where warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on April 29, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

62-89885-

NOT RECORDED
132 JUN 13 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-35365-15

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] wasapproved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case. Bureau file 100-138754. Incoming information from [redacted] is filed in [redacted]

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson_____
Ladd_____
Nichols_____
Belmont_____
Clegg_____
Glavin_____
Harbo_____
Rosen_____
Tracy_____
Laughlin_____
Mohr_____
Tele. Rm._____
Holloman_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKLDms

4/26/96
227,988
SP3BJS/JR

6[illegible] JUN 24

DUPLICATE YELLOW

compic 373643

b7D

08324

SAC, Los Angeles

June 12, 1952

Director, FBI (100-56071)

PHILIP DUNNE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a ten-page letter with eleven attachments submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on April 28, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

12 ENCL.
filed with original
6-14-52

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

ccBufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

100-56071-

162-89885-

NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 16 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKI DMS

~~373643~~ ~~4/30/96~~ 227,988

60 JUN 19 1952

08310

SAC, Los Angeles

June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

[redacted]

HENRY EPHRON
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a two page letter submitted by the subjects in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate security investigations, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] on April 26, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

11 EXEC

filed with original

Note on yellow only:

b7D

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 SP1GSK|DMS
4/26/90 227,988

100-8785-

NOT RECORDED
101 JUN 24 1952

100-382372

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

DUPLICATE YELLOW

08311

SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a six-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May [illegible], 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Encl. filed with original

62-89885-
NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 18 1952

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKLOMJ
4/26/96 227,988

154
7 JUL 2 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

00303

SAC, Los Angeles June 11, 1952

Director, FBI

b7D

IRVING REIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a three page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 6, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only;

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New
cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

1 ENCL

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
227,988

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 11 5 42 PM

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-

372/78

62-89885-
NOT RECORDED
44 JUN 25 1952

G31 238

78B
JRH

51 JUL 1

DUPLICATE YELLOW

08308

SAC, Los Angeles (100-39543) June 11, 1952

Director, FBI (100-382287)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a three page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Candy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
F B I
JUN 11 5 42

62-8988

NOT RECORDED
143 JUN 25 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKI DMS
227,988

235

51 JUN 30 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

7 JB
JRH

03387

SAC, Los Angeles (100-23172) June 11, 1952

Director, FBI (100-12802)

MICHAEL BLANKFORT
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C, your file 100-15732."

There are enclosed herewith two Photostats of an eleven page statement with a three page attachment submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only;

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

~~cc:~~ Bufile 62-89885

62-89885-

NOT RECORDED
132 JUN 13 1952

JRH:jd

Tolson____
Ladd____
Nichols____
Belmont____
Clegg____
Glavin____
Harbo____
Rosen____
Tracy____
Laughlin____
Mohr____
Tele. Rm.____
Welloman____
Candy____

166

68 JUN 19 1952
DUPLICATE YELLOW

ALL [illegible]
[illegible]
DATE 4/25/83 SP1GSKI DMS
227,988

ORIGINAL FILED IN

03306

SAC, Los Angeles June 11, 1952

Director, FBI

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C
[redacted]

b6
b7C

b7D

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a one page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

1 ENCL.

Note on yellow only;

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

62-87885-

NOT RECORDED
28 JUN 20 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN

F B I

61 JUN 27 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

4/25/83 SP1GSK1 DMS
227,988

08305

SAC, Los Angeles June 11, 1952

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a two-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 6, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New
✓CC - 62-89885

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SPIGSKI DMS
227,988

62-89885-
NC
142 JUN

7813

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-392061

OUPLICATE YELLOW

SAC, Los Angeles (100-20424) June 12, 1952

Director, FBI (100-265533)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

SECURITY MATTER - C

14

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a two-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

62-89185

NOT RECORDED
142 JUN 20 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKLOms
227,988

100-

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SAC, L June 1

Directo

kws

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a three-page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

1 ENCL.

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH: jd

Tolson ____
Ladd ____
Nichols ____
Belmont ____
Clegg ____
Glavin ____
Harbo ____
Rosen ____
Tracy ____
Laughlin ____
Mohr ____
Tele. Rm. ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/93 BY SP16SKIOms
227,988

62-89883-

NOT RECORDED
42 JUN 20 1952

55 JUL 10 1952

DUPLICATE ~~YELLOW~~

SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a five-page letter with three attachments submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

ENCL

Note on yellow only;

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/93 BY SPIGSKI DMS
4/24/96 227,988
Comp 375643 SP 3 [illegible]

[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
75 JUN 19 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN [illegible]

66 JUL 9 1952

SAC, Los Angeles June 12, 1952

Director, FBI

Ack

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C,"your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a five-page letter with three attachments submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] on May 15, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

ENCL filed with original

Note on yellow only;

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bureau file 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New

cc: Bufile [redacted]

JRH:jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
4/24/96 227,982
Comp 375648 SP 3 JDT/JO

100-89985-

NOT RECORDED
75 JUN 19 1952

COPY FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

65 JUL 8 1952

SAC, Los Angeles June 11, 1952

Director, FBI

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C," your file 100-15732.

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of a two page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your files and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

b7D

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on May 8, 1952. His identity should not be disclosed.

Enclosure

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

Bufile 100-New
~~cc: Bufile~~ [redacted]
JRH:jd

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
5 42 PM '52

ENCL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
222,988

NOT RECORDED
98 JUN 19 1952

JUL 8 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

b7D

SAC, Los Angeles (100-29341) June 9, 1952

Director, FBI (100-382078)

VINCENT SHERMAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

Rebulet dated May 29, 1952, captioned "Compic, Internal Security - C, your file 100-15732."

There is enclosed herewith a single Photostat of an eight page letter submitted by the subject in connection with the program described in rebulet.

You should review the information set forth in the enclosure as well as that contained in your file and initiate a security investigation, if warranted.

The enclosure was furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] [redacted] on May 8, 1952.

Enclosure

cc: Bufile 62-89885

Note on yellow only:

The above procedure for handling information furnished by [redacted] was approved by memorandum dated May 28, 1952, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd in the referenced Compic case, Bufile 100-138754.

JRH: jd
jd

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
ohr
e. Rm.
e

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/93 BY SP1GSK/OMS
227,988

162-89885-
~~NOT RECORDED~~
44 JUN 16 1952

DUPLICATE ~~YELLOW~~

23 1952

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-382078-3
100-138754

10/17/52

MR. NICHOLS: (4)

George Sokolsky on his Sunday, 10/12/52, broadcast evidently made some favorable remarks about the FBI work on Communism and urged listeners to write us so stating. Attached letter is typical of several received. detached

Jones tells me we have not written Sokolsky. I'm just wondering if you might want to write him even now (mentioning the many letters in response) or simply phone him so stating.

R. E. Wick

REW:md

10-1

orml Let Sent Mr Sokolsky 10-30-52 tlb

file VPN 10/24/52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK10m5
227,988

C

RECORDED - 21

62-89885-49

OCT 23 1952

CRIM. SEC.

RECORDED - 21

62-89885-49

EX. - 3

October 20, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/Oms
227,988

G.I.R.-8

010

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear George:

Please accept my most sincere [illegible] for the splendid evidence of support of the F[illegible]hich you exhibited on your broadcast of October 12, 1952.

I thought you might like to know that, as a result of the suggestion which you made on this program, I have received a great number of letters from citizens in various parts of the country expressing appreciation for the efforts of this Bureau and offering their assistance to us.

Your friendship is indeed gratifying to all of us in the FBI, and I just wanted to let you know that we deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
OCT 21 1952
COMM - FBI

CC - New York

RECEIVED
OCT 21 12 26 PM '52

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

NOTE: During the past week Crime Records Section has acknowledged a number of letters from individuals in various parts of the country which commended the Director and the Bureau's work and offered their assistance in the fight against Communism. These letters have indicated that they are brought about by the broadcast of Mr. Sokolsky on October 12, 1952, in which he suggested that his listeners write the Director to tell him how much they appreciate the work of the FBI and offer their assistance to him. All such letters received have been acknowledged in cordial vein.

TEB:mms

63 NOV 5 1952

Ky

okay to file

TEB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem[illegible] • UNITED S[illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Oct. 27, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY

I. R. -8

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

George Sokolsky advised me today he was coming down to Washington tomorrow and would see Attorney General McGranery around 1 p.m. and would be around the balance of the afternoon. He wants to come by and see us.

It is suggested if the Director is free and available when George comes around, the Director greet him.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Holloman

O.K.
H.

Director saw him. 10/28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK1 DMS
227,988

RECORDED-140

1[illegible]-89[illegible]5-50

OCT [illegible] 1952

EX-10[illegible]

CRIM[illegible]

NOV 7 19[illegible]

January 6, 1953

RECORDED - 63

EX 62-8[illegible]-51

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 25, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
227,988

Dear George:

I have been literally swamped and have not had time to take care of many of the things I would like to do which accounts for my delay in answering your letter enclosing a copy of Michael Blankfort's article entitled "The Education of a Jew - a Fragment."

I read the article with interest. I thought it was interesting and I must confess I found it somewhat refreshing, bearing in mind some of the known activities of Blankfort in other years. In making this observation, I, of course, am not breaking any confidences because the public record is rather replete on this score. I must confess, however, that I was somewhat let down after the many glowing tributes you have paid Blankfort, and after your testimony of the marked change which he had undergone.

As you will recall, in conversation I told you that we would be very happy to talk to Blankfort and receive from Blankfort any information he desired to impart, which we would then make a matter of record in our files should any future occasion necessitate a reference to him. This is highly desirable for any person, particularly one who has engaged in activities which today would make him suspect. To that end we advised our people in Los Angeles to be on the lookout for Mr. Blankfort.

Apparently when he called at the office, he had an entirely different concept of the purpose of his call than we had, and actually declined to be interviewed on the subject of past affiliations and associations. Obviously, there was no need to press him on this score as we were merely going out of our way to try to be helpful.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

68 FEB 3 1953

Mr. George E. Sokolsky January 6, 1953

For the life of me I cannot understand why people, once their eyes are opened, still have misguided loyalties to an alien way of life that is the antithesis to everything American.

Should Mr. Blankfort at any time desire to tell his side of the story, we, of course, will be glad to hear it. There is no occasion at the present time for us to contact him, otherwise it might be misinterpreted and misunderstood as we have taken entirely too many brickbats from the extreme left wing element to needlessly, even in an attempt to be helpful, put ourselves in a position which might be distorted.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

DIRECTOR
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 6 6 27 PM '53

82

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

December 16, 1952

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lou:

I am enclosing a copy of Michael Blankfort's article entitled "The Education of a Jew — a Fragment." I thought you would want to see this.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:HP
Enc. (1)

ack. 1/6/53
LBN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SK10mS
221,988

RECORDED - 68 162-89885-51
INDEXED 68
13 JAN 26 1953

EX-

NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKLDms
227,988

The Education of a Jew - A Fragment.

Recently, in an informal reunion of some old friends whom I had not seen for years, the question of the education of our children as Jews came up. In order to make clear a point in my own attitude, I mentioned that I had been attending synagogue services rather frequently in the last few years. I was called on to explain. I replied that I had found in the synagogue, even for the few hours a week, a quiet refuge from worldly stress and with it a spiritual peace.~~[illegible]~~

"But you can get the same thing walking alone in the hills," one of my friends said. I told him that I had tried that but it hadn't worked. But what was more important, the peace and refreshment of spirit which I had experienced became meaningful because it was shared with others, with Jews, and in a place of worship.

"But is it possible that you believe in God ?" another sceptical friend inquired.

The question was overlaid with many tones. I could almost hear the echoes of the past two decades, the voices of a generation rising in rebellion against the restrictions and hypocrisies of organized religion, against the values of a society in which we had observed and experienced corruption, decay and impotence, and finally our ~~[illegible]~~ voices rising in defence of another system of values which would, we thought, renew life and bring justice to the oppressed. This system was Marxism, the new materialism, which denounced God in its struggle to

restrictions ?
ritual, and rigors!

supplant the old materialism which had made a mockery of Him.

"Yes, I believe in God," I said slowly, for as I spoke the words, I realized that there were even more complex echoes and overtones in the reply than in the question. So simple the answer; so complicated the reasoning.

Some of my old friends understood and revealed their own renewed interest in these matters; ~~and~~ but some were frankly critical of what they considered "a withdrawal into mysticism." It is not my intention to do a poll on the ~~[illegible]~~ attitudes toward God of middle-aged Jewish intellectuals, since at best one's view of these matters is one's own business, but I could not help inquiring of myself: Wherefrom and whereto this Hegira ? What peace did you seek that you think you have now found ? What values in life did you search for which now seem revealed to you in positive and affirmative Judaism ?

To start somewhere near the beginning: I was brought up in the Orthodox Jewish home of American-born parents. I was given the conventional Jewish education, that is, I was sent to cheder ~~[illegible]~~ (private Hebrew school) ~~[illegible]~~ three hours in the afternoon, five days a week for six years up to the time I was about 14. During that time I learnt how to read prayer-book and Torah Hebrew chanted and without the vowel signs, an with a speed and accuracy which were miracles of learning by rote. I understood, however, no more than one-one thousandth of what I read.

Of course, I attended shul regularly on the Sabbath and holidays, prayed three times a day, said all the blessings, wore the fringed undergarment, ~~and~~ put on the tvillim (phylacteries) after my bar mitzvah, and outside the home as well as within, I kept the dietary laws.

During my formative years, ~~it is clear then~~ I felt that I was beset, more accurately, harassed by "God's ordinances". I was the object of His scrutiny, the victim of His power. I was in dread of His punishment for my sins. I feared Him mightily. Like hundreds of thousands of others before and ~~xxxxxx~~/at that time, I was the living confirmation of Maimonides' observation that by the constant repetition of the "acts of service to God, such as the reading of the Law, prayer and the performance of other commandments...men fear God and are in terror and awe of Him...." But I did not know, for reasons too ~~xxxxx~~ complex to describe now, enough Jewish philosophy, if any, or even enough Biblical history to understand or sustain this step in the religious education of a Jew. To be blunt, I was an Orthodox illiterat Even those sermons of my Rabbi which, as I look back, were often filled with exhortations to an ethical life and God's love ~~of God~~ could not compare in impact with those in which he scolded ~~xxx~~ me vigorously for lapses in the observance of the ordinances.

A victim of terror not only fears his oppressor but also hates him. I could not ever, of course, bring myself to admit into consciousness a feeling of hatred for God, for that would be tantamount to self-destruction. But He was clearly not a God of love.

"Derech eretz", that wonderful Hebrew phrase which in a fairly literal translation means "respect for the land" but which has come to mean respect for the opinions and feelings for others constrained me to continue with the observances of the Jewish laws long after they had lost meaning for me, ~~even~~ long after I had even lost the consciousness of the fear of God and had even lost belief in His existence. But the configuration of values which had been formed within me remained. I had begun a search, though I wasn't aware of it then, for a philosophic understanding of man and his world.

In my Twenties, I had become a student and teacher of Psychology. I was a "scientist", so to speak. My views and values were a compound of Behaviourism, pragmatism, Freudianism. Man, I thought, was finite, ~~as~~ Given time to experiment, the farthest horizon of human behaviour could be reached. Man's "soul" was merely a higher and more complex system of responses. Change the environment and you change all. Study white mice, conditioned reflex, the learning curve, the establishment of a Gestalt - and all is understood. Man had become a machine.

One could even accc of this new discipline. He was of early folk-mysteries; He had to understand the universe befc its own. But whatever the thec was obvious that the conceptior inferior thoughts.

In each generation a small leading group, the sens aristocracy of creative depth a pioneers. They set the values; ideas which are usually vulgari Sometimes these front-runners a ution to our total experience b a renewed emphasis to some eter the time, have been forgotten c of intellectual foment is for t build upon.

In those days of "s denigrate man's need for God. to those who came after that ma to widen his comprehension of h

For me, in those days of the late Twenties and early Thirties, God was superstition, and the Jews were a backward religion. It did not take long, as the Depression deepened, to add that all religion was the opiate of the people. Marxism had taken the central place in the arena of values in which many of my generation were to become either the victors or the victims. We were living through the break up of a world, even of the old "science" to which, (as we would do with ~~like~~ the Marxism which took its place) we had given lip-service/ and followed its "ordinances" without really understanding them ~~it~~. Bread-lines replaced Behaviourism in our concerns.

The disruption of the world of capitalism meant poverty to millions, but to many intellectuals it meant a kind of riches. I do not mean this in derogation. On the contrary, the break up of the world released an enormous creative energy that had lain dormant through the cynical years of the "lost generation" and the "scientific" years of those who were too young for World War I and therefore had not been entirely "lost". A new spirit entered minds which had been deprived of their older spirit or spirituality. The materialism of Marxism seemed not only the necessary reflection of changing times but also the inevitable outgrowth of the masters who had so valiantly taught us how to criticize Babbitt, Main Street and the Booboisie. Further, Marxism ~~it~~ preached universalism to those who were looking for a way out of ~~had studied~~ the evils of nationalism; ~~it sought for~~

it claimed for itself humanitarianism in action; and to those, like myself, who had devoured the histories of World War I and had learnt to hate imperialism, it proclaimed the final answer to war. To the idealist, to the pseudo-realist, to the ever-rebellious young among us, ~~then~~ Marxism as a Weltanschauung seemed the ~~tool~~ way to win social justice and the end of the exploitation of man by man. [All these Biblical aspirations for which ~~I~~ we had prayed in ~~my~~ our youth and dreamed about in the vast hours of young manhood could be achieved in our lifetime, we thought, if only the status quo, the Authority, (the feared God-figure, if you wish) were overthrown. Naturally, we did not like the idea that human blood might have to be shed in the course of this action. We regretted it after we accepted the ~~main~~ major premises as much as we regretted the pain and blood entailed in child birth. (Across one-eighth of the globe a new world had been birthed, we were told.) And hadn't human blood always been spilt in a long history of bad wars ?

Again, the fashion of the intellectual front-runners took hold and colored our thinking. (The residue, we can see only now - ~~that~~ concern for the poor, the oppressed, the victims of terror and war must never be absent from the sentiant mind.) But the fashion held sway for almost two decades; the fashion and the values which were these: if the ends ~~were~~ are good, it doesn't matter that the means toward t them, ~~a matter~~ above criticism, could entail hurt to others, even the innocent; in the scale of values only those which further the security of a single political State are worthy, and all others are ignoble, inhuman and depraved; man's character and dignity are totally dependant on the economic environment in which he lives; finally (and most debased), truth is absolute and derives its authority from whoever is the current spokesman of a political party and its special readings and interpretation of Marx.

The literature of disillusion with Communist Marxism is too well known to embroider. But what has perhaps not been stated as often is that such disillusion is not a new experience for the pioneering intellectuals, the people of deep-feeling and ~~of~~ good will, and ~~of~~ creative workers. Out of such experiences, arose many movements which in their time were advances toward a freer life, such as the Reformation, capitalism, even the early socialism. Reaction against absolutism almost invariably leads to an enrichment of the mind. One then doesn't have to fear that, in the long view of history, the ~~tra~~ bitter turning away from such a dream of social justice as was cast in Marxist terms over the minds of a generation must inevitably lead to black, inactive despair and anti-intellectualism. Nor, it seems to me, ~~th~~ must it lead to a reaction-absolutism, political or ~~theological absolutism~~ theological, despite current but transitory symptoms of that trend.

Disillusion had, I think, a progressive impact on me. During the period in which I had accepted the values of Marxism, I remained nevertheless as sceptical of accepting the total faith of a political philosophy which spoke in its name as I had been of religious philosophies. It seems to me now that even during those years I had nevef entirely lost what was pervasive and lasting in my Jewish experience. There were strains of remembrance even with this Orthodox illiterate whose childhood was immersed in prayers, ("How can God's judgement on our sins be averted ? By Penitence, Prayer and Charity," and a charity which meant Justice.) The borders of my consciousness were marked by the weekly repetition of the Pirke A'both ("The Ethics of the Fathers"), the gentle homilies of my Grandfather at the Sabbath table, each an anecdote of Talmud, of charity and genuine saintliness. There was more to it than sentiment; there had been deep and unconscious learning which had ingrained a yearning for a charity which was justice, and a justice which did not demand blood sacrifices and the acceptance of an absolutism in order to pursue it.

A dear friend of those years of the melting awa of an illusion was the noble Jew, the late Rabbi Milton Steinberg. He made the point clearly when he said and wrote that Judaism must reject Communism because Communism is ready to sacrifice mercy to attain its ends. "For is an integral part of the Communist program, th compassion must be suspended for a time..." And to those who claimed that compassion would be re-instated when the classless society was achieved, he replied: "Judaism says of all such counsels that they overlook the crucial fact about man; that man is always pitiable, even man the capitalist, the Trotskyite, the kulak. Therefore there is not a time or occasion on which we are free not to pity him."

This element and the re-examination and rejection of the Marxist values mentioned earlier led me to withdraw my sympathies from communism, political and philosophic. One, of course, does not coldly sit down and make an analysis and come to conclusions. The dynamic events of the world intensify and clarify such decisions. For me, too, the break was broadened by an approach to Judaism and the Jewish people to which nowadays even Sunday school seniors are exposed. I began to read the secular histories of my people. From the histories, I moved to the philosophers, the poets, the statesmen, the prophets, the commentators on the Bible, the Talmudists - all in a language I could understand. Slowly, terribly late, I began to shed the old illiteracy. And in becoming an informed Jew, I found that so interwoven are the semi-secular writings with our religious writings tha any conscientious study of the meaning of the former must lead to some kind of attraction, if not affection, for the latter.

The way back to the synagogue can be taken by many roads, and there are many kinds of synagogues and many things to find in each. It is no great wisdom to perceive that God is not the property of the Orthodox, nor the property of the Jews. (And I love the Jewish thinkers and scholars for saying this so clearly.) Once I was certain as to who God was and what He did. Now, I am not certain that I even understand what I mean when I say that I believe in Him. But, one thing I know, He is no longer a God of fear.

It was with quite understandable joy that after having found this out for myself, I discovered in Maimonides that the purpose of the Biblical laws is to lead to the fear of God, and of the Biblical truths to arouse love of Him. This love, as Maimonides suggests, depends on a knowledge of God, and later becomes the decisive factor in man's relation to Him. (And, I would add, to man himself.)

We who followed other gods, even with all our good intentions, lost the simple knowledge of Micah: "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." It is particularly apt for our times to note that the commentary on this specific passage in the Chumesh as edited by Rabbi Hertz points out that the Hebrew for the phrase, "to do justly" literally translated means "'to execute justice', implying reverence for the personality of every human being as the possessor, by virtue of his humanity, of inalienable rights to life, honor, and the fruit of his toi

In the communion of Judaism, the identification with my people, my active affection for the Land of Israel, my faltering efforts to live by the precepts of the prophets, I have found a peace of the spirit. They have combined in a set of values which do not have all the answers and perhaps are yet only barely perceptible to me. It is a way of life and understanding by which, as a human being, an American, a Jew and a writer, I can view with more meaning the world around me and the world within.

-Michael Blankfort

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS NICHOLS

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky thought the attached would be of interest to you as a preliminary report of these activities.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Tatt

Secretary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK1Dms
227,985

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

George Sokolsky told me that a rather unique attack has been launched against him. The Avco Company sponsors his Sunday night radio broadcast. He said two brothers, John and Lewis Gilbert, have bought ten shares of Avco stock and as stockholders are opposing Avco's sponsoring him and spending funds for a radio program. They are particularly opposing Sokolsky on the grounds that he is the voice of reaction.

N.Y.

After checking, I told George that we could not with any degree of certainty identify either of the Gilberts on the basis of information which we had and I regretted we could not be of assistance to him.

Sokolsky subsequently furnished the attached memorandum, which shows that Lewis P. Gilbert is a self-styled number one minority stock-holder and apparently makes a racket out of buying a few shares of stock and then interposing objections.

N.Y.

Attachment
LBN:hmc

1 - ENCL

RECORDED - 142

INDEXED - 142

62-89885-52

30 MAR 12 1953

67 MAR 26 1953

R798

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKI OMS
227,988

LEWIS D. GILBERT, self-styled "No. 1 minority stockholder in the United States." Since 1930-31, he has made it a business to attend stockholder meetings as a self-selected "defender of stockholder rights." He is a small stockholder in many corporations and banks, and, in attending corporation meetings, proceeds to question directors, officers, about company activities, policies, etc. Lewis and his brother, John, have campaigned for some good things, such as holding stockholder meetings in accessible localities, cumulative voting at annual meetings (which has questionable value), election of auditors by shareholders, and requiring directors to own 100 shares of stock.

The Gilberts claim to have instigated the S. E. C. action which caused postponement of the Transamerica Corp. 1946 annual meeting for three years. (They were wittingly or unwittingly the two enemies of Giannini).

Gilbert, who says he is averse to personal publicity, but is always seeking it, was born in San Francisco. His father is a retired real estate dealer. Gilbert has been checked and double-checked by private investigators working for large corporations, but nothing incriminating has been discovered. He claims he isn't a Red, and says he's "all for" capitalism.

Gilbert is a bachelor, fifty-two years old, and lives with his parents at 1165 Park Avenue. Every year he publishes an annual report of "Stockholder Activities at Corporation Meetings," for which he accepts contributions up to $2.00 for the report, and asks 50 cents per reprint.

In the past, Gilbert has often been accompanied at corporation meetings by [redacted]

b6
b7C

The way Gilbert gets himself into the meetings is by buying a share of stock, or by obtaining the proxy of another shareholder. Other small shareholders

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP165K1 DMS
227,988

62-89885-52

may join him, but he doesn't organize or systematize his "corporation baiting." Gilbert attends as many as one-hundred meetings annually. In order to get to as many as possible, he has recruited a couple of disciples to help him.

He was inducted into the army in April, 1942, served as a chaplain's assistant at station hospitals in the Marshalls and Solomons, and was discharged in 1945.

-o0Ooo-

42 6/7

2/17

Mr. Nichols:

attached are listed all the main files on John Gilbert - if locality not shown, they are NY

100-382976 who had been associated with Cp, was born Brooklyn, NY, moved to Lancaster, Pa. in 1946 where now a dental technician. File returned as you did not think identical.

100-355075 - John Young Gilbert employed in Physics Dept. of Univ. Calif. in Sept. 1951. He was born Texas Sept. 3, 1914. Went to school in calif. Lived in Chicago for short time, and then moved back to Calif. Security Index card prepared on him 10/24/51.

I'm calling your attention as I thought he could have moved to NYC.

fml

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/Dms
227,988

Louis Gelbin D

40 - 18511 - NY

98 - 2907 Pa.

Sah

87 - 6688 - Pa

Biz checks

46 - 13813 - NY

76 - 132860 Tex N M

25 - 160137 N Y

b 1918

100 - 190439 - Md

100 - 337764 - N Y

b 8-1-09

actor

76 - 3450 Ill.

101 - 299600 - Tenn

26 - 53207 Ohio

26 - 84278 Nebr

52 - 56536 Mont & Colo

26 - 129945 = Va & Fla

42 - 10997 Conn

desertion

26 - 84278 - Nebr

46 - 12620 = Coo & ND

J.A.G.

50 - 1535 - Ga

95 - 34822 - Ia & Pa

47 - 37126 - La & Fla

Impersonation

62 - 41497 Wash St.

62 - 32393 Texas

20
25 el - 31

John Gilbert

no covered

~~100-382976 = NY~~ not identical

62-6107 NY

47-567 NY

Impersonation

15-12546 "

87-8131 "

62-27974 "

96-165335

65-21088 Ill.

E - c [illegible] - 6'

~~26-51614 - Ala~~

~~100-355075 - Copy~~
attached

Lewis Gilbert

43-Seale-10819 =

70-3454 =

Crimes Indian Reservations

b6
b7C

March 31, 1953

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/Dms.
227,988

[redacted]
1000 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear [redacted]

Mr. George Sokolsky, well-known syndicated columnist, accompanied by his wife, will arrive in New Orleans on the evening of April seventh. They have reservations at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Mr. Sokolsky has a lecture at Loyola University on the evening of April eighth. He then contemplates spending a week or so in the vicinity for some much needed rest. He has never visited that section of the country and is anxious to see the bayou country and he also desires to spend some time at Biloxi or Gulfport.

Mr. Sokolsky has been very friendly to the Bureau over a number of years. He was advised by Mr. Nichols on March thirtieth that either you or another representative of the New Orleans office would contact him at the Roosevelt Hotel on the morning of April eighth, and that arrangements would be made to drive them over to Biloxi or Gulfport if they desired and also to show them the bayou country.

I desire that every possible courtesy be extended to the Sokolskys.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

AMSD
LBN:arm

NOTE: Per conversation with Sokolsky March 30, 1953.

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March 13, 1953

Personal & Confidential

10.1

DECLASSIFIED ON 4/25/83
BY SP1 GSK1 Oms .227,988

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

G. I. R. -9

Dear George:

I think I have told you personally that reading your column each day is a "must" for me. After I have read it I then send it on to each of the Assistant Directors of this organization at Washington so they may have the benefit of the very fruitful information always contained in your columns.

While I have not written you each time that I have been particularly impressed with a column you have written, I could not refrain at this time of telling you what an excellent column you wrote on analyzing the succession of Malenkov to the Premiership of the Soviet Government, and also your column of today dealing with the very dangerous and what could become a destructive trend in having too many committees at the State and National level investigating Communism.

I, myself, have viewed with alarm the increasing number of such legislative committees. They cannot become adequately staffed nor their staffs properly trained and indoctrinated because, as you so readily know and have observed, such knowledge cannot be acquired in a brief period of time.

The several committees of our National Congress which have conducted investigations into the field of subversive activities have done some excellent spade work, but if these are to be multiplied at local levels throughout the country, I feel the great need for investigating subversive activities will receive a grave setback. This can so easily be brought about by blundering

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APR 1 1953

upon the part of well-meaning but ill-informed individuals and groups.

Consequently, I was very happy to read your column of today. It should receive wide circulation and be given earnest thought and consideration.

Keep up the good job, and with best regards, I am

Sincerely,

S/ Edgar

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7-P M
DATE 3-13-52
BY W. C. M.

THESE DAYS

15

By George Sokolsky

There was a time when it was very difficult indeed to get a congressman to serve on a congressional committee investigating Communists. Now, everybody seems to want to get into the game. In fact, it is being proposed that a committee on un-American activities be appointed in each State of the Union. That would mean altogether 51 committees delving into the same field, to say nothing about the FBI, the CIA, and a number of private groups.

From my long experience in this field, going back to 1917, I cannot avoid opposing such a plan. It means that hundreds of untrained, unprepared, even illiterate investigators, so far as this field is concerned, will be harassing and annoying citizens with stupid questions unrelated to the subject. It takes years of the hardest kind of homework to produce counsels of the ability of Robert Morris or Roy Cohn; it takes vast training to avoid involving innocent persons or reaching false conclusions.

I also fear the professional witness. In this category, I do not include Louis Budenz or Elizabeth Bentley, who have found testifying a dread and unhappy task from which both have sought to free themselves. Nor do I include such a man as Dr. J. B. Matthews, whose exclusive knowledge should be at the disposal of his country.

I do include in the category of professional witnesses men and women who make statements without evidence, who reach conclusions without knowledge. The correct anti-Communist seeks to convert Communists to service to America; he wishes to encourage every ex-Communist to provide whatever information he has. In this field, important results have been achieved. The best testimony before congressional committees has come from such men and women who have been won over to the cause of serving America in its conflict with Soviet Russia.

These results are not lightly accomplished. It sometimes takes years for an ex-Communist to overcome the psychological shock of the break. It is not only a matter of humiliation, of the breakdown of the ego, of admitting a life of error and even treason; it also involves a renunciation and sometimes a denunciation of loved ones, even of husbands and wives.

I know of a man whose first wife involved his life in actions and events of which he was innocent. Some of them are important to this country. He and that wife are divorced, but he is genteel and moral and finds it almost beyond endurance to speak ill of a person whom he had loved and who had mothered his child. As investigations close in on him, although he would tell all he knows, he is tortured by the thought of taking refuge behind the skirts of a wife who betrayed him.

Trained and competent anti-Communists understand these emotional problems and treat them with delicacy. They do not want to "get" such people; they want them to feel the need of serving the United States. It may surprise many to know that FBI, as a police force, has been most understanding and sympathetic in its handling of such personalities. This explains the success of the FBI. It has not frightened its witnesses from seeing their duty and doing it.

Throw this field open to committees in 48 States; build up a huge force of men and women who earn a living thru such investigations; put it into politics and give each committee a few professional witnesses, and the anti-Communist effort will be defeated. It will defeat itself.

Some speak of the work of a self-appointed committee, advised by a group of ex-Communists, who have actually succeeded in destroying the Communist treasury in Hollywood. It is demonstrable that more persons who once erred are now to find employment in Hollywood, since this group started its work in April 1951, than immediately before that time.

They have used three principles:

1. A person cannot be cleared by another; as he made his own record, only he can correct it.
2. It is not necessary to employ lawyers, fixers or anyone for this purpose; whoever takes money to help a man restore his status as a decent citizen is not to be trusted;
3. Whatever is done must not destroy the dignity of person, the self-respect of the convert to patriotism.

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Sizoo
Miss Gandy

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Wash. News
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N.Y. Mirror

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SK10MJ
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Date: [illegible] 1953

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1953

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (80-0)

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)

G. I. R. 9

Attention: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols

ReBulet 3/31/53 concerning Mr. SOKOLSKY's trip to New Orleans.

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. SOKOLSKY arrived in New Orleans at 6:45 PM, April 7, 1953. I met him personally at the depot, accompanied by SA PAUL G. TAYLOR. We took him and Mrs. SOKOLSKY to the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, where they had reservations. Later in the evening, along with Mrs. SOKOLSKY, Father JOHN TOOMEY, S.J., of Loyola University, and a representative from the Public Relations Office of Loyola, I accompanied him to Antoine's Restaurant for dinner.

On April 8, 1953, while in New Orleans, Mr. SOKOLSKY appeared over Radio Stations WWL and WSMB, where he was interviewed by representatives of those stations. He also appeared over TV Station WDSU. I attended his speech given in the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel on the evening of April 8, 1953, at which time there were approximately 1000 people present. His speech was extremely well received.

On April 9, 1953, Mr. and Mrs. SOKOLSKY were taken on a tour of New Orleans, during which time they saw many of the interesting spots in this city. On this occasion they were accompanied by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. of this office. That evening I had dinner with them at Arnaud's Restaurant in New Orleans, after which they were taken on a tour of the French Quarter, accompanied by SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and myself. On Friday, April 10th, SA WALL took them on a drive into the country west of New Orleans. That evening the SOKOLSKYS had dinner with a family in New Orleans, which dinner was arranged for them by Father TOOMEY. I spent the greater part of the day with them on Saturday, April 11th, having dinner with them in their hotel room that night and taking them to train on which they departed at 11:00 PM for New York. I offered to be of assistance in arranging for their transportation from the depot in New York to their home; however, Mr. SOKOLSKY advised me that arrangements had previously been made for members of his family to meet them.

I believe the SOKOLSKYS thoroughly enjoyed their trip to New Orleans, and they were deeply appreciative of the courtesies extended to them.

JEM:mas

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53 MAY 6 1953

April 27, 1953

PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

RECORDED-130

Dear George: [illegible]-89[illegible]-56

I want to thank you for your letter of April 16, and I am happy that Mrs. Sokolsky and you had such a pleasant trip to New Orleans. I certainly hope that you will bear down on the need for substantive results upon the part of Congressional Committees, particularly those which have been looking into subversive activities.

I have again and again stated that Committees of Congress can and do serve a very useful purpose in bringing out facts which cannot be uncovered through any other media. However, all of this good can be vitiated if there is not the proper analysis of the information gathered and the proper presentation of it to the public. We know that the subversive elements themselves will do everything within their power to smear and distort the work and activities of Congressional Committees. However, to lend any substance to such attacks through inept handling of the investigations would be a real tragedy.

I think that you, through the medium of your column and radio, as well as your public speaking, can do much to focus attention on the need upon the part of our Congressional investigators for a deep sense of responsibility and unselfishness in their work.

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It was good to see you last Tuesday and at least have the opportunity for a short chat with you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Edgar

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE 4-27-53
BY

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 12, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: MONOGRAPH "COMMUNISM VERSUS THE JEWISH PEOPLE"

Wash D.C. W C Sullivan

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Tracy
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Gandy

In line with the Director's suggestion I talked to George Sokolsky and told him about the monograph and that the Director would like to have him look it over. I told him the purpose for which the monograph was intended and also told him to feel free to use the pencil. He stated he would be glad to help out and to send it on.

I sent the yellow with the documentation to Sokolsky at Otis, Massachusetts.

Richard Cotter

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm

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DATE 4/25/93 BY SP1GSK/OMS
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RECORDED - 95 62-89885-57
INDEXED - 95

13 JUN 17 1953

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79 JUN 26 1953

August 29, 1953

G.I.R.-7 AIR MAIL

10-1

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George:

I thought your column Friday dealing with civil rights was one of the best accounts I have yet seen. I am sure that this will do much to clarify the confused atmosphere that has developed through the unwarranted charges made by a few of the Governors. Certainly, there is no other alternative but to enforce laws on the statute books.

In fact, after numerous inquiries had been made, I issued a statement on the subject on Thursday afternoon, August 27, a copy of which is attached. I did want you to know that I appreciated the manner in which you handled the subject.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

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AUG 28 [illegible] '53
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Enclosure
Director's statement 8-27-53.

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53 SEP 10 1953

AIR MAIL

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

April 16, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thank you for your letter of March 13, which I am answering on the train up from New Orleans, where I have had a wonderful time thanks to the many kindnesses of [redacted] LA

b6
b7C

With regard to the contents of your letter of March 13, some of the problems arising from the sudden unpopularity of Communism are appalling. Not the least serious is that some of the newer anti-Communists do not understand the nature of Communism or the character of the Bolshevik conspiracy. They are out to "get" people, and only too often they are after the wrong ones. This can develop into a dangerous vigilante movement.

I am most distressed by the unscientific trend of some of the Congressional investigations. Why do these committees fail to prepare reports? They throw a mass of uncorrelated facts at the public, much of it involving testimony that is understood with great difficulty. All this should be woven together into reports, from time to time, such as the McCarran Committee issued. If these committees are investigating a pattern, they ought to produce the developing pattern. For instance, precisely what did the McCarthy Committee discover in the "Voice of America" investigation?

I expect to be asking for such reports with some vehemence from now on.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:HP

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INDEXED-130

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Ack. 4/27/53
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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/CNS
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THESE DAYS

10

By George Sokolsky

The term, civil rights, has to do with the Constitution of the United States. This document guarantees to every person living in this land specific, unalienable rights. Had the first 10 amendments to the Constitution not been adopted, it is very doubtful that that document could have been ratified by the 13 sovereign States which then formed the more perfect union.

It is the federal Constitution which guarantees these rights, not State laws or municipal ordinances. Therefore, it is, by the organic law of our land, a normal function of our federal government to prevent any person or group of persons, any State or municipality, from invading these rights. The 14th and 15th Amendments were added to the Constitution to strengthen those provisions of it.

The law provides that in a narrow, limited field, the FBI has jurisdiction over some civil rights—not, as in the totalitarian countries, to protect the government, but in the distinctively American concept of protecting the individual. This jurisdiction is specified in sections 241 and 242, title 18, United States code, (supplement 1951), and in a few other sections. The FBI jurisdiction, in the words of J. Edgar Hoover, runs as follows:

"Two or more persons conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same; or

"Two or more persons going in disguises on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured."

These clauses involve generally involuntary servitude, slavery and election law violations. Further, Hoover defines the FBI's function as applying to:

"A person acting under color of any law, statute, ordinance regulation or custom, willfully deprived, or caused to be deprived from any inhabitant rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States; or

"A person acting under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom willfully subjected, or caused to be subjected, any inhabitant to different punishment, pains or penalties than prescribed for the punishment of citizens, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color or race."

n matters f this nature as in ll others, e functions of the FBI, under e law, are purel investigati The FBI is not national e force. It does not bring an before a grand jury for indictment. That is the function of the Department of Justice. When, as during the period from 1941 to 1947, the FBI was instructed to stay out of the atomic energy commission's screening or protective functions, it stayed out.

That is probably why we lost the atomic and hydrogen bombs. In a word, the FBI is the investigative agency of the attorney general's office, and when it is not permitted to function properly the conduct of the Department of Justice is usually derelict.

During 1952, an increasingly large number of civil rights matters arose, due perhaps to the fact that for the first time in many years the Department of Justice was headed by a competent, law-enforcing officer, James McGranery, who utilized his investigative arm, the FBI, to its fullest extent.

Three governors, Fine of Pennsylvania, Battle of Virginia, and Dewey of New York, recently spoke in opposition to this function of the FBI. They cannot object to the FBI performing efficiently the duties placed upon this bureau by Congress; their objection can only be to the law itself. Until and unless Congress changes the law, the Department of Justice should enforce it and the FBI should investigate cases that arise from it.

In too many instances, officials take it upon themselves to decide which laws they will enforce and which they will abandon. As long as a matter stands on the statute books, it should be enforced; else we have government not by law but by whim.

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Times-Herald	10
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Wash. Star	
N.Y. Herald Tribune	
N.Y. Mirror	

Ack. to Sokolsky
8-29-53
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Date: AUG 28 1953

September 11, 1953

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

[illegible]

Dear George:

Nichols advised me this morning of his conversation with you last evening and I was particularly happy to hear of the well-deserved recognition which is being afforded you on Constitution Day by the Sons of the American Revolution. I did want to send you this brief note extending my heartiest congratulations.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Edgar

Note: George Sokolsky told me he was receiving an award from the Sons of the American Revolution on Constitution Day in New York and was very happy over this prospect.

cc: Mr. Jones
LBN:MP

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK1DMS

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: Sept. 9, 1953

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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DATE 4-25-83 BY SP1GSK1 Oms
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For record purposes, while talking to George Sokolsky recently he inquired when the FBI took over the investigation of applicants for the Atomic Energy Commission. I told him that this was effective with the passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1947 and that our responsibility started on January 1, 1947. George then stated that he was going to make some comment on the Atomic Energy Commission; that they had a lot of activities which should be looked into.

He then related that recently Senator McCarthy's Office made a routine inquiry regarding an individual of the Atomic Energy Commission. The next day Chairman ~~Lewis~~ Strauss called on Senator McCarthy and begged him not to do anything involving the Commission stating that he would furnish the information desired to the Senator but more than that he would also get rid of the individual involved. George then stated he thought Strauss was an opportunist and was attempting to buy favors.

He then observed that the anti-Communist side was too polite and stated that with reference to the [redacted] matter, [redacted] [redacted] had gotten very much excited when he heard that Nixon had some responsibility for the President's statement on [redacted] that [redacted] got hold of [redacted] Nixon's Administrative Assistant, about this situation and wanted Nixon to deny it. [redacted] told [redacted] that Nixon would prefer that the whole matter be forgotten. Sokolsky did not appreciate Nixon's actions and stated that he was going to watch for an opportunity to bring this out.

He then came back to the Atomic Energy Commission and stated that the Atomic Energy Commission for too long a period of time has gotten by without being called to account.

He then stated that Senator Hickenlooper's heart was in the right place, but that he couldn't understand some of Hickenlooper's actions. He then illustrated this by the following point:

During the 80th Congress the appointment of Herbert Marks, one time General Counsel, was before the Joint Committee for confirmation. Senator Hickenlooper contacted Bernard Baruch and asked Baruch to

cc - Mr. Ladd

LBN:ptm

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testify against [redacted]. [redacted] talked to Sokolsky and Sokolsky talked him into testifying. [redacted] then agreed to testify if in the course of the testimony he would be asked first a series of questions which would lay the foundation for his unfavorable stand on [redacted] Sokolsky gave the list of questions to Hickenlooper and the day that [redacted] was called to testify, Hickenlooper did not ask a single question. [redacted] accordingly gave no information. In the meantime Hickenlooper had also solicited Frank Waldrop to help out; that Waldrop had dug up considerable information. This, likewise, was not used. [redacted] was exceedingly angry and after the hearing accused George of not giving the questions to Hickenlooper. Sokolsky insisted that he did give the questions to Hickenlooper, but apparently somebody had gotten to Hickenlooper to not ask the questions and some day George was going to have an accounting on this.

Apparently someone else is getting Hickenlooper's number.
H.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 3, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: WESTBROOK PEGLER

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[redacted] told me confidentially that he has learned that Pegler had had lengthy meetings with certain high ranking members of the police department. George Sokolsky told me that he is convinced that someone high up has put Pegler up to his series on the Bureau. He thinks these are very bad and is going to try to find some way to ascertain who's back of this.

[illegible]

SEP 3 1953

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 9, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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Miss Gandy

George Sokolsky advised me that he had been very much attracted recently by a circular put out by Patriotic Education, Inc.; that he had been invited to serve on the Advisory Committee and accepted. He was then advised that to be eligible to serve on the Advisory Committee he would have to become a member; that the annual dues were $3.50 mimimum or as much as he would care to contribute per annum. He said that the members were called "Sentinels" and this has made him suspicious. He stated that the literature showed that Judge Ben H. Powell was Chairman, Wallace E. Hall, President, Clarence E. Shriner, Executive Vice President, A. Herbert Foreman was Secretary-Treasurer and their offices are located at 10 Penobscot Building, Detroit. I told George that we would see if we had anything.

We have no record either on the organization or the officers. Since they are sending out brochures, I asked SAC McIntire to get a discreet line on the organization and let me know Thursday night.

LBN:ptm

Addendum, LBN:MP 9/10/53

SAC McIntire called to advise that inquiries in Detroit reflected the Patriotic Education, Inc. was composed basically of people connected with the Sons of the American Revolution. The officials connected with it all seem to be of high type. There was nothing of a derogatory nature disclosed. He is sending in a detailed letter. I in turn subsequently advised George Sokolsky of the foregoing.

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CRIME REC

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52 SEP 29 1953

September 30, 1953

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INDEXED-19 62-19875-61
EX-125

[redacted], [redacted]
Miami 33, Florida

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Dear [redacted]

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 26, 1953, with enclosure.

It certainly was most thoughtful of you to bring this interesting item to my attention, and I appreciate your giving me the benefit of your observations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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SEP 30 1953
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]
Miami 33, Florida
September 26, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: George Sokolsky

y

I never know ~~when to believe this~~ gentleman as I sometimes get the impression he is saying one thing while trying to convey something else. But if by some remote chance, he is correct in this instance, all I can say is - good! - let's turn a few more screws. But, need I add, without publicity.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

P. S. I don't believe anybody in the world would equate the F.B.I. with the Gestapo et al - not even the Communists - they know very well that a nation has a right to guard its own security.

ARTICLE - "EVEN THE REDS SLIP-UP"

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EXPEDITE PROCESSING
SEP 29 1953

MLL

Even The Reds Slip-Up

By GEORGE SOKOLSKY

A DOCUMENT has come into my hands which is a secret instruction to the leaders of the Communist Party on the state of the nation and what they should do about it.

The Communists lay their hopes now in the so-called Liberals. This is what they say:

". . . Hence even supporters of the Truman Administration who were passive or neutral in the fight against Smith Act prosecutions can be enlisted in the struggle against application of the McCarran Act for an end to the prosecutions against those organizations cited; for the Supreme Court acting to throw the McCarran Act citation against the Communist Party out as unconstitutional."

They instruct their members and adherents to labor valiantly for amnesty for the Communist criminals who are now in prison. Already such a movement has made its appearance in a suggestion that those who have been in error should be forgiven—spies, subversives, wreckers—all of them should be forgiven: ". . . We must explore the possibilities of broadening the fight for amnesty to include amnesty for victims of all repressive, anti-democratic legislation—including T-H victims, McCarran-Walter victims, victims of Congressional contempt citations, etc. It is beyond doubt that such an approach, if successful, could open the door to wider approaches to the trade unions, national group organizations, etc."

★ ★ ★

SO, WHAT is to be done?

Members of the party are instructed:

"First of all we must enlist the masses in the fight against FBI harassment, surveillance intimidation and stool-pigeon activity as part and parcel of the fight against the trend toward a police state and McCarthyism. . . .

". . . Because of the Gestapo-like methods of the FBI the continued exercise of the Party's democratic rights, particularly the ability of its leadership to function, has made necessary a major change in the organizational structure and methods of functioning of the Party and its leadership. But this change . . . is being accompanied by less political and ideological mobilization of the membership than usually goes along with the most routine."

For the first time in the history of the Communist Party, this instruction admits despairing defeat. And for their troubles, they blame the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

62-89885-61

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
227,988

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 10, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

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I took George Sokolsky out to the house for dinner Tuesday night after he had seen Allen Dulles. He has known Dulles personally for twenty years. He has been friendlily disposed toward him as an individual. He had spent approximately an hour with Dulles earlier in the day; however, Dulles had his Public Relations Officer, a chap named Grogan, who had been an old friend of Sokolsky's, with him. Sokolsky stated that, obviously, if Dulles wanted to talk to him but also at the same time wanted a witness present, he did not want to have much to do with Dulles.

In the course of the conversation, I chided George and told him they were fattening him up for the kill and that I would be willing to wager that within the next six weeks he would be propositioned to become a consultant for CIA, along with Joe Alsop and others of that type. Sokolsky literally and figuratively hit the ceiling. He would have nothing to do with Alsop or the like. I kidded George and told him that they would be using him in no time flat.

George's big concern is in Colonel Grombaugh, with whom he has been very friendly for years, and his only interest in holding up an investigation by the McCarthy Group is because Grombaugh has some information and any investigation would uncover Grombaugh.

I, of course, took no position on this except to point out that obviously any covert operation that was doing a good job of protecting could not become the subject of a Senatorial investigation. I did tell George that it seemed to me that a lot of deficiencies and so forth were covered with the guise of secrecy.

Dulles told Sokolsky that he wants to get CIA down to a size where it can be handled and he wants to root out the inefficiencies, etc.

I aked Sokolsky if he had heard any rumbles that new employees for CIA were screened through Bedell Smith, Nelson Rockefeller and Allen Dulles. George stated he had not heard this but that one of the biggest things wrong with CIA is Bedell Smith's influence which he doubts Allen Dulles can break.

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77 OCT 30 1953

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EX-130 81 OCT 21 1953

ORIG. & REC.

LBN:arm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 27, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Sizoo
Miss Gandy

George Sokolsky is going to the West Coast on November 8th. I told him to be sure and let us know as the Director would want the boys on the West Coast to help him out if they could. He sent me the attached itinerary.

A letter is attached to the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices instructing that Sokolsky be contacted and courtesies be extended.

Attachment sent 10-29-53
LBN:MP

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62 NOV 6 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK10mS
227,988

October 28, 1953

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Mr. John F. Malone
900 Security Building
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Mr. Malone:

Mr. George Sokolsky, nationally known columnist, will arrive in Los Angeles at 8:05 p.m., via American Airlines, Flight 205, on Sunday evening, November 8, 1953. He will stay at the Ambassador Hotel and will be in Los Angeles until November 13th when he will depart for San Francisco via United Airlines, Flight 673, arriving in San Francisco at 9:40 a.m., November 13th. He will stay at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco where he will remain until November 14th when he will return to New York. A copy of Mr. Sokolsky's itinerary is attached.

It is desired that you personally contact Mr. Sokolsky upon his arrival in Los Angeles and extend all possible courtesies. In all probability, Mr. Sokolsky's son, who is employed with Columbia Pictures, will meet him. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Whelan in San Francisco and you should ascertain whether Mr. Sokolsky would like for a representative of our San Francisco office to meet him on his arrival and then notify the San Francisco office. Mr. Whelan should personally contact Mr. Sokolsky upon his arrival in San Francisco.

RECORDED-52

Sincerely yours,

62-77715-64

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 2 1953
130

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EX-110

cc: Mr. William M. Whelan
422 Federal Office Building
San Francisco, California

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Jones

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKLDmS
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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

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From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send you the attached itinerary of his trip to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Patt
Secretary

Memo Tolson
10-27
LBN

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK1 OMS
227,988

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY - ITINERARY - LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

Sun.	Nov. 8, 1953	Lv. New York (LaGuardia)	12:00 noon
Sun.	Nov. 8	Ar. Los Angeles, California	8:05 P.M.

AMERICAN AIRLINES - FLIGHT #205

HOTEL: AMBASSADOR Hotel.

Mon.	Nov. 9	Luncheon - Dr. James W. Fifield	12:30 P.M.
Tues.	Nov. 10	LECTURE - National Association of Real Estate Boards	11:00 A.M.
Tues.	Nov. 10	LECTURE - FREEDOM CLUBS	7:30 P.M.
Wed.	Nov. 11	(thus far, no engagements)	----------
Thurs.	Nov. 12	(ABC transcription - afternoon)	?
Thurs.	Nov. 12	LECTURE - Motion Picture Alliance	evening

****

Fri.	Nov. 13	Lv. Los Angeles	8:00 A.M.
Fri.	Nov. 13	Ar. San Francisco, California	9:40 A.M.

UNITED AIRLINES - FLIGHT #673

HOTEL: PALACE

Fri.	Nov. 13	LECTURE - COMMONWEALTH CLUB	12:10 P.M.
Sat.	Nov. 14	Lv. San Francisco	10:30 P.M.
Sun.	Nov. 15	Ar. New York (Idlewild)	11:15 A.M.

TWA - FLIGHT #38

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ENCLOSURE 62-17

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
November 13, 1953

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. George Sokolsky arrived as per the schedule set forth in your letter of October 28, 1953.

I went to the airport to meet him; but inasmuch as his son and Ward Bond, a movie actor, were there also, they provided the necessary transportation to the hotel. Every courtesy of the office was extended to Mr. Sokolsky.

It was a pleasure to be in the company of a man of his caliber.

He did not have any arrangements to be met at San Francisco, so SAC Whelan was advised accordingly, and arrangements were made by the San Francisco Office to meet him upon his arrival there this morning.

Very respectfully,

John F. Malone

JOHN F. MALONE
Special Agent in Charge

JFM:MRB

AIR MAIL

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31 NOV 17 1953

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKLDmS
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EX-127

58 NOV 20 1953

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Miss Gandy

THESE DAYS

BY GEORGE SOKOLSKY

The existence of the Monmouth spy ring, despite all the congressional investigations and the trials in courts, establishes beyond doubt the superiority of the Russians in the fields of espionage and infiltration. They know how to do it. They keep at it. When one group has become expendable, they have ready another group to take its place.

American counter-espionage has not been effective. With few exceptions, it is hampered by ignorance. By that I mean that few Americans, either in government, in our universities or the press, have taken the trouble to study the theory, strategy and tactics of the world-wide Communist conspiracy. There is plenty of shouting and defaming but little real knowledge.

Easily Bored

The Russians understand the American characteristic of easily becoming bored with the boresome. They, therefore, establish an apparatus which is like one of those toys they like so much in their country. Outside is a large box; you take one off and there is another box; you go on taking off boxes, until you have a tiny one. That is the hard core. That is what counts.

In the United States, for instance, the Communist party never reached much over 100,000 members; but a single front organization had a membership of 4,000,000. That front organization was the cover and beneath it were many other front organizations.

To get at the hard core is difficult, but it is the hard core alone that counts. The task, in all studies, is to separate all the innocents, the opportunists, the fellow-travelers, the careerists from the study, so that the hard core may be uncovered.

Many anti-Communists are so emotionally vindictive that they often, with the best of intentions, upset important developments by attacking the wrong people. For instance, in the studies of the Hollywood apparatus, which was designed to give the Communists a treasury, some 300 persons, many of considerable prominence, were involved, most of whom were dupes and suckers being used as a protective cover for the effective hard core.

Some anti-Communists take the totally unchristian attitude that errors once made may never be forgiven.

Hard to Understand

Many persons who were once associated with Communist causes and espionage groups actually did not understand what they were doing because they did not understand the nature and strategy of this conspiracy, just as their critics do not. However, a prolonged discussion with them of their experience provides invaluable leads to the hard core. This is slow and patient work and can only be done by trained technicians who have the time to give to it and the capacity for sympathetic understanding.

How complex this problem is was evidenced by the effort of a most distinguished law firm in New York to have Robert Morris disqualified as a candidate for judicial office because of his exemplary work in uncovering the conspiracy within the Institute of Pacific Relations. These are great lawyers, generally so regarded, but they are babes in arms in their understanding of how they and others like them are used as covers in this vast conspiracy. They seek evidence where it cannot be because it has been removed as a crook wipes fingerprints away. And not having their kind of evidence, they cannot believe even the obvious. Earl Jowitt wrote a book on Alger Hiss which proves how dumb a great lawyer can be in this field.

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Should be read by all in Belmont's Division.
K

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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP16SKL DWS
227,988

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: OCT 27 1953

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EX-103
62 DEC 9 1953

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Nov. 18, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

RA

SUBJECT:

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Winterrowd
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Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

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George Sokolsky was very expansive in his remarks on the Director's appearance yesterday. George stated the Director's appearance did two things: that it established in the public mind an air of independence in the Bureau. In this the Director did a superb job. His presentation was excellent and he thought that the forthrightness of the Director was a tonic for the country. The second thought that George had was that the Director's presentation will create a greater receptivity of the public to the menace of Communism.

George commented the Director was in a bad spot; that very adroitly the Director had been put in the position of being a "phony"; that the timing was perfect and that the Director's appearance was like a bombshell. He asked that his congratulations be extended to the Director. I told him I would pass this on.

George is coming down to Washington to the Anti-Defamation League dinner on Monday night, November 23. He is having dinner with Jack Martin and General Persons on Tuesday night, the 24th. He would like very much to drop by and pay his respects any time that it is convenient on the 24th. I think it would be well if the Director could work in the time to see George briefly.

There was nothing particularly on his mind. As an aside, he told me he had sat in on a conference yesterday between McCarthy and Secretary Stevens. McCarthy tore Stevens apart and told him he wished he wasn't a friend as a result of Steven's recent widely publicized press comments. Stevens produced a stenographic transcript of his press conference which was altogether different than the news stories.

NOV 30 1953

McCarthy is going right ahead at Fort Monmouth. Since [redacted] [redacted] had done considerable of the work at the GE plant in Schenectady, McCarthy, Cohn, [redacted] the General Counsel of the Department of the Army, Secretary Stevens and [redacted] went to Fort Dix to confer with Private [redacted] and wanted Sokolsky to go along, but he declined.

George is going to stay at the Statler on Tuesday night.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

0-19

Tolson
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Miss Gandy

THESE DAYS

6

BY GEORGE SOKOLSKY

John Paton Davies Jr. has for many years been a controversial figure in the State department. He has for some time been hidden away in the American embassy in Peru.

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith got into the act by indicating that McCarthy knows all about Davies, concerning whom Smith testified in a closed hearing of a Senate committee. Smith, when he was head of the CIA, apparently employed Davies to recruit Communist employes for the CIA as double-agents, which may be sound procedure.

The McCarran committee, in its report on its investigation into the Institute of Pacific Relations, stated:

"John Paton Davies Jr., testified falsely before the subcommittee in denying that he recommended the central intelligence agency employ, utilize and rely upon certain individuals having Communist associations and connections. This matter was relevant to the inquiry and substantial in import."

Recommendation Rejected

The excuse given for Davies is that as he was employed by the CIA, whatever he knew or did was top secret and that therefore he could not tell the truth. This is ultra vires as he was under oath and therefore was forbidden by law and morality to tell an untruth. Whereas the Department of Justice obtained an indictment against Owen Lattimore for perjury, it rejected the recommendation of the McCarran committee, which reads:

"That the Department of Justice submit to a grand jury the question of whether perjury has been committed before the subcommittee by John P. Davies Jr."

This has been ignored. In fact, John Paton Davies Jr. has remained in government employ since this recommendation was made.

In Elizabeth Bentley's testimony, this colloquy concerning Davies appeared:

MR. MORRIS—Miss Bentley, did you ever have any direct relations with John P. Davies?

MISS BENTLEY—No.

MR. MORRIS—Did you ever have anything to do with any of his reports, official State department reports?

MISS BENTLEY—Yes, thru the Silvermaster group. I was told that he was quite sympathetic to our cause, and I remember one report of his that they gave to me which definitely showed that fact."

Dr. Karl Wittfogel testified about Davies as follows:

DR. WITTFOGEL—I warned ... against things you find rampant all over the White book (on China issued by the State department) and which I found at least in the mind of one high-ranking gentleman in the State department with whom I once had an opportunity to discuss Chinese affairs, the idea that the Chinese Communists may be different from other Communists.

MR. MORRIS—Who is this high-ranking gentleman?

DR. WITTFOGEL—John Davies.

MR. MORRIS—John P. Davies?

Funny Remark

DR. WITTFOGEL—John P. Davies. You find extreme positions taken in Lattimore's memorandum about the necessity of giving as much as we can and leaning over backward. Otherwise we might—this is a formula which you find again and again—drive the Chinese Communists in the arms of the Russians. In my opinion this is one of the funniest remarks I have ever heard in my life. You don't have to drive them very hard. I think it is insulting the intelligence of this country to make that kind of remark."

Gen. Smith's explanation in closed session that Davies recruited Communists as double agents does not absolve Davies of such matters as appear in 71 references in the McCarran committee hearings relating to the Institute of Pacific Relations. I wonder if anyone asked Gen. Smith why he thought Davies would be the most suitable man to recruit Communists to be double agents. There must have been a reason.

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DATE 4/25/23 BY SP1GSK10ms
227,988

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: [illegible]

INDEXED - 76

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EX. 122

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63 DEC 22 1953

Director, FBI (105-22869)

12/9/53

SAC, New York (105-6073)

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ON 2-19-99
appeal # 97-0522

ALEXANDER ORLOV was
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Rebulet to NY, 11/5/53.

Mr. GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY was interviewed by SAS EDWARD F. MC CARTHY and MARCELLUS B. MEYER on 11/17/53.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, syndicated newspaper columnist, advised that he first met ALEXANDER ORLOV shortly after ORLOV's articles appeared in the April, 1953 issues of "Life" magazine. He said that Rabbi GOLDBERG, Chaplin, 3rd Naval District, NYC, brought ORLOV to his, SOKOLSKY's, apartment. Since that first meeting, SOKOLSKY has conversed with ORLOV on a few occasions.

According to SOKOLSKY, GOLDBERG and ORLOV grew up together as boys in Russia. GOLDBERG came to the US in about 1917 and from that time until 1938 or 1939 he had lost contact with ORLOV. In either 1938 or 1939, ORLOV appeared at GOLDBERG's synagogue in NYC. At that time GOLDBERG and ORLOV recalled their early youth experiences. After this meeting ORLOV disappeared and GOLDBERG never saw him again until about the time that ORLOV's articles appeared in "Life" magazine. SOKOLSKY stated that both GOLDBERG and ORLOV told him that they had studied Hebrew together in Russia during their boyhoods.

ORLOV was interested in talking to someone who might be able to help him with getting his book and articles published. It was for this reason that GOLDBERG brought ORLOV to SOKOLSKY's apartment.

During their discussions, SOKOLSKY stated that ORLOV has told him very little about his background in the US and has mentioned merely that he lived in Cleveland and NYC. He stated that he has had a very difficult time making ends meet. ORLOV told SOKOLSKY nothing about his work or other activities since he came to the US in 1938. SOKOLSKY also advised that ORLOV has made no mention of having any relatives

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in the US nor has he mentioned that he ever travelled to the US prior to his entry in 1938. He likewise has told SOKOLSKY nothing about his relatives in Russia.

SOKOLSKY stated that their discussions have been rather limited in content and that ORLOV has talked only about those matters which he, ORLOV, brought up. He did tell SOKOLSKY about the circumstances surrounding his defection and SOKOLSKY advised that this story is the same as appears in the foreword of ORLOV's book.

ORLOV told SOKOLSKY that he has remained in hiding in the US due to his fear of assassination. ORLOV stated he has remained silent until the present due to the above mentioned fear. However, he told SOKOLSKY that he has been working on his book for a number of years and felt compelled to publish it so that the world could know the true facts surrounding the Russian purge trials. ORLOV also mentioned that he did not desire to make any speeches in this country until such time that his citizenship status has been determined.

In conversations to date ORLOV's discussion has dealt primarily with conditions as he knew them in Russian prior to his defection. SOKOLSKY stated that much of ORLOV's discussion is devoted to bits of gossip such as comments about STALIN's wives etc. During these discussions ORLOV has failed to mention anything about his activities in Spain other than to say that he served there as a representative of the Soviet Union. ORLOV has never indicated to SOKOLSKY that he, ORLOV, had charge of or was in any way connected with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. SOKOLSKY believes that ORLOV was not associated with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade inasmuch as ORLOV's liaison was with the Spanish Government.

ORLOV has talked very generally about NKVD techniques and Communist infiltration but has not gone into any detail. Concerning these matters, ORLOV told SOKOLSKY that he has no knowledge of such techniques and infiltration in the US since his arrival in 1938. However, he advised SOKOLSKY that techniques and methods of infiltration in the US probably followed the same pattern as used in the European countries.

Their discussions to date have avoided everything personal about ORLOV. SOKOLSKY advised that ORLOV appears to be suspicious of everyone. ORLOV has appeared at SOKOLSKY's apartment by himself on two or three occasions since he first came there with Rabbi GOLDBERG. On every occasion he has been very cautious and guarded in his talk. SOKOLSKY never asks him questions but rather just lets him talk about matters that he desires to discuss. SOKOLSKY volunteered the information that ORLOV impresses him as an individual who cannot be pressed for information. He reiterated this comment several times and advised that he hopes to draw upon ORLOV's wealth of information over a long period of association. He hopes to obtain information about Spain and other matters but related it will be a long and slow process. SOKOLSKY noted that ORLOV apparently has a great deal of information concerning persons he knew in Russia.

SOKOLSKY advised that he believes ORLOV is sincere in his defection. He compared ORLOV with WALTER KRIVITSKY, a former representative of Soviet Military Intelligence who also defected in the 1930s. He classified them both as being "functionaries" in that while they were employed by the Soviet Government they were intelligent and enthusiastic representatives of that government, but once they defected they became conscience stricken and are sorry for their past activities and have a desire to do what they can to combat Communism. SOKOLSKY feels that ORLOV is and would be loyal to the US Government.

According to SOKOLSKY, ORLOV has two fears. 1. Assassination 2. That he will not be permitted to remain in the US.

SOKOLSKY feels that due to ORLOV's desire to remain in the US and to obtain citizenship, he will probably be willing to furnish information to the Bureau. In this connection SOKOLSKY suggested that even if ORLOV did not hold the prominence in the Soviet Government he claims he did, he never the less probably has information of value to our government. S(U)

SOKOLSKY advised that he does not know how to contact ORLOV except through ORLOV's attorneys. He stated it is his practice not to try to contact ORLOV but rather to let him take the initiative in their meetings and discussions. In conclusion SOKOLSKY stated that he believes ORLOV was a career worker in the Soviet Government and that he was divorced from politics. He feels that ORLOV's defection probably resulted from the fact that all of his colleagues were being killed. In his early life ORLOV was probably satisfied with the Soviet system inasmuch as he "knew no other world". Since his defection, SOKOLSKY feels ORLOV hates and fears the Soviets and is willing and anxious to fight against them.

SOKOLSKY also mentioned that he suggested to ORLOV that he write books about the techniques of the NKVD and the Communist method of infiltration as well as about ORLOV's knowledge of Spain and the Spanish Civil War.

SOKOLSKY stated he knows of no one, other than Rabbi GOLDBERG, who knew ORLOV in Russia.

SOKOLSKY emphasized that ORLOV was a difficult person from whom to extract information inasmuch as he refuses to discuss certain topics such as those which relate to him personally. He also noted that in order to extract complete information from ORLOV it will be necessary to be patient over a long period of time. SOKOLSKY further pointed out that the question and answer method of securing information from ORLOV would not be the most productive method and that the information would probably come more freely from voluntary discussions about topics which ORLOV desired to talk about.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. R[illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. T[illegible]
M[illegible]
T[illegible]
Mr. L [illegible]
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (ATT: MR. L. B. NICHOLS) DATE: 11/19/53

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15314)

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ESP-R

There is set out below an outline of an incident which took place on 11/17/53.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, Special Agents Edward F. McCarthy and Marcellus B. Meyer were interviewing George Sokolsky, newspaper columnist, concerning ALEXANDER ORLOV. At the conclusion of the interview, as the agents were leaving Sokolsky's apartment, Sokolsky made reference to the WHITE matter and the Director's appearance before the Senate Committee and remarked, "This is a momentous day in the history of the FBI." The agents drew the inference from Sokolsky's remarks that Sokolsky intended to convey the impression that for the first time in its history, the FBI had been drawn into a political matter.

At one point during the interview Sokolsky received a telephone call and advised the agents that the first news services release indicated that the Director had supported Truman. Sokolsky asked how can that be true. This was in the nature of a rhetorical question and Sokolsky indicated disbelief that such a release had come out from any news service.

At the very end of the interview Sokolsky received another telephone call and told the agents that the call had been from Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security Committee, who had asked Sokolsky how he, Morris, had looked on television. Sokolsky passed it off to Morris by saying, "You are a ham."

To all of the above the agents made no comment.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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DATE 4/24/79 BY SP1 GSK/ghc
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December 21, 1953

Mr. George Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

In the event you missed it, I thought you might be interested in Ed Nellor's recent story on the commission concept to investigate Communism. I thought that this was excellent.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

LBN:ps

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

62-89885-68

DEC [illegible]

EX-126

58 JAN 6 1954

Mailed 12-21-53

from Mr. Nichols office

350

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK DMS
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Director, FBI (105-22869)

12/15/53

SAC, New York (105-6073)

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DATE 4/26/79 BY SP1 GSK/gha

ALEXANDER ORLOV
IS - R

Rebulet to New York dated 11/5/53.

Rabbi GOLDBERG, Head Chaplain, Third Naval District, 90 Church Street, New York, New York, was interviewed on 12/1/53 by SA EDWARD F. McCARTHY and SA MARCELLUS B. MEYER.

GOLDBERG advised that he knew ORLOV in the early part of this century in Bobrouisk, Russia, where they grew up together. ORLOV was known to GOLDBERG as LEON FELDBIN during the years of approximately 1900 to 1913. Although he is uncertain, GOLDBERG has the impression that ORLOV was born in or near Bobrouisk, Russia, in about the year 1897. As boys, they played together and visited in each other's homes. GOLDBERG advised that he believes ORLOV'S father was named LAZAR and his mother, HANNAH or ANNA. He also recalls that ORLOV had a sister, although he was unable to recall her name. This sister subsequently became a dentist afterthe family moved to Moscow.

GOLDBERG stated that his family sent him to Palestine to study religion and when he returned to Russia in about 1913 or 1914, ORLOV and his family had moved to Moscow. GOLDBERG did not see ORLOV or members of his family in Russia after that period and GOLDBERG himself came to the United States in September, 1917.

GOLDBERG recalled that on visits he made to Europe during the approximate years 1923 to 1926, he had been told that ORLOV had a high position in the military connected with the OGPU. According to GOLDBERG, this information concerning ORLOV was related to him by various friends in Europe.

GOLDBERG advised that he next saw ORLOV in September, 1938 or 1939 on the night of Atonement Day, a Jewish religious holiday. On this night, ORLOV appeared at GOLDBERG'S synogogue located at 2735 Cresent Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York. After the services, ORLOV approached GOLDBERG and asked him, GOLDBERG, if he recognized ORLOV. GOLDBERG remembered him from their days in Russia and on that night they visited in GOLDBERG'S home from 10 P.M. until 2 A.M. recalling episodes of their childhood days together. At this time ORLOV told GOLDBERG that he was in the United States on some commercial mission. He appeared to GOLDBERG to be extremely fearful and refused to discuss anything except their days together in Russia. GOLDBERG recalls that because of

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GOLDBERG advised that during their discussion, ORLOV gave no indication as to how he had lived since his arrival in the United States and furnished no information concerning any relatives that he may have in the United States. GOLDBERG further advised that ORLOV has never mentioned to him when his father, mother or sister died.

GOLDBERG stated that ORLOV is definitely the person he knew as LEON FELDBIN in Russia during the early part of this century. He was quite impressed with ORLOV'S memory of detailed incidents that occurred to both of them during their childhood days. GOLDBERG noted that ORLOV'S "razor blade memory" is probably the result of his living in fear for such a long period of time.

GOLDBERG stated that it is his impression that ORLOV is sincerely fearful for his life. During all of their conversations and meetings ORLOV has been extremely cautious and GOLDBERG noted that during ORLOV'S first visit to his home, he could not sit for more than a moment before getting up and walking around the room. GOLDBERG does not doubt that the Russians would liquidate ORLOV if they were given the chance. ORLOV has told GOLDBERG that all he hopes for in the future is to be an ordinary man "living his own life". GOLDBERG feels that ORLOV must have been a rather important man in the Soviet Government prior to his defection for the reason that Mrs. ORLOV was permitted to travel on his assignments abroad.

GOLDBERG feels that ORLOV at the present times does not have enough faith in anybody so as to permit him to disclose his story. He feels that ORLOV can not be pushed but that by gaining his confidence over a period of time, he will more or less willingly furnish information. He impresses GOLDBERG as a man who desires to divorce himself from political conditions such as he has known in the past and to "breathe fresh air."

GOLDBERG feels that ORLOV'S value lies chiefly in the field of inducing other Russians to defect. In this connection, GOLDBERG has the idea that if ORLOV'S story of his past and defection could be dramatized in some fashion in the United States it could well serve as an inducement to other Russian nationals in this country to defect. GOLDBERG believes that ORLOV'S story could have effect especially upon those Russians now in this country who were appointed with BERIA'S approval. GOLDBERG the strange attitude of ORLOV he did not try to obtain further information from him at that time. GOLDBERG had no further contact with ORLOV following this visit until 1953.

GOLDBERG advised that they next met during the last week of March, 1953, and it was then that ORLOV for the first time disclosed his identity to GOLDBERG who, until then, knew him only as FELDBIN.

It was during the last week of March, 1953, that ORLOV telephoned GOLDBERG and later came to GOLDBERG'S home with his wife late at night. On this occasion, ORLOV told GOLDBERG that he had remained in the United States since their last meeting and that he had been hiding from STALIN during those years. He told GOLDBERG that during this period, he had been working on a book which he expected to publish in the near future. ORLOV disclosed no details as to his activities or where he lived during the interim and both ORLOV and his wife appeared extremely fearful. ORLOV declined to furnish GOLDBERG with an address or telephone number and to the present time it still remains ORLOV'S practice to telephone GOLDBERG whenever he desires to talk with him and the two then visit usually in GOLDBERG'S office.

ORLOV gave GOLDBERG some indication as to the type of book he expected to publish and after GOLDBERG had heard ORLOV'S story of his defection, he offered to introduce him to GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, whom he thought would be able to help ORLOV with publication problems. A few days later, GOLDBERG arranged a meeting between SOKOLSKY, ORLOV and himself. In the meantime, he had told Admiral HILLENKOETER, former head of the CIA, about ORLOV and ORLOV'S defection as well as ORLOV'S general attitude. Admiral HILLENKOETER had agreed to also be present at the meeting arranged between SOKOLSKY and ORLOV but other commitments prevented HILLENKOETER'S attendance. Admiral HILLENKOETER did tell GOLDBERG that it was his suggestion that ORLOV be not pushed for further information at this time in view of his extreme caution and fear. At the meeting in SOKOLSKY'S apartment, they talked very generally and ORLOV indicated that he was quite interested in obtaining United States citizenship. At the meeting SOKOLSKY told ORLOV that the United States would be interested in certain aspects of the Russian history and also about information ORLOV could supply concerning the Spanish Civil War. GOLDBERG also told ORLOV that in his opinion ORLOV owes the United States his story about Spain.

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advised that "BERIA people" in this country with their families should be seriously thinking about the possibility of defection at this time. He noted that following BERIA'S downfall the Russian Government did not recall their diplomats in foreign countries. He also noted that ORLOV'S book indicates that he has a knowledge "on the inside" and no doubt personally knew in the past some of the Russian nationals now serving in this country.

GOLDBERG also feels that ORLOV is in a position to furnish information concerning the psychology involved in the situation where many Russian people of fine families and high loyal standards joined the Communist Party and became killers.

GOLDBERG advised that ORLOV had never referred to his religious background. He noted that ORLOV himself is Jewish although his wife is not.

GOLDBERG stated that on one occasion two or three months ago, ORLOV telephoned him and told him over the phone that he had just recently seen the top Russian Sabotage Agent in the United States. He did not elaborate to GOLDBERG about this individual.

On 12/2/53 GOLDBERG advised that ORLOV visited him on that date and expressed further concern about his immigration status. At this time, GOLDBERG advised that ORLOV told him that he had financed himself since coming to the United States through his accumulated savings of salary as a Russian official in Spain and abroad where he had been paid in United States dollars. ORLOV gave GOLDBERG a copy of EUGENE LYONS' recently published book concerning Russia which copy LYONS inscribed to ORLOV. ORLOV told GOLDBERG he had seen LYONS and also that ISAAC DON LEVINE was trying to contact him.

It is to be noted that LEVINE has athored and collaborated on several books written by Russian immigrated defectors. NYO will consider the advisability of contacting LYONS concerning any information he may have about ORLOV'S background.

When ORLOV told GOLDBERG that he had seen the top Russian Sabotage Agent in the U.S. it is believed he was referring to [redacted] about whom he has furnished information.

F.B.I.

25175

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS
By George E. Sokolsky, January 10, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORC
EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNC
A MOMENT.

~~THE~~ STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH

The President of the United States delivers a speech on the State of the Union as part of his constitutional duty. Such a speech always opens a new session of Congress. It is like the report of a president of a corporation to his stockholders and most often, it is as dull. For many years, it was customary for the President to send his State of the Union speech by messenger to the Congress. It was read by the clerk in boresome stentorian tones to which no one listened. They would be able to read the speech in the "Congressional Record" and the clerks would fine-comb it for such references as were of particular interest.

Woodrow Wilson came in person and gave a ceremonial air to the proceedings. Most of Mr. Wilson's successors followed his precedent. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman made a fiesta of the occasion. Now that television has been added to radio, it is not likely that any President will ever again miss this opportunity to speak directly to the people, using the forum of the Congress for that purpose and the speeches are certain to improve because a television audience grows impatient. It is easier to listen to an hour of speaking than to read yards of black type. Conversely, it is easier to forget what is heard than what is read. Oratory also is a devise designed to arouse emotions, although such truly great orators as Edmund Burke and Daniel Webster carried throught on the wings of ornate language. The likelihood is that the State of the Union addresses

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INDEXED - 21 FEB 4 1954

Page 5.

may, in the future, be more oratorical than they have been when they were only to be read.

One of the least attractive features of all American speech-making is that so little of it is written by the man who delivers it. No one can know whether he is speaking his own mind or that of some hired man. Franklin D. Roosevelt's first acceptance speech was a combination of one written by Louis Howe and the other by Raymond Moley. Roosevelt preferred not to offent either of these lieutenants, so he tailored their speeches together.

Subsequently, Roosevelt took on a team of speech-writers, the leaders of which were Robert Sherwood and Sam Rosenman. Pieces, paragraphs, suggestions were received from many quarters and these skillful men did a job of carpentry which profoundly affected the country.

President Eisenhower franly designates certain of his assistants as aids in preparing speeches. Of one of them, C. D. Jackson, the qup has been made that he is so busy writing Eisenhower's speeches that he has to have someone else write his own. However, when a photograph was taken of those who assisted the President to prepare the State of the Union message at Augusts, Georgia, Jackson was not in the picture. The speech was better than usual.

There ought to be a rule regarding books, magazine articles, newspaper columns, radio and television that the speaker or writer attest as to who wrote the document. Too much material is read by or appears under the names of men and women whose personalities carry great weight but whose words are the products of other minds. It we always knew who the other minds were, we might with great advantage be able to measure the value of the words.

We shall now revert to the President's State of the Union message. It was more constructive, a more consistent document than had been anticipated. The President actually laid before Congress a program for action. In some matters, he will be opposed, even by members of his own party, but the President has, in every case, stated his position clearly, surely and without apologies. He has not painted a falsely roseate picture, indicating that all is well with the world. Rather, he dividegd matters into three categories; Those that must be handled quickly and constructively, those that might be handled this year to our national advantage; and those which are so complex that he does not believe it would be possible or advantageous to do anything about them now.

Unquestionably, you have all either heard or read the speech or listened to or read comment about it. I shall therefore limit this discussion to a phase of it which received enormous and outstanding applause.

I have recently heard much comment that the country is tired of the talk about Communists, spies, subversives and similar vermin. I have been told that it is like a broken record. Yet, the most applauded section of President Eisenhower's speech was on this subject. Congress is a cross section of the country. Its members include representatives of every state and every kind of American. Many items of the President's speech were very important and the proposals he made of great potential significance. But when he hit out with almost the vehemence of a McCarthy, the Congress went for it with excitement. Since August, most of the Senators and Representatives were back home talking to their consituents. They know how the people feel back home and they so responded.

This is what President Eisenhower said on the subject.

"From the special employment standards of the federal government I turn now to a matter relating to American citizenship. The subversive character of the Communist Party in the United States has been clearly demonstrated in many ways, including court proceedings. We should recognize by law a fact that is plain to all thoughtful citizens -- that we are dealing here with actions akin to treason--that when a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy he no longer holds allegiance to the United States.

"I recommend that Congress enact legislation to provide that a citizen of the United States who is convicted in the courts of hereafter conspiring to advocate the overthrow of this government by force or violence be treated as having, by such act, renounced his allegiance to the United States and forfeited his United States citizenship."

This is the most complete and unequivocal statement of the case that has yet been made by a President of the United States.

Subsequently to this statement, ex-President Harry Turman, with ripe sarcasm, said he handled Communists by jailing them. This is literally untrue. Harry Truman never jailed a Communist. He did not have anything to do with the exposure of Alger Hiss; this goes to the credit of Richard Nixon, now Vice President of the United States but then on the House Committee on Un-American Activities. If Harry Truman will list for us the Communists he thinks he jailed, I shall, on this broadcast and in my column, give the correct story of how each case was developed. And without in any way attempting to glorify myself. I think that I know as much about the subject as Harry Truman.

Incidentally, I might ask the genial gentleman from Independence these questions:

Why is it that from 1942 to 1947, the FBI was not permitted to investigate espionage in atomic matters? During two of those years, Harry Trumand was President. Why was the FBI called in only after the Canadian exposures?

Why were so many Communists and subservices retained in the State Dept. until they were exposed by McCarthy?

Why did Harry Truman use pressures on the Tydings Committee to whitewash the Amerasia and the Instituto of Pacific Relations cases eventually exposed in 15 volumes of testimony by the McCarran Committee?

Why did Truman really protect Harry Dexter White? Tus far, his conflicting explanations give the impression of mental and spiritual confusion.

Why did he issue his 1948 order making Congressional investigation of subversives and spiess so difficult? Incidentally that order, closing all files, still stands.

Finally, I should like to know why his close and good friend, Max Lowenthal, wrote a vicious and unfair attack on the FBI, and particularly J. Edgar Hoover, while he had intimate access to the White House.

Harry Truman talks a lot and often without forethought. On this same subject, Eisenhower has presented a program.

The quarrels among Republican Senators over jurisdiction in Communist matters, reported so widely last week, have been resolved. Such Senators as McCarthy, Jenner and Mundt and Ferguson have no differences of view. This presumption of a quarrel was magnified by Communists, anti-anti-Communists and some so-called Liberal Washington correspondents who tried to play off one Senator against the other. Result: The Senators got together, talked it over, and are not retreating an inch from the decisions that the investigations will continue for the good of America. The Republican Senators will continue to go after the betrayers of our country.

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT

February 11, 1954

PERSONAL

Mr. George Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed is the fifteen points of instruction given the comrades on how to treat the FBI, which I mentioned on the phone. As you may recall, the basic Party line program, from which there has been very little deviation, was set forth in a pamphlet entitled, "Under Arrest" issued by the International Labor Defense in the early Thirties. Since I thought you might like to have this for your files, I am enclosing a photostatic copy. These, of course, are scarcer than hen's teeth and the Commies would just as soon everybody would forget this was ever issued. You will find a strangely coincident parallel between the basic doctrine and their most recent list of instructions, as well as the position taken by the National Lawyers Guild and the Civil Rights Congress.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

RECORDED-53

62-89 - 70

EX-126

FEB 12 1954
144

LBN:MP

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

228

FEB [illegible]

Mailed 2-11-54 M.P.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SPIGSK/Dms
228,988

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED ES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: January 21, 1954

Tolson
Ladd
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SUBJECT: [redacted]
SECURITY COORDINATOR
GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION

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With reference to Mr. Belmont's memorandum dated January 18, 1954, which reports comments made by Roy Cohn to [redacted] and conveys the implications that Cohn is getting information which he is not entitled to from the Bureau, since so far as I know, I am the only person who has contact with Cohn, I might perhaps be a little sensitive. To begin with, I have never discussed [redacted] with Cohn except on one occasion which I will enumerate later. I frankly did not know that [redacted] was reporting things to Mr. Belmont, although I have seen memoranda referring to [redacted] and I knew that [redacted] was in the security set-up of the General Electric Corporation (GE). I certainly hope that Mr. Belmont is not laboring under any false assumption that I am engaged in the practice of furnishing the identity of our information from confidential sources to Cohn, as I am not. The Director and you have been informed of the essence of my contacts with Cohn.

Cohn did call me on Thursday, January 14th, and he did tell me they were holding hearings in Boston on Friday and Saturday; that they were going to call Professors Wendell H. Furry and [redacted] and twelve GE employees. Since Mr. Belmont had asked me earlier in the week when the McCarthy Committee was going to Boston, I very promptly told him of Cohn's call. Cohn also told me that he had seen [redacted] and since [redacted] reports everything to Mr. Belmont promptly, he wanted me to know about the hearings. I merely observed with reference to Cohn's comment on [redacted] reporting to Belmont, "Is that right."

I have never been under any allusions about Cohn's propensity of talking. Certainly his comments about the Director's sending him ties for Christmas is absolutely uncalled for, and I wish there were some way we could hop him on this without divulging the source of our information; obviously, we can't. I have tried to be circumspect in my dealings with Cohn and at the same time not precipitate any blow-up because Cohn is temperamental. He has complained to me in the past about getting the freeze in the New York office and so forth. I have always chided him that he is imagining these things because whether we like it or not, I think we have got to get along with him as long as he is in his present role.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:arm

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Cohn is smart beyond comprehension. To illustrate, George Sokolsky told me on January 20th that he thought it was very bad that John Grombach has been approached by the McCarthy Committee; that there was information getting out some place as the McCarthy Committee had the information that Grombach dealt with [redacted] of the State Department and Supervisor Sullivan of the Bureau. George thought that the names of our liaison people should not be kicked around and should not be known.

George is taking considerable interest in John Grombach and has taken quite a stand against the McCarthy Committee investigating Central Intelligence Agency. He has tried to feel me out on our position on investigating the Central Intelligence Agency and I have always said that this is not a matter for us. George has very adroitly gotten around to covert operations and naturally I have said covert operations should be kept covert. He then says Grombach has a covert operation. George asked if I would not talk to Roy about the undesirability of the staff pressing Grombach as James Juliana, a former Agent, had threatened to subpoena Grombach and that he, George, could not do anything with Roy on this; but he, George, was acting as middle man between Grombach and the McCarthy staff. I told George that it would be very improper for me to call Roy about this.

On the evening of January 21, Roy Cohn called me from Florida. He has been down there for two days now and is apparently getting lonely. Roy told me that he was concerned about Grombach and that George was taking a very decided stand against the Committee doing anything about Grombach; that George keeps talking all the time about some covert operation, whereas Roy keeps getting reports that Grombach is doing a lot of talking at parties and somewhat indiscriminately. He had heard today, for example, that Grombach stated he was going to break his contact with the Central Intelligence Agency and sever his relations with Allen Dulles. Roy further stated that they are getting various pressures to lay off of Grombach. [redacted] for example, went to the Committee staff and stated he was the State Department Liaison Officer with Grombach; that the Committee should not expose Grombach.

Roy further told me that Grombach deals with John Liaison Sullivan of the Bureau. I again observed, "Is that right." I asked Roy how accurate this was and where he heard it. He stated he could not say offhand but he would be glad to check back if I wanted him to. I told him not to bother. He stated there were three sources and he thinks the information originates with Grombach.

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Roy further stated that in his opinion Grombach is a "two bit chisling crook"; that Grombach worked for Schenley's and got from $15,000 to $20,000 a year; that he got into a jam with a married woman recently and paid her off with CIA funds; that J. B. Matthews and [redacted] of the Hearst organization are part of the Grombach underground. [redacted] J. B. Matthews is presently in Europe for the Grombach organization being financed by CIA.

Roy stated that he, of course, does not want to antagonize George, but that according to [redacted] George was also on the fringe of the Grombach ring and that it was his, Roy's, understanding George had been sworn in a long time ago by Grombach and was being consulted.

I, of course, could not say whether or not this is true. I do know that after Sokolsky visited Allen Dulles in Washington, I bet him a dinner he would be named as a consultant within the next six weeks. George must have made a tickler because approximately six weeks thereafter, he called me on the phone and told me I owed him a dinner because he had not been approached to serve as a consultant. Should there be a propitious time arise in the future, I will make the offhand remark that the reason George had not been approached as a consultant is because he had already been sworn in and, of course, say nothing further.

Cohn stated that Grombach makes a great pretense of wanting to be kept out of the scene, but that the latest is that Grombach states that if Senator McCarthy would like to talk to him and if Grombach can talk to Senator McCarthy and brief him as he does Cabinet members or the Chairmen of other important Congressional Committees and if Grombach can talk to Senator McCarthy and not talk to a subordinate staff, that he, Grombach, would be glad to do this. Roy says that this sounds stupid to him because if Grombach wants to keep under cover, the way to do it would be to quietly see a staff member and he would never be brought out; that if he sees Senator McCarthy, Senator McCarthy might get all excited.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

I told Roy Grombach thinks he is a big man and if he wants to see the Senator, certainly he should not be deprived of the privilege. Roy stated he thought that this was the solution.

Coming back to Mr. Belmont's memorandum, since so far as I know, I am the only person in the Bureau to be currently dealing with Cohn, I feel sensitive about the implications therein. As a matter of fact, I did not know that the Director had sent Roy two ties for Christmas. I do know that if Roy has a pipeline, then we better start looking around because it has not been myself. In connection with the Christmas ties, Roy sent me a tie. I sent him a New Year's greeting card with a thank you note.

25170

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED 68

EX-102 62-39855-71

February 2, 1954

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Retired
Avco Manufacturing Corporation
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Al: Wedemeyer

I have received your note of January 23, 1954, and want to thank you for forwarding me a copy of Mr. Sokolsky's column of January 8, 1954, entitled "Keep FBI Files Out of Red Hands."

His remarks certainly are appropriate. If subversive elements had access to FBI files, I shudder to think of the disastrous effect it would have on this country.

Sincerely,
Edgar

NOTE: It is noted that the Director on January 13, 1954, submitted a copy of Mr. Sokolsky's column to the Attorney General.

ELT:jbg

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

MAILED 6
FEB 3 1954
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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FEB 3 36 PM '54
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKL/DMS
227,988

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

25171

Dear Edgar -

As an old soldier who learned to carry out instructions I am forwarding George Sokolsky's splendid article, confident however that you have seen it.

All good wishes

ACW
(Albert C. Wedemeyer)

28 Jan 54

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COPY:hmm

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED-TOLSON
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK1 Oms
227,988

Memorandum from [redacted]

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25172A

1/12

Gen. Wedemeyer

Please pass on to Edgar Hoover.

V.E.

25172-B

Memorandum from ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER

Dear Edgar –

25172

As an old soldier who learned to carry out instructions I am forwarding George Sokolsky's splendid article, confident however that you have seen it.

All good wishes

ACW

28 Jan 54.

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RECORDED - 68

EX-102

62-89885-71

FEB 12 1954

25

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN, JANUARY 8, 1954

25173

THESE DAYS:

Keep FBI Files Out of Red Hands

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IT is only natural that the subversives, spies, Communists, fellow-travelers and those officials who by misfeasance or neglect permitted them to enter the Government and remain there should do everything to protect themselves. They have a vested interest in the elimination of the Jenner and McCarthy Committees, which have only scratched the surface of infiltration by Kremlin agents.

For instance, by accident, the McCarthy Committee moved into Fort Monmouth and discovered a nest of subversion and espionage organized by Julius Rosenberg. The difficulty in this investigation is that corroborative information is hard to get at. While espionage is so clear as to be on the surface, the investigators are practically shut off from getting at further data when the spy pleads the Fifth Amendment.

Senate Should Act

And the plea of the Fifth Amendment is made without regard to fitness. The Senate, to uphold the dignity of the Constitution, ought to cite several of these witnesses and their lawyers for contempt. Some lawyers have become specialists in depriving the United States of its defenses against espionage and it would appear to a layman that this is an impropriety.

The latest defensive measure of the subversives and their associates is to propose the abolition of the experienced committees of the Senate and the House in this field, the Jenner Committee, the McCarthy Committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and to substitute in their place a Commission appointed by the President.

Experience has shown that several committees are essential so that if one committee becomes inactive or is bogged down in politics, another exists to act. For instance, what is now the McCarthy Committee, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, was totally inactive until Senator McCarthy became its chairman. The field is so broad, no one committee could cover it all.

The proponents of this Commission idea advocate that it, being appointed by the President, have access to all files, including those of the FBI. No Congressional committee has ever claimed or obtained that right. It is doubtful if the Congress will ever grant it. Thus far, the use of files is at the discretion of the President and the Department of Justice. Nothing would please the subversives more than for them to lay their hands on FBI files. All they would need would be to put one girl into such a committee—a clever Communist operative and she would steal every document in those files, just as Julius Rosenberg stole the atom bomb.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GGK1 Oms
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Before Congress granted such authority to any committee, it ought to put Elizabeth Bentley on the witness stand to tell how her operatives stole documents from every department of government, except the FBI. Or they might get from Igor Gouzenko the story of how a close assistant to Secretary of State Stettinius provided Kremlin agents with valuable data. Does Gouzenko refer to Alger Hiss? Up to now, he has said that he did not know the name of that agent. But Elizabeth Bentley, Hede Massing, and Whittaker Chambers did know the name.

Harmful to America

Any raid of FBI files by any committee of Congress or any Presidential Commission would be harmful to America and should be opposed actively and effectively.

In this connection, I wish to call attention to "The Rosenberg Case," by Rabbi S. Andhil Fineberg of the American Jewish Committee. In case your bookstore does not carry it, or a clerk hides it, or says it is not in stock, it is published by Oceana Publications, Inc., 43 West 16 Street, New York City.

While Rabbi Fineberg does not give a definitive study of the trial, he does tell all you need to know about the Rosenbergs, their espionage, the trial and the vast anti-American propaganda machine that was established to use this incident to harm our country. This book is exceedingly valuable and should have the widest circulation.

A full record of the Rosenberg Case, as an example of espionage, of which there have been many instances, wholly justifies the existence of these three competitive committees, and many more. The trick proposal to get at the FBI files by means of a Presidential Commission needs to be watched. It is so impudent a proposal that it seems unbelievable; yet it is being made in all seriousness, and with A.D.A. support. They never stop. Should we?

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25167

March 2, 1954

RECORDED - 3

62-89885-72

[redacted]
New York 17, New York

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Thanks very much for your letter of February 26, 1954, with enclosure.

I was most interested to see Mr. George E. Sokolsky's column of February 19, 1954, from the "Journal-American," and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely,

Edgar

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NOTE: Salutation per prior correspondence.

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

February 26, 1954

25168

(Y)

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I have been back in my newspaper reading but last night I ran across the enclosed column of George Sokolsky in the JOURNAL-AMERICAN of February 19th.

As always he is friendly towards the Bureau. This article, though, may give people generally ideas they should not have. Not the trained Communist or Communist followers as they already know, but other people who do not. In other words, while I recognize that George wants to help, I hope this does not get disseminated too widely!

All the best,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Journal NEW YORK American
TRUTH, JUSTICE PUBLIC SERVICE
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1954 ★

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Cl[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. R[illegible]
Mr. H[illegible]
Miss Gan[illegible]

25169

THESE DAYS:

Discusses Enemies' Line of Silence

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

I HAVE before me a circular giving instructions to the enemies within our country to pursue the line of silence. Don't talk. Don't in particular talk to anybody connected with the FBI.

The circular ends with these slogans:

"Confront the F.B.I. with the working class dignity of Silence!

"Defend free speech by Silence to the police agents of the war-making, fascist-breeding monopolists!

"Silence to the class enemy and its agents is devotion to the working class and the democratic traditions of our country!"

I wish that I could pursue the line of silence, particularly when the income tax forms come around. You and I are required by law to disclose all our affairs, our private deals, our income and some of our outgo, if we are self-employed and want deductions. The field man, who shows up a couple of years later, asks whether you bought that very pretty woman a lunch to get information for an article or just to show your friends that you can still be seen with a pretty one.

None of us enjoy the right of silence, not if we want a job and the personnel man insists upon knowing all about our lives, habits, foibles, marriage history and why we think that we are so good. You can accept the dignity of silence as a role in life, but you will never get the job.

15 Instructions Issued

The enemies within our country have issued 15 instructions to their slaves. The 15th instruction sums it all up:

"Remember this: the FBI agent has been sent out to bring back information. Conduct yourself in such a way that he will have to make this kind of report to his boss: 'I got absolutely nothing. Those people won't even open their mouths. They wouldn't even give me the right time!'"

They have a clear idea of how this agency works. It is in Instruction 14:

"The FBI's pattern of spying is like a big jig saw puzzle. Every shred of information they get is fitted into place, helping them to complete that puzzle. There is no information which is not valuable to them. One small fact may not seem important—but it may lead them to another fact which is important."

This is quite correct and is the only method that produces results for the FBI or any other investigative agency. Conspirators do not provide information about their conspiracy. One of their principal activities is to cover up, to hide under assumed names, to avoid detection, to confuse the hunt, to allay suspicion. Most conspirators and spies have a cover-up and a front, so that should their work be exposed, it will be very difficult to put a finger on the actual culprit and his favored accomplices. A smaller person is caught; the top man gets away. Such top conspirators as George Mink and Gerhart Eisler got away; a small guy who signed petitions and joined front organizations is caught.

Laws Aid the Enemy

An investigative agency therefore picks up every little item and eliminates nothing. The raw files seem to be filled with rumor, gossip, small talk, even spite talk. When all these data are added to well-substantiated data, a mosaic appears on which is a well-designed pattern that points directly at the offender. In due course, he may be exposed. Whether he can be indicted is another matter; so many laws are written to aid the enemies of our country. Every investigation is a fishing expedition whether it is for a murderer, a kidnaper or a spy.

Item 5 says:

"Remember that FBI men are trained and skilled operators. And their skill consists in one thing—their ability to make you talk. If you don't talk—their skill and training is for naught!"

Human beings cannot live down their pasts, which pop up to plague them at the wrong time. The pattern may be one of irresponsibility, of lechery, of selling one's soul for money, or of treachery.

A conspirator rarely is without some index to his character which shows a pattern of misdeeds. It is possible to find in his past an index to his present conduct. That is why, in Congressional Investigations, it is so essential to go back many years, often to student days, to reconstruct the character of a man whose wickedness is inherent in the work he has chosen for himself.

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ENCLOSURE

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4/26/83 SP/6SKI/DMJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Must Wake to Red Threat, Sokolsky Warns Forum

Vermont was under warning today to stop thinking in terms of slogans and learn something about the creeping menace of Soviet communism that has infiltrated the American government during the past 20 years.

The grim advice came last night during the season's fourth Vermont Forum debate at Fleming Museum, when 200 persons heard newspaper columnist George E. Sokolsky quote at length from the stenographic report of Sen. Joseph McCarthy's Fort Monmouth, N. J., investigation to prove that a well-organized spy ring is active there now.

Defends Probes

Sokolsky was defending the need for congressional expose investigations "to inform the American people."

His opponent in the debate, young Boston lawyer Endicott Peabody III, agreed during the argument that the probes were sometimes necessary, and Congress had the right to make them for purposes of legislation.

But, he maintained, the rights of individual citizens to be free of unjustified accusations must be preserved. Badly run investigations also damage our prestige abroad, he said.

Sokolsky replied:

1. Under present committee procedures, only witnesses who try to hide behind the Fifth Amendment are brought into open session, and innocent persons are protected.

2. The process of Congressional investigations can be improved.

3. He didn't care what effect the probes have on U. S. prestige abroad.

"If they don't like it, they can lump it," he declared.

Started 20 Years Ago

Red infiltration started in 1934, Sokolsky said.

"We have to find a method that will work. We have to find a method that will expose to the American people how Soviet Russia has infiltrated into the United States.

"We need to see how it was done. We need to know the technique of infiltration.

"That the process needs to be improved I have no doubt. That it will be improved, I also have no doubt. But the process must not be stopped," Sokolsky said.

In a testy exchange during the question period after the debate Sokolsky warned Burlingtonians to "stop thinking in terms of slogans. It's the curse of the American mind."

The silver-tongued Sokolsky clearly dominated both his opponent and the audience. Many at the lecture were ready with hostile questions.

Sokolsky also made these points:

1. Investigations are as old as our history, but it's only since Communism replaced Wall St. as the principal object that Liberals have become concerned about their misuse.

2. "In battling Communist infiltration, we must not endanger our American liberties."

3. The FBI is "100 percent better informed" on the Reds than any Congressional committee, but its hands are tied and under some attorneys-general its reports were "lost".

4. "Within the next few months" France and Britain may cease to be our friends and "we will thank God for a Franco and a Spain where we can put our bases."

Peabody agreed that spying should be exposed, but asked for better methods.

BUSY NEWSMAN George E. Sokolsky calls Washington from the Fleming Museum on his arrival in Burlington. Sokolsky drove from New York

Daily News-Foto by John Canavello

Burlington Daily News
2/10/54
Page 1 (con't on pg. 10)

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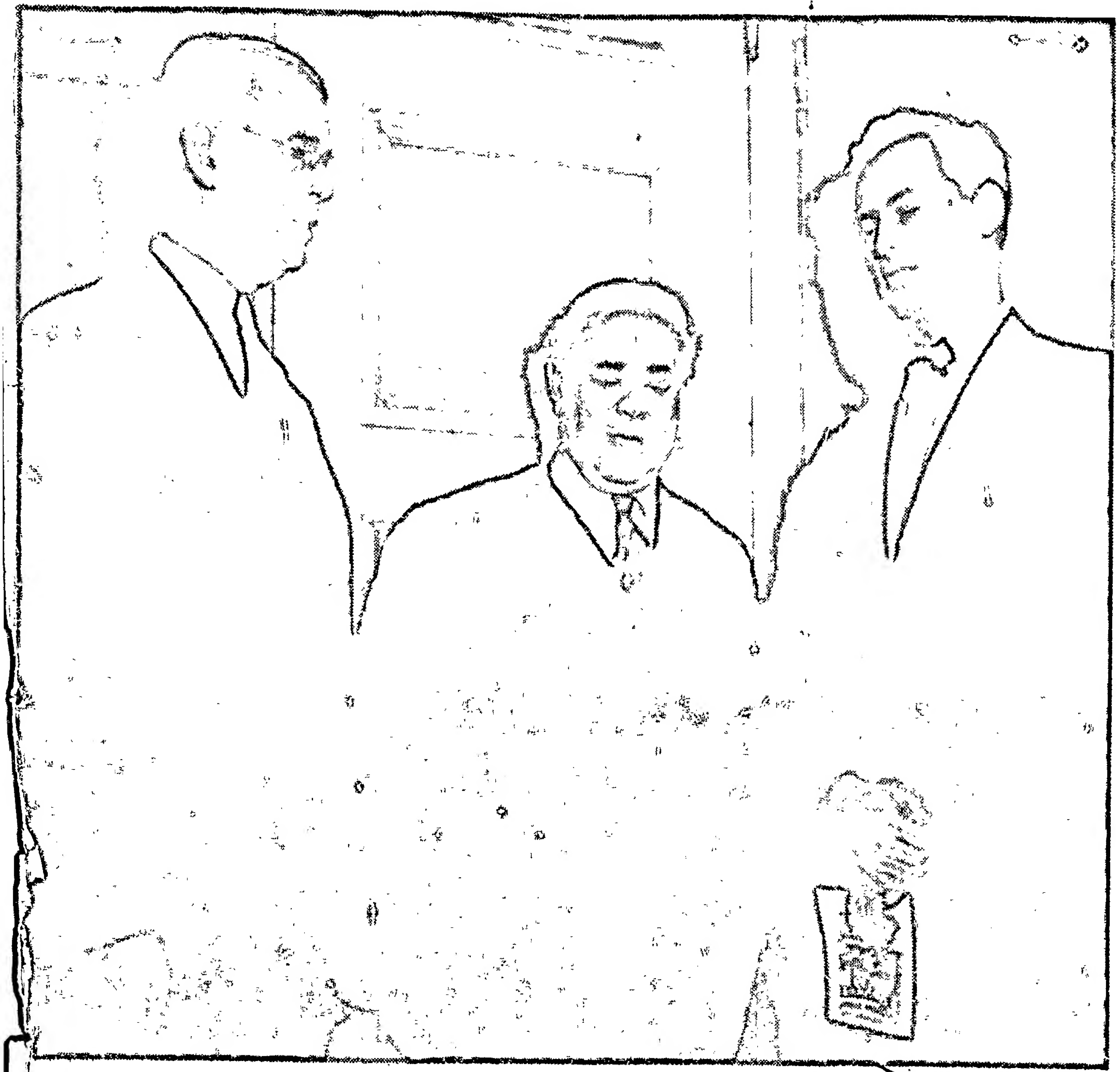

T THE VERMONT FORUM, the two principal speakers are shown discussing the topic they debated, "Congressional Investi- ons, National and International Repercussions" at last night's event in Fleming Museum. With them, at left, is former U. S. trict Attorney Joseph A. McNamara. George E. Sokolsky, syndicated newspaper columnist, who favored the investigations, s in the center. At right is Endicott Peabody, Boston attorney, who took the opposing view. Sokolsky said the only way the American people will know the whole story of Communist infiltration in this country, is through investigation. Peabody said the investigations have been used for the wrong purpose. (Daily News Staff Photo by John Cunavelis)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 6
Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 10 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 80 ~ Duplicate
Page 82 ~ Duplicate
Page 95 ~ Duplicate

PERS. FILES

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April 12, 1954

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKLDms
227,988

Sokolsky

Dear George:

I found your column of April 12, 1954, entitled "Expanding The FBI" of much interest and want to take this opportunity to thank you for reminding your readers that the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency.

As you pointed out, I have always strongly opposed any suggestions or proposals which would turn the FBI into a national police force, and you may be certain that I will continue to do so. It certainly is comforting to have friends such as you who realize what disastrous effects such an agency would have on our American way of life. I do believe that you have performed a real public service by bringing this information to the attention of the citizens of this country.

Sincerely,

COMM - FBI
APR 12 1954
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These Days . . . . By George Sokolsky

Expanding The FBI

Sokolsky

IN THE COURSE of the criticism of the investigations of congressional committees, it is often suggested that the FBI is the agency to do this work, particularly when such investigations apply to the executive branch of the Government. The confusion here lies between investigation and exposure; the FBI can have no function, under the law, in the exposure of citizens or Government departments. As a matter of fact, the data in its files are always confidential.

J. Edgar Hoover has only too often made this clear. In a statement for the "United States News and World Report," he called attention to the limitations of his organization:

"The Bureau is not alone responsible for the internal security of the country. I would like to point out that in the matters we handle, the decision to prosecute is that of the Department of Justice and not that of the FBI. We never make recommendations for prosecution or nolle prosse. That is the responsibility of the officials of the main department. We are not responsible for the registration of subversive organizations. That is a responsibility of the departmental officials.

"THE DECISION for dealing with subversive aliens is the responsibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not the FBI. Monitoring of foreign radio broadcasts is under the control of the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The Department of Defense screens NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) personnel, handles plant protection, and designates key industrial facilities. Also, the Customs Service has certain responsibilities which enter into the field of internal security.

"The FBI has the responsibility of investigating activities of subversive and Communist elements in this country. It has the responsibility for the investigation of espionage, sabotage and related matters in this country."

The real danger is that those who are opposed to congressional committees are moving in the direction of the establishment of a Gestapo in the United States, a national police force with excessive powers, which they would themselves oppose once they realized the consequences of their suggestions.

If ever the day comes that

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The Washington Post
and Times Herald ___

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Date: ___

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such a force is brought into being, the first to resign from it will be J. Edgar Hoover, who has always fought off those who would expand the FBI beyond an investigative agency except in certain specific criminal matters such as kidnaping. The congressional committee has always had its particular place in our system and that place cannot be taken by the FBI.

SEN. Pat McCarran of Nevada has, out of his long experience as a chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, called attention to J. Edgar Hoover's position. More than that, he sounded the tocsin:

"... Let me add just another word about another major Communist objective. That objective is the destruction of anti-Communist activity in the Congress of the United States, especially the destruction of congressional investigating committees which have been exposing Communists, and exposing the pattern of Communist infiltration, in the past, into various facets of our national life."

Even admitting that some or many citizens object to the methods of congressional committees, the Constitution places upon the Congress the principal responsibility for policy-making in our form of government. Reduce the Congress to a nonentity, lower its prestige and authority, and our form of government ceases to exist. There may be those who believe that our form of government requires alteration in the middle of the twentieth century; if they so hold, it should be accomplished by proper means as provided for in the Constitution and not as a result of a quarrel over a side issue.

SENATOR McCarran, whose chairmanship of the subcommittee to investigate subversion produced the monumental report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, referring to the McCarthy imbroglio, said:

"... Basically, the real issue is rapidly becoming to be whether, at long last, the Communists, with the aid of front groups, fellow-travelers, Communist sympathizers and dupes, are going to succeed in their efforts to silence the committes of the United States Congress who have been starting to tear away the mask from the sinister operations in this country of the world Communist conspiracy."

That is the issue whether one likes Senator McCarthy or not, and it will remain the issue no matter what happens to Senator McCarthy. Even if the Democrats should be able to organize after the November elections, Senators McCarran and McClellan will be in charge to carry the program forward.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2011
All FBI Information

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 5, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SUBJECT: [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - IS

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Classified by SP1GSK1DmS
Declassify on: OADR 237,981

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Winterrowd
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Holloman
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS: [redacted] has confidentially advised that

[redacted]

SJP:mpm
1 - Mr. Wannall, Rm. 1533
1 - Mr. Aull, Rm. 2714

INDEXED-42

162-89885-1755

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1954

EX. - 107

51 MAY 6 1954

SECRET

[redacted]

ACTION:

The above is being referred to the attention of the Espionage Section.

DETAILS:

On March 30, 1954, [redacted] furnished [redacted] [redacted] the following information on a strictly confidential basis. He advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

May 17, 1954

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKLDms
227,988

Dear George:

I want to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on the much-deserved recognition you received on being designated as a recipient of the Freedom Foundation's Fourth Annual Award.

I listened to the presentation which I thought was excellent and your reply when you recounted your personal experiences as an observer of the onward march of Communism was most touching. I do hope that your efforts dedicated toward the preservation of our American way of life will continue unabated for many years to come. There are so few like you who can speak up, so keep up the good work.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Edgar

[redacted]

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MAY 19 1954
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cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm EX. - 107

NOTE: I heard Sokolsky's program Sunday evening. Dr. Kenneth Wells of Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, presented him the Fourth Annual Editorial Award for alerting against Communist infiltration. Sokolsky's acceptance was terrific. He recounted his own personal career when he worked with Sun Yet Sen in China and saw the Chinese Communists develop and gave the background of infiltration which he has now witnessed in this country.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2011
All FBI Information

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - IS

DATE: April 30, 1954

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Referral/Consult

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Per OGA 5-11-00 app 98-1594

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted]

ACTION:

The Liaison Agent is advising [redacted]

Page 4

also, see Page 3

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REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOI/PA # 227,988 + 241,813
APPEAL #
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1954

DETAILS:

[redacted]

SJP:mpm
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall, Rm. 1533

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LETTERS DATED 5/15/84 AND 11/9/89
6/27/90 SP8BTT/PAB

April 21, 1954

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[redacted]
New York 17, New York

Dear [redacted]

I have received your note of April 15, 1954, enclosing the copy of George Sokolsky's column of April 12, 1954.

It was most thoughtful of you to send this item to me, and I was happy to have the opportunity to read it. I was especially pleased inasmuch as there has always been a great deal of misunderstanding among the people as to just what comes within our jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

Edgar

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NOTE: Bulet of 4-12-54, to Mr. Sokolsky expressed appreciation for his column.

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53 MAY 11 1954

April 15, 1954

MEMORANDUM TO:

I have had George Sokolsky's column of April 12th copied because it contains an excellent exposition of the function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about which there is so much confusion.

The article is worth reading if you have not already done so.

[redacted]

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May 11, 1954

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Mr. George Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear George:

I have read your column of May 10, 1954, entitled "Salute To J. Edgar," and I want to send you this personal note of thanks for your most generous comments concerning my thirty years of service as head of the FBI. Without such staunch friends as you, the measure of success the Bureau has attained would have been impossible, and I will always be grateful for your friendship.

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Salutation per Bureau mailing list.

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Miss Gandy ____

These Days . . . . . .

By George Sokolsky

Salute To J. Edgar

J. EDGAR HOOVER celebrates today his thirtieth anniversary as director of the FBI. He is one of the two longest serving bureau chiefs in Government. How much he is respected was evidenced last week when his name came up in the McCarthy - Stevens hearings. All sides joined to protect his name and status, although they quarreled about almost everything else.

Sokolsky

This man has achieved a unique position in American life, above politics, without advantage to self. He might have developed, during war years, an expansion of his organization both as to powers and personnel that could have grown into a national police force of enormous dimensions. This he avoided, despite encouragement from many sources, on the grounds that policing must remain essentially a local matter and that the Gestapo form of national policing would be a negation of American freedom.

It is, therefore, not surprising that after 37 years in the Department of Justice, chief of the FBI for 30 years, the criticism of both J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI should be so sparse. In a country such as ours, no agency of Government should be immune to criticism; no individual in Government should be a taboo, undiscussable, unmentionable, beyond debate by the citizens. Critics of the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover's management of that powerful agency of Government are entitled to scrutinize the record, to expose their views of that record and to lead in a discussion of its merits. The interesting fact is that they have been so few and that they have made so small an impression on the country.

IT IS MORE than likely that objections to the FBI will increase. The new program of the Communist Party is for an attack on the FBI. That attack has already begun by indirection, namely, that it is contended that the FBI incorrectly provided the McCarthy committee with data to which it was not entitled. I have been informed that this is untrue, that there has been no access to FBI files by McCarthy and his investigators. The FBI is a department of the Department of Justice and it is, beyond doubt, to be assumed that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has checked such reports.

In his unwillingness to develop a personal empire, J. Edgar Hoover has always resisted efforts of friendly members of Congress to make the FBI an independent agency of Government. It has remained the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, responsible to the Attorney General for its authority and supervision. Hoover, as chief, has served under 11 attorneys general, during both Republican and Democratic administrations.

Not all attorneys general have been enthusiasts for the Bureau or have cooperated with it. It is to be recalled that the FBI was eliminated from screening and espionage in relation to the early atomic projects, not being permitted to work in this field until 1947. While Klaus Fuchs was working at Los Alamos, the FBI was not screening personnel there, but as soon as the Bureau found information that the secrets of the atom bomb were loose, it investigated and put the finger on Klaus Fuchs. It provided the material which resulted in the conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

DURING RECENT years, the FBI has been forced by the course of events to devote itself to espionage and subversion. These are unusual conditions in American life and involve comparatively few persons. Nevertheless, a single spy, operating in a sensitive area, can accomplish as much damage as a regiment. Klaus Fuchs, working with the small and tight Rosenberg cell, altered our historic position. Such a person as Michael Greenberg, who now lives outside this country, could, when stationed in the White House, damage this country more effectively than a large organization.

Under the Eisenhower Administration, the difficult task of screening employes of the Government has fallen upon the FBI, involving this organization in detailed operations which often tax its physical abilities. This is being accomplished with such effectiveness that it ought to be possible in due course to say that no subversives or security risks continue to be employed in Government. This may be J. Edgar Hoover's greatest contribution to our people.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald ____
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N. Y. Herald Tribune ____
N. Y. Mirror ____
____ ____
Date: ____

[illegible]
227,988

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: May 29, 1954

SUBJECT: MC CARTHY HEARINGS

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

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b7C

With reference to the advice furnished Liaison Agent John F. Sullivan by [redacted] G-2, on May 28th to the effect that [redacted] had advised G-2 that Norman Cousins, Publisher of the Saturday Review of Literature, had called the office of the Secretary of the Army to advise that he will testify under oath that he had received a call from George Sokolsky who told him "if you will come over to my house I have copies of the executive hearings of the McCarthy hearings and FBI files given me by Roy Cohn." The purpose for the visit was that Sokolsky wanted Cousins to write an article favorable to McCarthy.

I called SAC Kelly on the evening of May 28th and told him to promptly see George Sokolsky and Norman Cousins. Shortly thereafter George Sokolsky called me on the phone and stated that Kelly had called him and wanted to come right up and see him and wondered if it was all right. I told Sokolsky that, of course, it was and that he should see Kelly and help him. At 8:15 SAC Kelly called back and stated that he had seen Sokolsky, advised Sokolsky that we had been informed that Cousins had advised the Army that he would testify along the lines indicated above. Sokolsky labeled this as "it is a G D lie." Sokolsky advised Kelly that some time ago Cousins came to his apartment to ask a favor; that Cousins was interested in one of the individuals who figured in the Fort Monmouth Hearings and asked Sokolsky to check the transcript to find out what was involved. Sokolsky did check the transcript. Sokolsky believed the man's name was Steinberg, but was not certain; that the transcripts that he has have all now been published and there was nothing improper about it; that at no time did Sokolsky tell Cousins that he had FBI files which Roy Cohn had given him and that any statement to that effect was a "GD lie." Kelly stated Sokolsky was very much exercised and immediately picked up the phone to call Norman Cousins. Cousins did not answer. In the meantime Kelly stated he would try to get ahold of Cousins who lives in New Canaan, Connecticut.

At 8:40 Sokolsky called me and opened the conversation by saying that it is a "GD lie." Sokolsky then stated that this allegation hurt him to the quick; that here was aman who came to him for help, asked for a transcript, and he gets hundreds of them, and he took time out to try to help Cousins and then Cousins goes

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cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
LBN:ptm

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and misrepresents the facts; that Sokolsky feels like going out to New Canaan and getting hold of Cousins and murdering him. Sokolsky stated that he has always had a friendly relationship with Cousins, although he does not agree with Cousins' one-world ideas. He further stated that Cousins was very much upset over the individual about whom he was inquiring, whom he thought was [redacted] Sokolsky stated he enjoyed seeing Kelly and was very favorably impressed, but wanted us to know direct that Cousins' report was a lie.

Since New Canaan is quite a distance from New York and on ascertaining that the Resident Agent at Stamford, Jack Ward, had formerly been a Supervisor in the Central Research Unit of the Domestic Intelligence Division, I called SAC Casper of New Haven, furnished him with the background and told Casper to have Ward contact Cousins either Friday night and if he could not get him Friday night to try to get him Saturday morning. Ward was unable to reach Cousins Friday night, but did have an appointment to see him on Saturday morning. Ward called me on May 29th and advised that Cousins categorically denies ever having made this statement that Sokolsky had called him and said that he had FBI files. Cousins did relate in considerable detail that a [redacted] [redacted] had approached Cousins in the winter concerning his case. Cousins went into it, became more and more convinced that [redacted] had been the subject of unjust treatment. He then sought to enlist support for [redacted] [redacted] and talked to General Clay, [redacted] and others. In the winter, and Cousins could not recall the precise date, he saw Sokolsky at the Chatham Hotel. He asked Sokolsky if he could find out from McCarthy what the Committee had on [redacted] Sokolsky invited Cousins to go back to his apartment with him. Upon arriving at the apartment Sokolsky called Roy Cohn and asked about [redacted] In 15 or 20 minutes Cohn called back and in effect said that he did not have much on [redacted] Continuing, Cousins stated it was either that day or the next Sokolsky showed him the transcript of Executive Session testimony where on one page was the testimony of [redacted] setting forth his denials. Cousins stated that he had made representations to the Army on behalf of [redacted] however, he denied that he had ever offered to testify that he ever told anyone he would be willing to testify that George Sokolsky told him he had FBI files; that Sokolsky did not show him any files and never said he had files. Cousins stated he wanted it made very clear that he was considerably upset about this matter because Sokolsky was trying to do him a favor and he, Cousins, went to Sokolsky for assistance; that he was pretty much upset over the allegations. Cousins further stated that he feels strongly about the [redacted] case. He thinks it is shameful for the Army to take credit for suspending [redacted] when there is no real basis to suspend him.

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memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: MC CARTHY HEARINGS

Cousins asked two questions. One, where did we get the information? Ward told him it was from an official source. Secondly, he asked what did George Sokolsky say? I told Ward to recontact Cousins and tell Cousins that we got the information from the Army; that the report was given us that he had called the office of the Secretary of the Army and had offered to testify. I told Ward that when he recontacted Cousins to find out from Cousins if he called the Army and if so who had he talked to.

With reference to the second question, I told Ward to tell Cousins that Sokolsky had branded the statement as a lie and was very hurt upon learning of the allegations since he had sought to befriend Cousins. This, Ward did and Ward subsequently reported back and stated that Cousins stated he had not been in contact with the Army, he did not call the Secretary of the Army's office, he had never been asked to testify, the Army had never interviewed him and the only possible way he can figure that this situation became so garbled up was that Congressmen had been in touch with the Secretary's office on behalf of [redacted] that he had been in touch with General Clay and General Clay had written [redacted] the Army Counsel, suggesting that Cousins wanted to see [redacted] Cousins stated he did not elect to see [redacted] as [redacted] had troubles of his own. He reiterated that Sokolsky never said he had FBI files; that he never volunteered to testify; he has never been asked to testify; that he has not been interviewed by the Army and that any statement to the contrary was untrue; that all he would testify to if he were ever called, and he would be unwilling to be called, was that he had seen Executive Session testimony in Sokolsky's office. Cousins stated that he was very happy to have observed the vigor with which the Bureau follows up allegations of this kind and he hopes that the Bureau will continue to follow up allegations in this vein.

Shortly thereafter Sokolsky called me and stated that he had talked to Cousins; that Cousins had completely denied the allegation that Sokolsky had called him and had said he had FBI files; that all he was interested in was seeking a reversal of the [redacted] case and went to George for this purpose. He further told Sokolsky that he has been pressing for a reversal of the [redacted] case; that the Army had exaggerated this to an extent that it was unreasonable. He denied to Sokolsky that he had ever mentioned that Sokolsky said he had FBI files.

After mentioning the foregoing to the Director, the Director wanted Liaison to promptly call the results of our inquiries to [redacted] and point

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Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: MC CARTHY HEARINGS

that we want to really straighten this out; that somebody is certainly not telling the truth; that Cousins has now denied calling the office of the Secretary of the Army and we would like to know if Cousins did not call, exactly who did call and where this statement came from as we do not intend to permit such a statement to go unchallenged. Liaison should also find out from [redacted] [redacted] whether it would be objectionable if we wrote a letter to the Secretary protesting this matter and just what steps could be taken to find out exactly where this statement came from so that it can re resolved once and for all. The Director desires that this be done promptly and that a letter be prepared no later than Tuesday.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN LB

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 28, 1954

SUBJECT: McCARTHY COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

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On May 28, 1954, [redacted] [redacted] G-2, called Liaison Agent John F. Sullivan to advise that [redacted] [redacted] who has testified at the McCarthy hearings, had advised G-2 that Norman Cousins, publisher of the "Saturday Review of Literature," had called the Office of the Secretary of the Army to advise that he will testify under oath that he had received a call from George Sokolsky, the columnist, who had told him, "If you will come over to my house I have copies of the executive hearings of the McCarthy hearings and FBI files given me by Roy Cohn." The purpose for the visit was that Sokolsky wanted Cousins to write an article favorable to McCarthy.

[redacted] in answer to questions, stated that he had asked likewise and had not received any dates or times for the above calls, either from Sokolsky to Cousins or Cousins to the Office of the Secretary of the Army.

[redacted] also advised that G-2 had received a call from the wife of a correspondent who lived at [redacted] identity unknown, who stated that Senator Duff knew a leading social figure who stated that it was a leading Air Force general who gave the two and one-half page disputed FBI document to Senator McCarthy. [redacted] had no further information on the matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

cc-Mr. J. F. Sullivan
cc-Mr. Keay

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: May 31, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: McCARTHY HEARINGS

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

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Reference is made to Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated 5/29/54, under the above caption which refers to the interviews of columnists George Sokolsky and Norman Cousins regarding the allegation reportedly made by Cousins to the Secretary of the Army to the effect that Sokolsky had stated that he could make available to Cousins FBI files given to Sokolsky by Roy Cohn.

In order to trace down this allegation, [redacted] of G-2 was contacted on the evening of May 29, and again on the morning of May 30, through Liaison. He stated he had received the allegation from [redacted] was contacted and in turn advised that he had received the allegation from his assistant, [redacted] who is also assigned to the [redacted] was personally contacted and advised that he had received information personally from a Congressman who was a close personal friend of his. [redacted] asked permission to contact the Congressman as a matter of courtesy before we contacted him. At that time he did not identify the Congressman, but advised Liaison Agent Ellis within the hour that his source of the allegation had been Senator Henry M. Jackson, Senator from the state of Washington, whom he has known all of his life. He said that he had contacted Senator Jackson by telephone and that Senator Jackson had advised him that he would be very pleased to be contacted by the FBI in regard to the allegation. According to [redacted] Senator Jackson advised that Norman Cousins told him personally that George Sokolsky had advised Cousins that if he came to Sokolsky's house, Sokolsky had copies of the Executive transcript of the McCarthy hearings and FBI files. Senator advised [redacted] that he was just leaving by plane for Paine Field which is located between Everett and Seattle, Washington, presumably from San Francisco. The Senator said that he would land at Paine Field at 4:30 Pacific Standard time this date and could be reached at his home at Everett, Washington, or in Washington, D. C., the following evening.

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Senator Jackson lives at 3407 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone No. Hudson 3-3407, and should be available there during the late evening of May 31.

In view of the conflicting statements of Norman Cousins and the direct source of this information, Senator Henry M. Jackson, which we have received indirectly thus far, we are faced with a question of fact which obviously must be resolved.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Senator Henry M. Jackson be interviewed at his home in Washington, D. C., as soon as he is available. The Senator has indicated he will return during the evening of May 31, 1954. The above information has been orally furnished to Mr. Nichols.

OK - H.

ADDENDUM:

Mr. Nichols instructed New Haven to reinterview Cousins. Cousins will be reinterviewed before any interview is had with Senator Jackson.

I want this definitely & promptly nailed down. H

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/29/54

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: George Sokolsky
Re: NORMAN COUSINS
Information Concerning

PERSONAL ATT: MR. L. B. NICHOLS

Norman Cousins, Editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, was interviewed at New Canaan, Conn. 5/29/54 with respect to information received from the Army that Cousins allegedly said he would willingly testify that George Sokolsky asked him to his home where Sokolsky would show him copies of transcripts of executive sessions of the McCarthy committee and FBI files which had been made available to him by Roy Cohn. Mr. Cousins was advised Mr. Sokolsky denied the story.

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By way of background, Mr. Cousins said he became interested in the [redacted] case in about January or February, 1954. He couldn't recall the time more exactly, but said [redacted] came to his office at 25 W. 45th St. New York, and asked Cousins to hear his story, and to introduce him to other key people if Cousins believed the story--among them [redacted] John McCloy and General Clay. When [redacted] stated he had not taken the Fifth Amendment before the McCarthy Committee, and denied ever being a member of the Communist Party, Cousins heard his story.

Cousins said he questioned [redacted] at some length concerning the nature of the latter's work there and became convinced that [redacted] was doing work of a vital nature. Then he asked [redacted] why he had been suspended. As recalled by Cousins there were five charges:

1. That [redacted] had associated with two men, one of whom was one [redacted] and the other whose name Cousins cannot now recall. Cousins had the impression that both of these men had parralel associations with Julius Rosenberg.

[redacted] told him he never heard of the one whose name Cousins cannot recall, and the extent of this association with [redacted] was that both had attended a Quaker Camp, but in different years--one in 1932 and the other in 1936.

EX-PROC.

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2. That [redacted] had given lectures "tinged with Communism" at a Summer Camp. [redacted] said he had lectured on the Bible, and at that time was attending a theological seminary.

3. He was charged with associating with one [redacted] who in turn associated with "Open Road, Inc." He said he [redacted] questioned [redacted] about her connection and she told him she had gotten a tourist ticket via Open Road, Inc., and stated she was willing under oath to testify she was not a Communist. [redacted] argued that even if she were, there was no showing this had anything to do with him.

4. That [redacted] introduced [redacted] at a meeting of [redacted] or thereabouts, and [redacted] wife was a Communist. [redacted] admitted introducing [redacted] to that meeting as a speaker, and assumed that [redacted] was alright because he had just come back from an assignment in Asia for the Army. [redacted] didn't know [redacted] [redacted] to have been a Communist.

5. That [redacted] [redacted] The facts on this, according to Cousins, were that [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] referred the request to the War Department.

Cousins said he was "Bowled Over" by the story. He asked [redacted] why, in the face of the evidence, [redacted] said that when the [redacted] case came up anyone who had been to the [redacted] [redacted] was cleaned out; when "they give you reasons they are things like these." He said the Army was caught in the middle between McCarthy and General Lawton.

Cousins said he called Thomas Finletter and asked him to see [redacted] since he Cousins was not in a position to evaluate [redacted] story. Finletter later told him he believed [redacted] story to be genuine. Cousins talked to John Mc Cloy, and the latter said he would try to see the President on it. Cousins also saw General Clay on the case, and the latter said he wrote to [redacted], and suggested that Cousins see [redacted] (Cousins did not see [redacted] because by this time [redacted] was involved in the present hearings and Cousins

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didn't want to add to his troubles).

RE: MEETING WITH GEORGE SOKOLSKY

Cousins said that before he saw Clay and McCloy he encountered George Sokolsky at the Chatham Hotel, New York City, one day where the latter was just finishing lunch. He talked with Sokolsky briefly about the [redacted] case. He stated he and Sokolsky have differed in the past, but they communicate with each other, and he never had any reason to question Sokolsky's good faith. Sokolsky said he had heard of the [redacted] case from several others, was very agreeable and willing to cooperate. Cousins said he knew that Sokolsky was close to McCarthy and felt he could find out what McCarthy had in the case. Sokolsky invited him to his apartment, and they took a cab there. The apartment is on West End Avenue. (This occurred a short time after Cousins first became interested in the [redacted] case, but he couldn't place the time more precisely.

On arrival at Sokolsky's apartment, the latter put a call in to Roy Cohn and asked him for the story on [redacted] Cohn called back in a few minutes and said, according to Cousins, "the fellow is absolutely clean. McCarthy had nothing on him."

Cousins stated that the same day, or the next day, he couldn't recall which--he couldn't recall whether he was at Sokolsky's apartment twice--Sokolsky showed him a transcript of testimony taken in closed hearings by the McCarthy committee. He said Sokolsky had a book--which he now believes was a black loose leaf book, which contained a page of testimony relating to [redacted] Cousins says he has a sharp recollection of what was on that page. There was a question concerning [redacted] membership in the Communist Party, and [redacted] denial; his association with Julius Rosenberg, and [redacted] denial; he association with Communist fronts and [redacted] denial and several other questions and answers.

Cousins said Sokolsky was attempting to be helpful to him. He never referred to Sokolsky's possession of the transcript as being improper. Sokolsky told Cousins he would try to do something about the [redacted] case, but said the Army had the jitters and was doing all sorts of stupid things. Cousins said he feels strongly about this case because he feels 1/ a basic injustice has been done and 2/ the vital interests of the United States are being sacrificed when the work of a vital installation is disrupted.

Cousins stated that at no time did Sokolsky show him an FBI file, report or other communication, nor did he indicate that he had such.

At the outset, Cousins asked if he might know the source of the information outlined in the first paragraph. When the substance of the above interview was furnished Mr. Nichols telephonically on 5/29/54, he authorized that Mr. Cousins be advised that it came from the Army, and that the information further alleged that Cousins had called the office of the Secretary of the Army and had volunteered to testify to the facts as outlined above. Further that Cousins had gone to see Sokolsky because the latter was trying to persuade him to write an article favorable to McCarthy. Mr. Nichols requested that Cousins be recontacted and that he be asked specifically concerning such contacts with the office of the Secretary of the Army.

Cousins was recontacted and in response to questions stated:

I.

1. He did not call or contact anyone in the office of the Secretary of the Army.

2. He has at no time volunteered to testify with respect to having seen the transcript of the committee hearing testimony, but would do so if called upon, having no alternative.

3. No one ever has asked him if he would so testify.

4. No one in an official position has ever previously questioned him with respect to the Sokolsky incident.

5. He did go to Sokolsky's apartment to get information on the [redacted] case, and Sokolsky made no effort to persuade him to write a favorable article. concerning McCarthy.

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The above was furnished Mr. Nichols telephonically on 5/29/54.

JWard

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-2-54

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

G.I.R. 4

10-1

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. SOKOLSKY was in St. Louis on May 31, 1954, in order to deliver the principal address at the commencement exercises of the Fontbonne College, a Catholic girls' school here in St. Louis. He had written to me earlier, advising that he intended to arrive here on the evening of 5-30-54.

I met Mr. SOKOLSKY at the airport in my personally owned car. He rode downtown with representatives of Fontbonne College who had arranged for his speech before that school. I spent the evening of 5-30-54 with him after dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club where he stayed.

I met him again on the afternoon of 5-31-54 and took him to the Globe-Democrat office here in St. Louis in my personally owned automobile in order that he could visit with Mr. AARON BENESCH, the Managing Editor of that paper.

I then met Mr. SOKOLSKY at 4:45 and took him to the airport in my personally owned car after which he departed, returning to New York that evening.

EX-PROC.

JUN 9 1954

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 5/29/54
Attn: Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS
FROM : JAMES J. KELLY, SAC, New York
SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Pursuant to instructions of Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS, the writer called upon GEORGE SOKOLSKY at his residence, 300 West End Avenue, New York City, having first telephonically arranged an appointment with him. He was advised that the Bureau had been informed that NORMAN COUSINS had called the Army and offered to testify that SOKOLSKY called him and stated, If you come to my house I have a copy of the Executive Hearing of the McCarthy Hearings and copies of FBI files given me by ROY COHN. N.Y. D.C.

Mr. SOKOLSKY was visibly disturbed upon receipt of this information and stated, "That is a G.D. lie". I have never had copies of FBI files or papers or the original of any FBI files or papers. He stated that he does have a transcript of the McCarthy Hearings and said that a short time ago COUSINS had come to his house and asked him to check the transcript against a man by the name of STEINBERG. Mr. SOKOLSKY was not sure this was the name but believed it to be the name; however, he did not know the first name. He stated that he checked the transcript and it disclosed no information concerning STEINBERG.

Mr. SOKOLSKY remarked that, This is a fine way that S.O.B. repays me for my favor. He immediately went to the telephone and placed a call for COUSINS in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was advised by the long-distance operator that the number had been changed to New Canaan 9-0139; however, he was advised by the long-distance operator that the number did not answer.

With regard to the transcript of the hearings, Mr. SOKOLSKY said that he believed he had a legal right to it since he had made arrangements with the Chairman of the Committee to get a transcript in order that he might write articles about it.

The writer telephonically contacted the "Saturday Review of Literature", with which organization COUSINS is associated, at 25 West 45th Street, New York City, Telephone JU 2-0220, and was advised by a cleaning woman that no one was presently at the office and that she did not know where Mr. COUSINS was, nor how he could be reached.

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Letter to Director

GEORGE SOKOLSKY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. SOKOLSKY, during the interview, was very friendly and expressed himself as being grateful for the opportunity to answer the allegation.

The above data were telephonically provided by the writer to Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS, who advised that no further action should be taken to locate COUSINS by the New York Office UACB.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June1, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKL Dms
227,988

SUBJECT: MC CARTHY COMMITTEE HEARINGS

I saw Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington this morning at his office. I outlined to the Senator that we were very much disturbed to receive information from the Army on Friday to the effect that Norman Cousins had called the office of the Secretary to advise he would testify under oath that George Sokolsky had called him and stated, "If you'll come over to my house I have copies of the Executive hearings of the McCarthy hearings and FBI files given me by Roy Cohn." I further told the Senator that we immediately started checking on this, that George Sokolsky was very much irritated and hurt since Cousins had come to him seeking assistance. He had tried to give it but at no time did Sokolsky make reference to any FBI files, [redacted] does not have FBI files and in fact never saw FBI files. I told the Senator we saw Norman Cousins and that he likewise was hurt and somewhat put out. He denied having made any such statement. I told [redacted] the Senator that we then went back to the Army and traced the report from our sources to [redacted] to [redacted] who stated he had gotten it from him, Senator Jackson. The Senator at this point stated that Norman Cousins had called him and had talked to him about the case of [redacted] and told him that the Executive Session testimony had been made available to him by George Sokolsky. Senator Jackson stated that Cousins did not say that George Sokolsky told him he had FBI files. The Senator stated that this was inferred from the conversation.

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EX-

I sought to pin the Senator down as to what Cousins had said and all Jackson would say was that this was an inference conveyed by [redacted]. Senator Jackson then sought to change the subject about the hearings stating that they were beginning to hurt and that it is now pretty clear that the difficulty in maintaining secrecy of FBI files has been with the agencies who have made material available. I told the Senator that this, of course, has always been a problem. I then came back to the Cousins situation and the Senator merely stated that this was an inference given by Cousins. I then told the Senator that we had recontacted Cousins last night and Cousins stated that he had contacted the Senator at the birthday dinner given in honor of former President Truman in New York recently and had talked to the Senator about the Rothstein case but that Cousins denied again ever having said that he would be willing to testify that George Sokolsky had told him that he had FBI files given him by Roy Cohn. The Senator stated that it was correct that Cousins had contacted him at the New York dinner above-mentioned but that Cousins had called him and stated that he was wanting to get in touch with him.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Attachment
LBN:jcw
55 JUN 15 1954
cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
CC Sent

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b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols June 1, 1954
RE: MC CARTHY COMMITTEE HEARINGS

I told the Senator that we were becoming a little weary and somewhat irritated over the manner in which the FBI's name is being bandied about, that we do not intend to put up with this, that it may be necessary at some point for the Director to issue a public statement and if he would then he would have to cite page, chapter and verse. Jackson stated that he appreciated our position that we, of course, had to protect ourselves. I told him that we not only had to but we certainly were going to and that we were not going to put up with such.

I then mentioned to him specifically the [redacted] and [redacted] incidents. He stated that he appreciated our position. He then got back to the hearings and stated that they were doing nobody any good and that something had to be done. I told him so far as our record was concerned we would continue to stand on it and we were certainly going to vigorously pursue any erroneous statements pertaining to the Bureau.

A letter is attached to Secretary of the Army since this story apparently has been bandied about in rather high quarters in the Army. I think out of deference to [redacted] that it would be well for Liaison to hand him a copy of our letter to the Secretary at which time Liaison can express the Bureau's appreciation for [redacted] advising us of this information and expressing the hope that he will continue to advise us of similar information that comes up.

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: June 1, 1954

SUBJECT: McCARTHY HEARINGS

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

With reference to the allegation that George Sokolsky called Norman Cousins and said, "If you will come over to my house, I will have copies of the Executive Hearings and copies of FBI files given me by Roy Cohn." as the Director was advised telephonically, [redacted] [redacted] originally furnished this information to [redacted] [redacted] of G-2, stating that Cousins had called the Secretary's office. Liaison went back to [redacted] after we had received Cousins' denial and Supervisor Ellis saw [redacted] who claimed he got the information from [redacted] his assistant, who is a lifelong friend of Senator Henry Jackson of Washington. Wood in turn got the information from Senator Jackson.

We, accordingly, had Norman Cousins recontacted last night and SAC Casper of New Haven advised me telephonically that SA John Ward who had seen Cousins, informed Cousins of this development.

Cousins stated as he had previously told Ward, he had contacted certain Congressmen. He did not feel at liberty at the time of the original interview to name the Congressman but since we had now learned that this came from Jackson, he felt at liberty to outline his discussions with Jackson.

On the occasion of the birthday dinner for former President Truman in New York recently, Cousins approached Senator Jackson endeavoring to solicit his interest to intercede on behalf of [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] He told Jackson of his conversation with Sokolsky and of the fact that Sokolsky had Executive Session testimony. However, he, Cousins, made no mention of the FBI, he did not tell Senator Jackson that Sokolsky told him he had FBI files made available by Roy Cohn, in fact the FBI was not the subject of the discussion. Cousins said Jackson made no notes at the time of the discussion, he has gotten his conversation garbled, and that he, Cousins, intended to call Jackson Monday and straighten him out. Cousins was still concerned over the allegation.

Jackson was due back in Washington Sunday night. However, I kept calling his home until shortly before midnight and there was no answer. I started calling his home at 7:30 this morning and there was still no answer. I have talked to his office and they do not know whether he got back and the office is trying to locate him and will call me promptly as I have told the office it was

LBN:EMJ
CC - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

JUN 14 1954

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necessary that I see Jackson for a few minutes before he gets into the hearings.

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

May 24, 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

As usual your letter of May 17th was encouraging and stimulating particularly in these very difficult times.

Those of us who are still on the firing line have to be sure that we can win this fight. I know as long as you are in the leadership, we shall win.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:AMG

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EX. - 104

13 JUN 17 1954

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Jones
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

✓

Noel needed.
MY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKLDmS
227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS
By George E. Sokolsky, June 6, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK1 DMS
227,988

SPIES AND HEARINGS

10-1

The peculiarity of the week's news is our total concentration on spies and subversives and how to discover them and what to do about them.

DC

The Oppenheimer case is very different from those that appear before Congressional committees. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was heard in secret. A panel heard the charges, the defense, and rendered a verdict. We know nothing about the testimony. We do not know exactly why the Panel decided that Oppenheimer was loyal, discreet and unsuitable as a security risk. What seems to be a paradox is actually sound logic. This point also must be made that while Congressional investigations are in the open, these Executive department panels conduct their business in secret, issuing a report which only creates confusion because nobody but the panel members knows upon what testimony the decisions are based.

NY

Two cases ~~of this nature~~, of extraordinary significance, attracted public attention recently. Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize winner and the second highest official on the United Nations staff, was accused of something and cleared of the charges by one of those panels. The public was in no manner apprised of the charges in specific terms; the hearing was secret; Dr. Bunche was completely exonerated. So, quite naturally, one wonders what it was all about. Here is an outstanding public official who is accused of something. What is that something? What is the nature of the accusation? Every time Dr. Bunche does something that will require calling attention to his career, the item will appear that he was accused of the indefinite, that he was exonerated of the unknown. Nothing could be more unfair.

The Oppenheimer case is of the same order except that Oppenheimer was only partially exonerated. He was subjected to a long trial at which many witnesses appeared. The decision was that he is loyal, discreet but not a good security risk. He is also guilty by association.

When a Congressional committee uses guilt by association as a means for ferreting out Communists, a hue and cry goes up from the Communists and their liberal associates, but this panel in the Executive branch uses guilt by association as a charge just the same. Actually, it is a serious charge because in the Communist conspiracy, the conspirators only associate with those who are friendly to them, who have a penchant for them. They are very rigid about that. So when we know that a man or a woman consorts by preference and habit with Communists, the least that can be assumed is that he is a fellow traveler. Sometimes he is really a secret member.

As in the case of Dr. Bunche, Dr. Oppenheimer's testimony was taken in secret. We, the people, do not know what he or any of the witnesses said. We are asked to take the Panel's judgment on faith. I, for one, am unwilling to take anything of this sort on faith.

INDEXED - 184

NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1954

It has been suggested that these secret hearings within the Executive branch of the Government are proper to maintain the employer-employee relationship. Of course, the employer is the people of the United States, the punitively taxed people of the United States who are burdened by 2,000,000 public employees. If a Communist gets into government service, who can sabotage our defenses, it could mean the lives of our sons in some distant jungle. That were among the instigators of the charges against McCarthy. Was it someone's intention to use these hearings to win so-called liberal support for a presidential candidacy? If so, what is the meaning of the combination of Republicans and Democrats?

Naturally, I do not know what the other monitored telephone calls will produce, but there is one from Secretary Stevens to Private Schine which ought to be the last straw in ineptitude. Imagine a Secretary of the Army calling a Private on the telephone to discuss political matters!

# # #

No matter what one thinks of McCarthy or Stevens, of Cohn or Schine, or of the Pixie-ish character from Boston, Joseph Welch -- it is as clear as day that there is subversion in our government, that men who ought to be fighting the Communists and spies are covering up for them, that there are intrigues to kill off the investigations of Communists, that without regard to personalities, the people should rise in their wrath and demand a thorough airing of the subject, not by some secret President's Commission but by Congressional committees. This government, after 20 years of Communist-coddling by selfish politicians, needs a thorough house-cleaning.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

One of the charges against Senator McCarthy, often made by those who dislike his methods, is that he acts as both accuser and judge.

That charge can now rightfully be transferred to Senator Symington. He helped to build and promote the case against McCarthy, Cohn and Schine. His own monitored telephone calls establish that he was a promoter of the attack. He is therefore morally if not legally disqualified from sitting in judgment. Symington is an honorable man caught in an error of judgment. He should bow out of an untenable position. He really has no alternative by any code of honor.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

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is our business.

# # #

I think that the McCarthy-Stevens hearing is a more correct form of tribunal than these secret panels in the Executive branch of the Government.

Throughout the hearings, Senator Symington appeared as the great defender of virtue, the handsome noblest Roman of them all. I have always had an affectionate regard for Senator Symington who I believed was seeking the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He has had an unusual career. He had been president of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, heading a successful business. He entered the Government reaching the position of Secretary of the Air Force. He left the Executive branch of Government to become a United States Senator from Missouri.

STUART

Few men have had comparably successful careers. Symington has been regarded as the logical compromise between the liberal Democrats of the North and the Conservative Democrats of the South.

D.C
MO

Now, it looks as though Symington was one of the principals in the attack on Senator McCarthy; that actually Secretary of the Army Stevens tried to hold Symington back on the charges against McCarthy; that Stevens said that he got along all right with McCarthy and that the Schine matter was greatly exaggerated and that Symington insisted on pressing the matter. I quote a few paragraphs from the transcript of the record of monitored telephone calls between Senator Symington and Secretary of the Army Stevens:

"Senator Symington-- ...If you are going to play with McCarthy, you have got to forget about me or those Marquess of Queensberry rules. The thing I wanted to tell you is this. Here is the way they operate. If they felt that he had gone too far in his conversations with you they would lead you to leak it to a reporter that maybe you had asked to come instead of the fact that they had instructed you to come.

"Secretary of the Army-- I would issue a statement and deny that."

D.S.

Secretary Stevens in this conversation with Senator Symington, as recently as March 8, discussed David Schine. That was about two weeks before the charges were drawn up. This part of the conversation takes David Schine and Roy Cohn off the hook and destroys the Army's case against them. I quote:

D.N

"Senator Symington-- I don't want to push you on it but we have got a problem. This whole staff picture is a problem for everybody.

"Secretary Stevens-- I personally think that anything in that line (this is about Schine) would prove to be much exaggerated. That would be my opinion. In other words I think there has been some talk around that has been very much exaggerated over anything that is there. I am the Secretary and I have had some talks with the Committee and the Chairman and so on.

"And by and large as far as the treatment of me is concerned I have no personal complaint. In other words, when he got after [redacted] of course, then I hollered, but as far as I personally am concerned, I don't have a lot of stuff so far as my contact with [redacted] or the Committee is concerned."

It is difficult to understand Senator Symington's role in all this. The telephone calls would indicate that Secretary of the Army Stevens was unwilling to push the charges and that Senator Symington, a Democrat, and Deputy Attorney General, William Rogers, a Republican, one sitting as a judge and the other as a prospective prosecutor of contempt or perjury charges,

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 7, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

The attached anonymous letter which George Sokolsky received is rather interesting. It follows a column which George wrote sometime ago referring to CIA and George has since come to the conclusion that this letter came from [redacted] since he had had a telephone conversation with [redacted] wherein some of the same things were mentioned.

Attachment
cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

SOKOLSKY HAS BEEN HIRED & USED BY [redacted] AS A CONSULTANT
JFS

LBN:MP

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LIAISON

SENT DIRECTOR

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK LDM/S
327,988

SEP 7 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: Otis 26
Teletypewrite: Otis (Mass.) 87

Dear Lou:

This unsigned letter came to me in a plain envelope, postmarked, Long Island City. Wonder if you can guess who it is. Does he want Don Surine to do the investigation.

Geo.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP4GSK/dms
227,988

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: Otis 26
Teletypewriter: Otis (Mass.) 87

Dear Lou:

This unsigned letter came to me in a plain envelope, ~~an~~ postmarked, Long Island City. I wonder if you can guess who it is. Does he want Don Surine to do the investigating

Sok

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKI Dms
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EX-122

1 ENCL

[illegible] from Nichols to Tolson 8-7-54
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13 AUG 23 1954

LIAISON

PERSONAL AND CONF[illegible]ENTIAL

C
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P
Y

July 22, 1954

Mr. George Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

I hope this reaches you. I looked up your residence in the telephone book.

I have been, so far, an enthusiastic follower of your articles and broadcasts, but I feel that you are either slipping or that you are practicing what you have so often described as oriental cunning in writing your article entitled "Cloak and Dagger Agency", or you have been grossly misinformed or have been bought off with some promised favor or assurance that you would be let in on the ground floor.

The only thing that is really secret about the Central Intelligence Agency is its attitude toward the Congress and the public. As an American who lives abroad most of the time and circulates constantly, and as a man who during the war was pressed into intelligence service, I must acquaint you with the fact that the CIA is wrong from A to Z and back to B again. Its concept, organization, attitude, training, background and personnel are just as incorrect as they can be. If you know any real experts in intelligence, or particularly in secret intelligence, I would welcome your asking them whether you are right or I am right.

The FBI ran a very effective secret intelligence organization in Latin America during World War II and thereafter, until closed out by the CIA, and I presume that you have ways and means of finding out who headed that up and which deputy of J. Edgar Hoover's was in charge of intelligence and intelligence liaison as initial references. As is always the case in secret intelligence, the public and even Congress never even heard of this organization, nor did it get any publicity, nor did J. Edgar Hoover or the man in charge get pictures in the paper entitled "Super Spy" and long articles in foreign newspapers such as was the case with Admiral Souers, Hillenkoetter, Generals Vandenberg and Bedell Smith, not to mention Mr. Dulles, his books, articles and flair for publicity.

The Marine Corps had a well integrated and excellent secret intelligence service in the Far East and the Pacific which you never heard about, and I doubt that even with your great ability for ferreting out things, if you could ever find out who headed it up, much less much about it. It too was terminated by OSS and CIA pressures.

The War Department had such an excellent strategic secret intelligence organization, that notwithstanding the fact that CIA ordered it to be terminated in 1947, it had proven so useful to the State Department that it was clandestinely carried on by State, but according to a report--and of late I have not been too close to the intelligence picture--this outstanding and experienced agency with the greatest know-how and the longest life of any

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secret intelligence agency in the history of the United States, was terminated about a year ago for refusing to divulge and card its personnel and sources. Here again, there never was any publicity or mention of even the existence of this agency, much less any publicity about its management. The British have had 500 years of secret intelligence agencies, and yet I defy you to name the successive heads of its most secret and effective secret intelligence organization which is based on the Foreign Office, but is, of course, completely outside under real covers.

The very concept of having an agency that is a master evaluating agency, makes final estimates, coordinates all other intelligence from other agencies, and also at the same time is the exclusive secret intelligence operator is ridiculous, for it puts all of the country's intelligence eggs into one basket, which we might call SNAFU.

You comment in your article about the various incumbents in charge of CIA, yet if you tried, you could not support your statement by a recitation of experience of any of the persons named or of the two not names as having any experience in intelligence, investigative procedure or police work, with the exception of Allen Dulles, and his case is dubious for in the intelligence profession he is known as having been sent to Switzerland as an overt rallying point for any and all anti-Nazi and even Communist subversion in the Axis and as an overt mailbox for any and all covert messages or offers of surrender.

When Army G-2 teams uncovered the records of the Gestapo in Germany they found that the offer of surrender of the German armies in Italy had been made to Mr. Dulles, for the Gestapo had him covered like a tent and were able to obtain information on all of his activities and his time through his girl friend, a socially prominent member of the nobility by marriage and the daughter of a world famous musical conductor. Also, for a long period Mr. Dulles' trusted chauffeur was another source of information to the Gestapo. These facts can be supported by documents, unless, of course, they have since been destroyed. Mr. Dulles has further disqualified himself in the intelligence field by writing about his prowess, accomplishments, associates and methods in his military and publicity efforts. He and many of the heads and personnel of the CIA were formerly with the OSS organization that was the laughing stock of World War II as far as its secret intelligence was concerned and which was completely compromised and controlled by the British, and penetrated by the Russians. If you need any proof of this, you may find in the files of the newspaper morgues talks given by Donovan in support of the Communists in the OSS and the United States Army and everywhere who were, as he stated, "dying, bleeding and sweating with me in the trenches." It would be easy to verify through Alexander Barmine and others that Donovan was frequently told about Soviet and Communist agents in the OSS but refused to do anything about it.

You say in your article that funds must be hidden, and you imply that members of the Senate or House should not know anything about these matters. How then can you justify the money spent by the Manhattan Project and the A.E.C., and the fact that here specially selected, loyal American

From the desk of

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

citizens, secure and discreet, have been selected from the Senate and the House of Representatives to know all about the taxpayers' money and all about secret operations.

Is it your contention and that of CIA that there is no Senator or Congressman with the training, ability, loyalty, security and discretion to supervise and know all about CIA, whereas CIA is full of dubious characters as well as stupid ones such as Colonel Sands, who was twice relieved from assignment in Military Intelligence for lack of security and carelessness, Frank Wisner, one of the principal deputies in CIA who is known to have associated with and supported pro-Communists and pro-Socialists for years, or persons who contributed to the Hiss fund because of or in spite of being related to Dean Acheson? The idea that the Senate and the House of Representatives cannot know anything about CIA, with hundreds of that type of American citizen in CIA, and the fact that foreign intelligence agencies know all about CIA, is fallacious. French intelligence has a list of 19,000 persons who were or are members of OSS-CIA, and of course it has been established by a Congressional hearing that the French and French Communist papers knew about Hillenkoetter's appointment as Director of CIA before he did himself.

The very fact that you condone a regular organization with allowances for transportation, shipping at Government expense, retirement, etc., in the secret intelligence field shows that you are either knowingly or unknowingly naive. No matter what the British may say, their secret intelligence does not involve such a ridiculous structure. The CIA more and more resembles the Gestapo, who monopolized all German intelligence operations and who, like the CIA, finally took over collection, evaluation, dissemination, coordination and clandestine collection, and fortunately made such a fizzle of it that both the North African and the European invasions were a surprise.

Practically everyone in Washington knows that whether Mr. Hoover knows it or not, the Mark Clark investigation is a clever whitewash. It was arranged by Colonel Stanley J. Grogan, a clever public relations director of CIA and public relations consultant to Mr. Dulles, who was formerly public relations director for General Mark Clark and the Fifth Army and who also is a friend of the personnel of the Hoover Committee. The mere fact that the newspaper and press releases harp on General Mark Clark's great experience in intelligence further proves my statement about a whitewash, for General Mark Clark's experience and assignments in the U.S. Army show no real background in intelligence, investigative procedures, police work, etc., and the only connection which Mark Clark has with intelligence, which has been cleverly used by CIA, is his African landing which was definitely not an intelligence assignment for it was not to seek information, nor could it be categorized as anything but an effort to arrange a surrender or token defense. In that connection, it is also interesting to note that it failed and that according to reliable French sources, it could have succeeded had it been handled properly. We do not mean to imply any dishonesty or inefficiency of either Mr. Hoover or General Mark Clark. We merely mean that if the investigation of CIA were to be conducted by J. Edgar Hoover, together with some experts in intelligence who never belonged to either the OSS or CIA and with some ex-secretary or under secretary of State, we do not believe it would be a whitewash.

The basic errors in the concept, organization, operations, personnel, etc., of CIA would fill a book, but to inject a few historical details, one only has to compare CIA with the first American effort in secret intelligence attributable to George Washington and, by a coincidence, called the Manhattan Project, a secret intelligence service set up on Manhattan Island from 1778 to the end of the Revolution. The total cost of this project was about $7,500 and was after the Nathan Hale catastrophy. Secrecy was so good that the identity of American agents was discovered only in 1930, which was of little help to Sir Henry Clinton. The principles of this agency were that known information was still of value as confirmation, which CIA does not believe in. Another principle of George Washington's Manhattan Project was that it was not safe to reveal agents' identities to anyone beyond the agent's immediate supervisor, and that the agent's identity was not necessary for evaluation of any secret intelligence reports but that evaluation should be based on context only. CIA does not believe in this, as it desires all of their agents and personnel carded in a central place, and CIA believes that evaluation of secret intelligence must be based on source identity.

As a result of the above, Washington was never surprised, and the old Manhattan Project did not have a single agent ever exposed. (Washington was surprised over Howe's move in 1777, but this was before the Manhattan Project was set up.) The CIA has repeatedly been surprised: at Bogota, with respect to air strength in the Far East, Indo-China, and many other cases too numerous to mention. The old Manhattan Project never had any leaks or any publicity; the CIA has had plenty of both. Washington never referred to an agent by anything but his code name, and even concealed that and insisted on not knowing the real names.

In digging over the old records, it is interesting to note that with respect to communications, the American intelligence Manhattan Project in those days kept its own horse behind the British lines—perhaps we should buy one.

In the meantime, Mr. Sokolsky, I am very disappointed in you and believe that you have disqualified yourself, as far as I am concerned, to write about either the CIA, secret intelligence or, as you put it so romantically, "Cloak and Dagger" operations. I can only recommend that you get yourself a cloak soon and cover your head with it.

Regretfully.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 14, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

With reference to the possibility of the Director's seeing Roy Howard on July 15, 1954, I thought the following item might be of interest. The present series of articles by Fred Woltman were ordered. [redacted] have an obsession against McCarthy. These two promoted the policy of these articles which was first discussed during the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Washington in April. At this meeting, Walker Stone, Editor-in-Chief of the Scripps-Howard papers, presided. Walker Stone also favored the Fred Woltman series.

b6
b7C

George Sokolsky tells me that Roy Howard had a bitter argument with [redacted] over the advisability of this series and he took the position that while McCarthy had made mistakes, he was on the right side. However, Roy Howard sought to change [redacted] mind by argument and reason rather than by order. Apparently there was some bitterness that developed as a result of this series. George Sokolsky tells me that all of the real anti-Communists in New York feel that Fred Woltman should have resigned rather than written the articles and Woltman is being scratched off their lists.

[redacted] told me that he thought that the Woltman series would destroy Woltman since the series is contrary to the crusades of Woltman in the past. Browne also told him in confidence that he had discovered that Homer Bigart, of the New York Herald Tribune, had written a devastating series of articles on McCarthy, far more effective than the Woltman series, and he, Browne, succeeded in getting them killed.

cc. Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones
LBN:arn

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP16SKlOmS
227,988

June 2, 1954

VIA LIAISON

62-89885

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Army
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
227,988

REC'D F B I

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of June 1. I appreciate very much indeed your expressed determination to improve the liaison and cooperation between the FBI and the Army. As you stated in your letter of June 1, the Bureau was informed on May 28th that Norman Cousins, Publisher of the Saturday Review of Literature, had called the office of the Secretary of the Army to advise that he would testify under oath that he had received a call from Mr. George Sokolsky, the columnist, who told him, "If you'll come over to my house I have copies of the Executive hearings of the McCarthy hearings and FBI files given me by Roy Cohn."

Since such a statement so far as the FBI is concerned reflected seriously upon the security of our files, we vigorously pursued the allegation with a view of establishing its truth or falsity.

b6
b7C

Mr. George Sokolsky has branded the report with reference to his having FBI files as a falsehood. Mr. Norman Cousins advised that he had become interested in the case of [redacted] and discussed this case with Mr. George Sokolsky. However, Mr. Cousins vigorously denied that Mr. Sokolsky made any statement that he had "FBI files given me by Roy Cohn." Mr. Cousins stated he saw no FBI files, no discussion was had about FBI files, he has not called the office of the Secretary of the Army, he has not advised that he will testify and, in short, he branded the report of references to the FBI files as a falsehood.

Approved by Belmont

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

JUL 8 1954

LBN:rcw:jec:ptm

Personally delivered 6/2/54 by J. F. Sullivan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-[illegible]-2991

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Army

June 2, 1954

b6
b7C

Under these circumstances it was, of course, necessary to further check this report in the Army. [redacted] advised that this information was furnished to [redacted] who is also assigned to your office. [redacted] advised that this information came to him from Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Mr. Norman Cousins was recontacted and stated that he had talked to Senator Jackson in New York recently on behalf of [redacted] [redacted] Mr. Cousins again denied that he had made any reference to FBI files and denied that he had made any statement to Senator Jackson that Mr. Sokolsky had called him and stated that he had FBI files given me by Roy Cohn.

Senator Jackson was interviewed early this morning. The Senator, when advised of the background, stated that Norman Cousins had talked to him about the [redacted] case; however, Mr. Cousins did not say that George Sokolsky had told him that he had FBI files given me by Roy Cohn. Senator Jackson stated, however, that this was inferred from the conversation which he had with Mr. Cousins and that it was as a result of this inference that he advised [redacted]

I wanted to call this to your attention as this is but another instance of improper reference to the FBI and I am frank to say that I am getting quite irritated with the unfounded statements which are being made as they reflect upon the integrity of the FBI and the security of its files. I do not know how far this report has been circulated in the Department of the Army but I did feel that your associates and you should know that there was no foundation of truth to the statement. I also wish at this time to express to you my commendation of [redacted] [redacted] of G-2 for his alertness in calling this incident to our attention in order that it could promptly be checked out. I sincerely trust that [redacted] [redacted] and anyone else in the Department of the Army coming into possession of such information will promptly communicate it to us in order that we might establish the truth or falsity of the information.

Sincerely yours,

DC-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson (✓)
Mr. Boardman (✓)
Mr. Nichols (✓)
Mr. Belmont (✓)
Mr. Harbo ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Parsons ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Sizoo ( )
Mr. Winterrowd ( )
Mr. Holloman ( )
Miss Gandy ( )
( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

6-2 [illegible]

6-[illegible]

62-89885-

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
86 JUN 16 1954

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP16SKIDms
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From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
227,988

~~INDEXED - 15~~ 0-19

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

These Days . . . . . By George Sokolsky

Congress on the Job

THE NATIONAL Committee for an Effective Congress is the directing agency for the fight on Sen. Joe McCarthy, but what do they mean by an "effective Congress"? The functions of Congress are determined by the Constitution of the United States. Whether a Congress is effective or not is to be measured by the quality of the work it does in passing legislation, which is its main function under the Constitution.

Sokolsky

Harry Truman, for instance, insisted that the Eightieth Congress was a "do nothing" Congress which is an incorrect appraisal as the record will show. It passed a number of important measures in the realm of social legislation, particularly the Taft-Hartley law which is still on the statute books.

The Eighty-third Congress has faced many difficulties, including the fact that it had no working majority in the Senate and an inadequate working majority in the House of Representatives. It also suffered from the fact that the President's legislative program was not ready for the first session and therefore valuable time was lost. Nevertheless, the Eighty-third Congress will close with a good record of effective legislation, of considerable debate on important subjects, and of able investigation by its committees.

ONE OF THE tasks of the American Congress is to avoid being dominated by the Executive. There are Americans who prefer the British form of government, in which the Cabinet consists of members of Parliament, making the executive and legislative branches of government identical.

That is not the American system and unless we adopt a constitutional amendment, it cannot become the American system, no matter who wants it. President Eisenhower was elected as President and not as a member of the House of Representatives. He has no constitutional authority over the Congress, except to veto bills as he chooses, but they can be passed over his veto. Congress may impeach the President; the President may not impeach a member of Congress. The Founding Fathers seem to have thought out all our problems.

There was a period in the Roosevelt Administration when the President's popularity was so great that few dared to challenge him. He got into the habit of sending to Congress "must" legislation, some of which was passed with barely a reading. A process of unending emergencies, some essential because of the economic conditions of the country, others devised for political purposes, justified, in the public mind, what Roosevelt did.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP6SKL DMS
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INDEXED - 15

62-88985-

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 25 1954

123

81 SEP 13 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: AUG 23 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]Y SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST O[redacted]
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS
By George E. Sokolsky, August 15, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

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WHAT GOES WITH MCCARTHY?

It has rarely happened that a United States Senator has been investigated once. It has never happened that a United States Senator has been investigated twice. It has never happened that before the report is in on the first investigation the second one is started.

In a word, it begins to look as though the enemies of Senator McCarthy are intent on keeping him on the witness stand all the time to prevent him from investigating the infiltration by Communists into the government of the United States.

The Mundt Committee set up a show with an open courtroom, the hearings duly televised and the public getting a clear picture of what went on. Those of the public who saw the entire show on television know that the newspaper reports were not always objective. The public became conscious of the fact that condensation can lead to distortion.

The televising of the McCarthy-Stevens Hearings either produced sentiment in favor of McCarthy or it raised a reasonable doubt as to the bona fides of the witnesses.

Some time this week, the Mundt Committee is going to file its report. My guess is that the report will be a very mild one. That must also be the guess of Senator McCarthy's opponents or they would not have pursued the matter further.

The new Committee, appointed largely through the efforts of Senator Flanders of Vermont, who is reputed to be a Republican, and Senator Fulbright of Arkansas who was educated in Great Britain as a Rhodes Scholar, is headed by Senator Watkins of Utah, who is a conservative Republican, a Bishop of the Mormon Church, and is generally regarded as a very fine person.

This new investigation is not going to be televised. It will not be on radio. It will be in open session with the press reporting what goes on. But, as Fulton Lewis said, when he read some of the newspaper reports, he wondered if what he read was what he saw and listened to. So we shall have to wait until the transcript of the record appears before we shall really know what the truth of the hearings is. Unless these hearings are televised and on radio, so that the public can hear the voices of the witnesses, we shall not have the whole truth of what is said and done by the Watkins Committee.

There is also a report that this Committee has decided that if they do not like the way the hearings go, they will order the press out and hold the entire business behind closed doors. Then the public will know nothing except some small abstract of the testimony given as a handout to waiting reporters. This will not be good enough and will undoubtedly lead to a public protest.

# # #

Precisely what do the charges against Senator McCarthy amount to? If one adds up the score of the Flanders, Fulbright and Morse charges~~, it~~ comes to some fantastic number. Most of these charges will have to be thrown out as unworthy of consideration because they occurred before 1952 when the sovereign state of Wisconsin re-elected Joe McCarthy to the Senate after most of the charges had been heard.

SENT DIRECTOR
8/19/54

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INDEXED - 9

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58 SEP 9 1954

EX-125

And that brings me to another point:

A United States Senator is elected by the people of a sovereign state to represent it in the national Congress. A Senator does not speak for the entire American people; he speaks only for his constituency which is his own state. The Constitution is perfectly clear on the subject and I shall read the provisions:

The Seventeenth Amendment reads:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote..."

There is a further article that is pertinent to this subject which reads:

"Each house shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members..."

I find nowhere in the Constitution a direct statement that the Congress, in either House, has the right to censure a member, although that has been done. After all, if Congress could exercise that right freely, a majority could censure all the members of the minority. Or to take a special case, Wayne Morse, Senator from the State of Oregon, is an independent, belonging to no party. There have been occasions when his one vote could have prevented the Republicans from organizing the Senate. How easy it would be for a combination of Republicans and Democrats to censure Wayne Morse?

The courts have held:

"The right to expel extends to all cases where the offense is such as in the judgment of the Senate or House is inconsistent with the trust and duty of a Member. A Member, for example, may be expelled for treason, for conspiracy against the Government, or for a high misdemeanor."

No one has accused Joe McCarthy of any of these crimes. The most that has been said is that he has conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a Senator. What is a manner unbecoming a Senator? That will be very difficult to define. For instance, it is my view that Senator Flanders acted in a manner unbecoming a Senator when he put on a show at the McCarthy-Stevens Hearing of doddering into the Hearing room, interrupting the session, silently handing McCarthy a note, and dramaticall walking out, disturbing everybody. If a private citizen did that, he would probably have been arrested.

The question that arises here is who is the paragon of virtue in the United States Senate whose conduct is so pure and holy that he can throw stones at Joe McCarthy? Maybe, if these fellows gang up on Joe McCarthy, they will set a precedent that could be used against them. It might prove very interesting and add to the gaiety of this nation to check on some of these noble Romans — and perhaps we shall catch the noblest of them all. Who knows?

The court has established it in Burton v. The United States that "Congress has authority to make it an offense against the United States for a Member of that body, during his continuance in office, to receive compensation for services before a governmental department in relation to proceedings in which the United States is interested..."

No one has accused Senator McCarthy of engaging in such activities. The rule does not apply.

# # #

The question then arises: Suppose the Watkins Committee should decide to censure Senator Joe McCarthy, what will it really mean? Probably nothing at all. As long as the people of the sovereign state of Wisconsin choose to keep McCarthy in the United States Senate, he will remain there and as long as he chooses to fight Communism and Communists, he will find a way to do it even if his colleagues insist upon keeping him engaged in a personal defense of his public and private conduct.

Leroy Gore, a newspaper publisher in Wisconsin, started a movement to recall Joe McCarthy. I am told on good authority that this movement was financed by a group in New York that recently also spent money to defeat such able Senators as Pat McCarran and Styles Bridges. The recall movement against McCarthy failed because the people of Wisconsin would have nothing to do with it. They refused to be dictated to by a little crowd in New York that happens to have money to spend. I was once told that this same crowd spent money in Arkansas to defeat Senator John McClellan and he also won. The rest of the United States is not accepting dictation from a self-appointed group of moneyed people in New York.

This same crowd is interested in an organization called the "National Committee for An Effective Congress," which has set out to destroy Senators and Representatives who displease this Committee. It is time now for Congress to inquire where this Committee gets its money and how it spends it. Let us have a real investigation to discover if we have a secret group seeking to control America.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

I do not make the point that Joe McCarthy or any other Senator should not be investigated. I am all for investigating everybody and everything. Let's have more and better Congressional investigations. Let's clean out the dirty stables wherever they exist.

But the constant investigation of McCarthy, whose only real crime is that he lost his temper while investigating Communists, begins to look like persecution. It is all part of a "Joe Must Go" movement. Well who wants Joe to go? Let us find out who wants Joe to go? Do you? Do most Americans? Do the people of Wisconsin? Who wants Joe to go?

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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227,988

[redacted] [redacted]

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS
By George E. Sokolsky, August 22, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST BILL

This will not be an easy broadcast for me because some of my friends will wonder if I have gone soft or even ga-ga. Yet I must say that I am opposed to the particular bill just passed by Congress outlawing members of the Communist Party. I can say that I have good company in such opposition because the greatest American authority on the subject of Communism in the United States, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, upon whose shoulders will fall most of the task of enforcement, has always opposed the outlawing of the Communist Party in this country.

It is characteristic of our legislators in the last weeks of a Congressional session, when they want to get home to their constituents, that they should rush headstrong into complicated legislation. The outlawing of a political party, however skillfully the constitutional issues are dodged, raises questions of principle that may, in the end, serve altogether a different objective from that aimed at.

For instance, Congress cannot decide on the constitutionality of a law. That is the function of the Supreme Court. The bill that has been passed seeks to meet the question of constitutionality, but the Supreme Court will have the final say. And the Supreme Court will undoubtedly have to deal not with the Communist Party, but with whether the question of political parties is a matter to be decided by the Federal Government or by the Legislature of each state.

Actually, the Constitution makes no mention of political parties. Members of the Senate are elected by the states; members of the House of Representatives are elected in districts in each state. The President and Vice President are chosen by the Electoral College in each state. Elections are then a state matter, to be regulated and managed in accordance with the laws of each state. It is true that each House of Congress has the right to decide on the qualifications of each of its members, but it is doubtful whether that right includes the outlawing of a party directly or indirectly.

My fear then is that the Supreme Court will be bound to declare this law unconstitutional and that the Court will hold that it is a matter for the State Legislatures to decide. If the Court should so hold, it will be a great victory for the Communists and they will make the most of it the world over.

It is for this reason that the original Senate bill, sponsored by Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, was not accepted by the House of Representatives or the President. On the other hand, the rejection of individuals because they belong to a party as candidates for public office ipso facto outlaws that party.

We have presently a good law in the Internal Security Act which still needs to be tested before the Supreme Court for its constitutionality. What I feared most, when the bill outlawing the Communist Party was passed by the Senate, was that this was a trick measure to get rid of the Internal Security Act. Fortunately, that Senate bill has been dropped and the House substitute accepted.

# # #

INDEXED - 9

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As matters stood before this new law was passed, it was not illegal for a person to be a Communist — or to put it more accurately, to be a member of the Communist Party of the United States. Therefore when such a person used the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution to avoid admitting such membership, he was talking nonsense. As being a member of the Communist Party was not a crime, no person could sensibly or lawfully claim self-incrimination because of such membership. His refusal to answer such a question could be contempt of court or contempt of Congressional committee. Some Communists have taken the position that to ask anyone a question as to his political affiliation is an invasion of his privacy.

Now, all that is settled. Each one of us is obligated to answer whether we belong to the Communist Party, except those who can plead that such an answer will incriminate them. They are protected by the Fifth Amendment and such a plea under the Fifth Amendment now becomes tantamount to an admission of guilt which it should not be. We shall witness a long string of "Fifth Amendment Communists" hereafter and there will have to be an increasing number of perjury cases in our country.

There are two points I want to make concerning this:

1. The Communists have already used the Progressive Party nationally and the American Labor Party in New York State as masquerades for their activities. They will undoubtedly revive the Progressive Party in some new form and use that or something like that wherever possible. Suppose a candidate takes the position that he is not a Communist but that he is a Progressive, where are we? You will recall that the Chinese Communists were pictured to us by Owen Lattimore and others as agrarian reformers. The Communists will use all sorts of devices, some of which will not be preventable under this act, but could be dealt with only by the rough-and-tumble methods of Congressional committees.

2. I say frankly and candidly that I fear more than the Communists, some so-called liberal Republicans and Democrats who do their work for the Communists; who, under the guise of civil liberties, protect their every act; who even in the halls of Congress, fight for them on broad, general principles. We had an example of that last week when three men were cited for contempt by the Senate and the speeches made in their favor by some Senators were shocking in their tone and content.

No law can be passed by Congress constitutionally which would prevent secret support of the Communist Party and Communists. No device can be found to safeguard ourselves against such men, who run for office as Republicans and Democrats, and then do jobs for the Communists.

The danger then is that once we see a law on the statute books, we shall be lulled into a false security. We shall say that now that we have a law, everything is all right. Actually that will not be true. The law only covers the activities of Communist Party members of whom there are very few in this country. It does not cover the sympathizers, the supporters, the fellow-travelers, the secret Communists, all those who do the work for the Communist Party but who never join it. Let it be remembered that when the Communist Party had only 100,000 members, its greatest front organization, the League Against War and Fascism (also called the League for Peace and Democracy) had 4,000,000 members.

Numbers do not count. It is the conduct of persons that counts. The late Vito Marcantonio always claimed that he was not a Communist, that he had never joined the party. When he dropped dead on the sidewalks of New York, a string of rosary beads was found in his pocket. Yet, his Church would not receive his remains and the record is that every act in his political career showed an affiliation with, an affinity for the Communist Party. He followed every twist and turn of the Communist Party line.

The Communist Party is a conspiracy. It has been a conspiracy since Karl Marx organized the First International in 1864. It remains a conspiracy today. Its methods are secretive and tricky. Its direction is from the Kremlin. Its aim is to destroy every form of government and every social system that does not conform to the Marxist-Leninist postulates.

Communists are accustomed to evade laws, to fight through courts for delay in the enforcement of laws. They will not be defeated by outlawing their party. Their party has often been outlawed in their history. They will only be defeated by the eternal vigilance of patriotic citizens who, at home, in the schools, in the churches, in labor unions, everywhere watch for these devils and who drive not only them but their protectors and supporters from public life. This is not a job for the Government alone. This is not a job for officials alone. This is for every citizen always.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

As we near the election of Senators and Representatives, may I suggest that every citizen check the record of the man he votes for. It is not good enough if a man calls himself a Republican or a Democrat. Check his record.

As a citizen, I shall not vote for anyone whose record shows that he has ever played political footsies with Communists. I shall also not vote for anyone who is endorsed by the A.D.A., the Americans for Democratic Action, who, while they are not Communists, pursue principles which I feel can only pave the way for Socialism in the United States.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]EEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST [redacted]
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS
By George E. Sokolsky, Sept. 12, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

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EXIT TOM DEWEY

It is not too often that a public man, who can be re-elected to high office ~~rejects the~~ opportunity. Thomas E. Dewey will have been Governor of the State of New York twelve years, having served three terms. He has declined to run for a fourth term. It is said that he will retreat to private law practice. I hear that he will accept employment by one of the larger insurance companies. Those who do not like him believe that he is after the job of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

Dewey has given the State of New York an exceptionally competent administration. Considering all the factors in the situation, the Dewey administration has been singularly honest, our public men being what they are. The scandals have been few and never touched the Governor and he dealt with them sharply even if they involved personal friends or powerful political leaders.

During the 12 years that Dewey has been Governor, he built a powerful political machine and it is all his. No really outstanding figure exists in the Republican Party in New York State who can take his place of leadership. Senator Irving Ives, who will undoubtedly be the Republican candidate to succeed Dewey, possesses important elements of popularity, but he is not an operator of a political machine such as Dewey is. Dewey brooked no opposition; he tolerated no independence or dissent. Those who watched television during the 1952 Convention may recall how he counted noses in every caucus. And it will not be forgotten that he told the New York delegates that any disobedience on their part would not be overlooked during the remainder of his term in office.

# # #

Had Dewey only been Governor of New York State, his reputation would be that of an able, competent, although not too affable, man. However, he chose to be an aspirant for the Presidency, organizing to steam roll Republican conventions into nominating him. His principal adversary was Robert A. Taft. Twice Dewey was nominated and twice was he defeated.

The 1948 defeat came as a shock to Dewey. It was generally believed by most Republicans and Democrats that Dewey would be elected. Then Harry Truman, who had little support even in his own party, went off on a campaign that was ingenious in its down-to-earth commonness and even vulgarity. The people apparently preferred Truman's style of campaigning and Harry Truman was elected. Taken all-in-all, this may have been a misfortune for the United States because the election altered Harry Truman's character.

From a sweet-tempered, good-natured, humble man, Truman toughened into an obstinate, omniscient President, constantly quarrelling with Congress. The years from 1948 to 1953 were exceedingly important for the United States, particularly in the realm of foreign affairs. Truman depended entirely on the judgment and wisdom of General George Marshall and Dean Acheson, which was not so good for the United States. It led to the conquest of China by Soviet Russia, to the Korean War, to the abrupt dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur and to the curious adventures in Europe which go by the name of NATO and EDC.

To repeat, Dewey was disappointed and hurt. He was particularly bitter against the conservative Republicans who never liked him and to whom he attributed his defeat. He particularly took on a hate for Robert A. Taft, the Senator from Ohio. Out of this psychological reaction to the Dewey defeat in 1948 has come a split in the Republican Party that has not yet healed.

ENCLOSURE 62-89885-86

Recognizing that he could not be nominated in 1952 and that Taft might be, Dewey set out to find another candidate. He determined upon General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was then

President of Columbia University. A group of business men in New York, some of them former Taft supporters, such as E. T. Weir, Colby Chester, Thomas Watson, set out to convince Eisenhower to run and the Republicans to nominate him. Dewey, as always, represented the powerful Rockefeller interests, politically directed by Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase National Bank. To this group came such adherents as Governor Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, Harold Stassen, who was himself a candidate, and many others.

The 1952 Convention of the Republican Party was an extremely ugly one and the battle was between Thomas E. Dewey and Robert A. Taft. Both sides fought with every weapon at their command. The Dewey group invented the slogan, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," against Senator Taft, and a loud speaker, on a sound truck, played it under Senator Taft's window. This was so outrageous a device that Taft adherents will never forgive Dewey for it.

As everyone knows, Eisenhower was elected President and the Dewey crowd took over some of the most important positions in the Administration. They are today an extremely powerful element in the Republican Party. It is the Dewey group, aided by New York money, that has been conducting the fight on Senator Joe McCarthy. With a ruthlessness rarely experienced in Washington, they have kept after the Wisconsin Senator. They organized the Committee for an Effective Congress, set up headquarters in the Carroll Arms Hotel, near the Capitol, hired a staff of press agents, with the sole object of eliminating McCarthy from public life. I am told that some Congressional committees are particularly anxious to know who put up the money for this and whether it is the same group with headquarters in the Waldorf Astoria, who sought to bring on the defeat of Senator Pat McCarran and Senator Styles Bridges.

Whether this split in the Republican Party can be healed, only time can tell. It has done President Eisenhower great harm and must have caused him much concern.

# # #

Because Dewey is such an able administrator, the Democrats in New York had little hope of defeating him. However, they expected that the split in the Republican Party would be helpful to them. Now that Senator Irving Ives will be nominated by the Republicans, it is likely to be a more exciting campaign. Three Democrats are being considered.

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the former President and more like him than any of his other sons. He is aggressive, a fairly good speaker. What his administrative abilities are, nobody knows because he never administered anything. He is very popular and his name is a great asset in New York State.

2. Averell Harriman, son of the great railroad builder who was a Republican. Averell Harriman has held a great many important positions under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman. He is the favorite of the A.D.A. -- Americans for Democratic Action -- the Fabian Socialists who are growing more powerful in the Democratic Party all the time. A millionaire with a penchant for Liberalism, Harriman has a following. Last week, it was suggested that he would surely be nominated because Ives is popular with Labor, a fact that Harriman can offset because he is popular among the Left Wingers.

3. Robert Wagner, Mayor of New York, son of the former Senator, and a young man who, during a short period in the mayoralty, has given evidence of unexpected and unusual competence. It is said that Wagner does not want to be Governor; that he would prefer to remain Mayor until it is convenient for him to become a United States Senator, to fill his late father's position.

It is not wise at this moment to attempt to guess which one of these three will be nominated. It will, however, surely be one of these three.

In this campaign, the issues will be national. The Republicans will defend the Eisenhower Administration; the Democrats will attack it. Little will be said about New York State or about Thomas E. Dewey, because there is little to say about either. It will be an interesting campaign, with national overtones and with both parties uncertain as to the outcome. There has been no uncertainty in New York for many years.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Election time is always exciting because what is involved is the right of the people to choose their own governments, federal, state and local. If the people show little interest in their government, they get the kind of officials they deserve, political time-servers, corrupt lunkheads and oratorical blabbermouths. When the people really care, they come out to vote and they often select a good man.

Some like to criticize the people who do not vote. I disagree with that position. When two obvious dopes are nominated and there is no choice, it is morally stultifying to vote for the least of two evils.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted] WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCA[redacted]
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY SYSTEMS
BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, SEPT. 5, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

G. I. R. -9

HOW MANY LICKINGS?

The question does arise: how many lickings must the United States take before it knows that it has suffered a defeat. Some of you may recall that two years ago, when the European Defense Community idea was broached, I said that it would not succeed. Usually every new idea for international cooperation starts with a bang and fizzles after a while. There are those who always thrill to the new and forget that they were thrilled when it fizzles out.

It is not that I am a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I am suspicious after observing so many failures. The fact is that as long as Great Britain refused to join the European Defense Community, there could be no hope for it. Also, as long as more than 25 per cent of the French National Assembly is Communist, no French government could possibly accept a proposal which is so strongly opposed by Soviet Russia. Mendes-France would have been kicked out of office had he stood up for EDC.

We have suffered a long list of defeats since 1943:

Teheran -- 1943

Yalta -- 1945

Potsdam -- 1945

The arrangements concerning the partition of Berlin into zones, leaving the United States without an exit or an entrance except in Russian territory -- 1945.

[illegible]e conquest of China by Soviet Russia, 1947-48.

The Korean War -- 1950-53.

The Indochina War -- 1954.

The failure of EDC -- 1954.

Where is the victory? In what have we been successful?

Let those who have an answer, speak.

Those who say that we have at last reached the point when not a cannon is being shot, not a gun is being fired, are not telling the whole truth. The war goes on but by different weapons, by propaganda, by infiltration, by the destruction of the conscience of mankind. The war goes on in every part of the world including our own country.

# # #

The role of Great Britain and France shows how degenerative has become the human conscience in these troubled times. Great Britain can co-exist with Soviet Russia as long as there is trade in it. The Nation of Shopkeepers never takes its eye off the cash register, but when the chips are down, Great Britain asks for our aid and gets it. When Mendes-France visited Winston Churchill, he wanted to know whether Great Britain would come into EDC if France would. Churchill turned down the proposition, knowing that if he did so, France would reject EDC -- as it did.

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From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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And France's arguments are utterly without logic. For instance, why should France fear to be defended with the help of West Germany, when the real danger is that France can be conquered by East Germany supported by Soviet Russia? Why does France fear Adenauer more than Malenkov? France has now twice in a month capitulated to the Soviet Universal State, once at Geneva on the question of Indochina; now again on the question of EDC. Why?

# # #

A new conference opens at Manila on September 6. It is a conference to arrange the South East Asia Treaty Organization. It is to be modelled after NATO which has not been a success in Europe. It is called SEATO -- SEATO, a name that may give rise to much wit in the months to come.

This conference is to be attended by the United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and to a qualified degree, Pakistan. There are to be three Western powers, two Oceanic powers and three Asiatic powers.

Where is Japan? Where is the Republic of Korea? Where is Formosa?

How can a South East Asian Conference be held without Japan, the Republic of Korea and Formosa? These are the critical, perhaps one might say the crucial powers in the present involved situation in Asia. Who represents them? Why are they voiceless? Why were they not invited? Was it to please Great Britain?

Now, let us look a little further. India, Ceylon, Indonesia, and Burma are not present. They have declined to attend. India is violently opposed to SEATO. Are we then to take it for granted that these countries are not only neutral but that they may be already within the orbit of the Soviet Universal State? By refusing to attend the SEATO Conference to which they properly belong, have they not declared themselves to be against the United States and favorable to the Soviet Universal State? SEATO is the core of American policy in Asia as the EDC was the core of American policy in Europe.

As France has turned down EDC, what is France doing at SEATO? For whom does France speak? Is it for that part of Indochina which is below the 17th Parallel? If France refuses to organize for her proper defense in Europe, why should anyone expect France to fight for the remainder of Indochina?

This conference in Manila needs to be watched closely because it may involve the United States in commitments which the American people may have reason a year or two from now to regret. It would have been preferable, from a strictly American standpoint, if Japan, Korea and Formosa were present and not Great Britain and France, countries which have regularly made every situation more difficult for us since the end of World War II.

# # #

The Republicans have adopted the slogan, "Peace and Prosperity." Let us today limit ourselves to the word, peace. Every country says that it wants peace and the probability is that they do want peace, if the price is not too high. Peace can mean total conquest such as Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia know. They have peace because they no longer exist as nations. They are provinces within the Soviet Universal State. Maybe the people of those countries like it that way. Maybe they enjoy the peace of the conquered. I do not know, but it does not sound too reasonable.

There can be a peace of constant preparation for war. That is the peace of the armament race. We make an atom bomb; the Russians make an atom bomb. The Russians make a hydrogen bomb; we make a hydrogen bomb. The Russians develop biological warfare; we develop biological warfare. We count our planes; they count their planes. The same with schnorkel submarines. The same with everything.

Well, there can be such a peace and it can last for several years. And there can be the appearance of prosperity under such circumstances, because in the manufacture of arms and munitions, there is always the appearance of prosperity. Everybody works. Everybody brings home the pay-check. But also, everybody pays high taxes and the money of the country continues to be depreciated.

And nobody can tell when there will be an explosion of all this piled up armament.

John Foster Dulles maintains peace by incessant negotiations. He just keeps all the conferences going full blast, taking it for granted that as long as there is a conference, there will be no war. He holds conferences at which the Russians are present and conferences at which the Russians are not present.

It is an interesting technique and may have some value. Of course, nothing constructive has yet come out of these conferences.

Meanwhile, one must wonder what has become of the United Nations. There it stands, a glass and concrete tombstone-like building on the banks of the East River in New York, doing absolutely nothing. The last time I saw it mentioned, it was in a fight with a sugar factory over an electric sign advertising sugar which they believed would mar the beauty of the landscape. Well, there it is. Conferences are held all over the map from Geneva to Manila, but none at the United Nations. Perhaps the place will soon shut down as one of those errors in our diplomacy in which Alger Hiss played a major role.

The day may come when we shall be forced by historic circumstances to find our peace by our own strength.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Before the Watkins Committee met, it advertised itself as a judicial body. We now know that it is no such thing. It has rejected radio and television and Senator Watkins of Utah acts as though he had already made up his mind, if not the Committee's mind, as to what the report will be.

When Joe McCarthy's counsel, Edward Williams, rose to challenge the constitutionality of a question, Watkins gavelled him down with the assurance that the Committee had already made up its mind about that.

Well, the American people may have to make up their minds about Senator Watkins. A kangaroo court is unpopular in this country, no matter who runs it.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

G. I. R. -1

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send the attached to you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Secretary

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P/ send to Mr. Nichols. 5/

Sir!

Mr. Hoover, F.B.I, has asked the public to come in and tell what they know after many years a situation has crystallized to the point where I can know. Far be it from me to come without physical proof in my hands.

This concerns National and International safety. I called the F.B.I, was connected with an agent. a flip, smart alec asked me if I were from Bellvue Hospital, I said, no. Then he asked what I wanted. I said I could not

-discuss it over the telephone.
Bang, and the phone was
hung up-

Some one should tell
Mr. Hoover that the public
would never trust a man
like that, or tell him
any thing-

"A citizen"

full of resentment. Those
people should stop playing
God and realize they are
servants of the people.

P.S. I have always said
McCarthy was a necessary
evil- your little agent
hasn't reached that
pinnacle-

c/o Mr. George Sokolsky
New York Journal American
New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
OCT 5
7 30 AM
1954

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M. George Sokolsky
New York Journal American
220 South Street
New York 15 N.Y.

Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Nic
Mr. Belmo
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]EEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST [redacted]
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

G. I. R. -1

①

by George E. Sokolsky, November 14, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Role of Congress

The special session of the Senate called to try Senator Joe McCarthy got off to a very bad start. Thus far, it has been a brawl with no light and little display of intelligence.

A man in Sarasota, Florida, wrote me a nasty letter in which he asks "What makes you think your judgment, or information from what source, you are superior to members of the Senate of the U.S. in judging the actions of one of its members? What business of yours is it to thunder into a 'mike' -- who promoted Peress? What is it to you -- or me? Don't you have faith in our officials?..."

This represents a total misunderstanding of the American government. It would have been correct to ask that question in Hitler's Germany. It would still be correct to ask that question about any country in the Soviet Universal State. It is not a correct question in the United States. And my only answer to this man would be to read the Constitution of the United States.

In this country, the sovereign is the people. The very first words of the Constitution are, "We the people."

The Declaration of Independence declares that every people have a right to a government of their own choice. Let me quote the exact words:

"...That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed..."

The power is in the people -- in each individual citizen. The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives are the delegates of the people. They have no particular rights superior to those who choose them or can retire them.

The Sarasota inquirer asks: "What makes you think your judgment, or information from what source, you are superior to members of the Senate...etc." Apart from the rather sloppy language, this question can be answered simply: The Constitution makes it so. It makes every voter so. The members of the Senate are only there because we elected them to be there. Should we decide that they should not be there, we could defeat them in the next election.

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For instance, in South Carolina, the politicians selected a candidate for the United States Senate. The people did not like him. So they wrote in the name of a second candidate, J. Strom Thurmond, who was chosen. The people of this country can do anything they are minded to do, if they can make up ~~their~~ minds.

By the people, in this country, is meant millions of individuals, each acting as an individual. Each one has a right to his say. Each American is free to express himself according to his own judgment and conscience. He may be wise or foolish, but he need not be silent.

The lowliest American citizen has as much right to express his judgment as the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the United States.

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That does not mean that his opinion will carry equal weight. That has to do with acceptance. More Americans are likely to accept the judgment, on public questions, of President Eisenhower than of Joe Doakes, but that does not mean that Joe Doakes needs to be silent or that he is wrong.

Once every four years what the citizen thinks about that becomes very important. If enough of them disagree with the President in office, they can vote him out. He then becomes a plain citizen, usually with little to do. Most of the time, our people pay small attention to ex-Presidents, the great exception being Herbert Hoover, who is listened to more today than when he was in the White House.

# # #

The trouble with this man in Sarasota is that he has not bothered to study and analyze the American system of government. It used to be, when I was a boy, and when many of you were boys and girls, that they taught civics in the elementary grades. These days, the children are taught the social sciences and many grow up without much knowledge of the Constitution, the structure of our government, the rights of the individual. So many people believe that because a person holds a government job, he belongs to an elite class. Very often he holds that job because he does not know what else to do. He probably could not make his living at anything else.

# # #

But we need to go further with this man from Sarasota. Speaking about Peress -- he says: "What is it to you -- or me?" Does this man understand the duties and obligations of citizenship? "Who promoted Peress?" is everybody's business. He says: "Don't you have faith in our officials?"

My answer, of course, is, no! I am not required as an act of citizenship to have faith in any official. I am required by my citizenship to uphold and maintain the Constitution of the United States. And as part of that duty, I am obligated to see to it that our public officials perform in accordance with the Constitution and do nothing which will imperil the Constitution or the country. The old saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," holds good today as it did when it was first said by John Philpot Curran in 1790.

If all the citizens of this country adopted the attitude that the Sarasota man does, we should soon lose our freedoms.

Dr. Irving Peress, a dentist conscripted into the Army, is not important. What is important is to find out who promoted him because that raises the question of the open door. Some high official made it possible for Alger Hiss to rise rapidly in government service. Some high official protected Alger Hiss from 1939 to 1948. It was in 1939 that Whittaker Chambers first told his story about Alger Hiss but it was not until 1948 that a newspaperman, Bert Andrews, and two members of the House of Representatives, Karl Mundt and Richard Nixon, really brought Hiss to boot. Who opened the door for Hiss? That is what we need to know before we can be sure that the door is closed.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, working with Harry Gold, stole the atom bomb. He got a 14-year sentence in Great Britain. That is not important. What is important is to know how it happened that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a known Communist, was permitted to work at top secret levels at Los Alamos without being screened. We need to know how David Greenglass got there. Who opened the door? We shall never know how to deal with this problem until we know who opened the door.

The same is true at Fort Monmouth where Julius Rosenberg stole the proximity fuse. How did he get in? You could not get in. I could not get in. How did Rosenberg get in? Who opened the door? Until we know that, we shall never have real security in this country.

That is why the question, "Who promoted Peress?" must be answered. It is not the little guys we need to go after; it is the big shots, the stuffed shirts, the men of power that we must expose to inquiry because they can open the door.

General Zwicker knows who promoted Peress. Secretary of the Army Stevens knows who promoted Peress. And they must be made to tell because we need to know "Who promoted Peress?"

Whoever insists upon keeping that a secret is imperilling each one of us and our children. He is imperilling the real security of the United States. He is not a man in whom I can have any faith no matter what political office he holds.

# # #

This is the issue and I am happy that the man in Sarasota wrote me a rude letter because it has made it possible for me to speak on this subject.

This has nothing to do with whether one is pro or anti-McCarthy. It has to do with America and its future. And when we think of the United States of America, all officials, no matter how mighty they may appear, become small, even picayune. Our sons give their lives for our country; we ought to expect a few blundering officials to give up their jobs for their country.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.

When citizens cease to be vigilant, when they do not devote even a part of their day to reading and thinking about their country, they permit the professionals to control its affairs. Soon an official class comes into existence -- masters of free men; later, masters of enslaved men.

God gave us our freedoms. Wise men, risking their lives, liberties and sacred honor, put those freedoms into words in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Are we less wise, less courageous, less patriotic? If we are, our country will soon be lost. I do not believe it. I do not believe that patriotism is dead in America.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, December 5, 1954

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST, MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Who Won This Fight?

Whenever there is a fight, we look for a winner and a loser. Who won the fight on Senator Joseph McCarthy? Who is the victor? Who is the loser?

It looks to me as though everybody lost. What the Senate did was to establish that a Senator may not say that another Senator has no guts or no brains or is senile or stupid or is a handmaiden of Communists. For such frankness and even correct appraisal, he may be condemned but not censured. But he is permitted to call a general or a colonel or a plain citizen any foul name, and he will be neither condemned nor censured. That is now the precedent for all Senators to follow.

In fact, so seriously do Senators take such precedents that the remarkable Senator Ralph Flanders apologized for comparing Joe McCarthy to Hitler. McCarthy did not stay to accept the apology.

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Who won by this queer act of condemnation?

The Republican Party did not win. It has been split vertically on the rock of Joe McCarthy. Among the Republican Senators, the vote was 22 to 22. The leadership of the Republican Party in the Senate voted in favor of McCarthy. The President Pro Tem of the Senate, Styles Bridges; the Majority Leader, William Knowland; the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, William Langer; the Chairman of the Rules Committee, William Jenner, were among the 22 who voted for McCarthy.

This leaves President Eisenhower with a minority party in the Senate, split in two, evenly divided, and all sides blaming him for the split. There have been differences between the White House and Senators before this but there are few instances that can be cited in which anything has been handled so maladroitly. There is not a Senator on the Republican or the Democratic side who does not know that the White House staff has been working since last March against the Wisconsin Senator.

The end result is that the Republican Party is split in two and that split is not of a nature that is easily healed.

The split in the Republican Party over Joe McCarthy is incidental to a long developing situation involving principally the access of the Republican leadership to the ear of the President. It is true that there have been Monday morning conferences whenever the President is in Washington, but conferences are, at best, minature mass meetings and men do not speak their minds freely under such circumstances.

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The President has set up a General Staff arrangement in the White House, like in the Army. That is the way he is accustomed to work. Nobody else in Washington is accustomed to work that way. Senators are expected to convey their ideas to the President through channels, like a GI getting word to a colonel. The principal channel is the President's Chief-of-Staff, Sherman Adams. Some say that Sherman Adams is a pain in the neck; others say that he has really been helpful; but no leading personality likes to discuss matters with the President by first clearing through Sherman Adams.

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From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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That technique has never been employed before by any President of the United States. Nobody, not a Republican or a Democrat, has had a similar experience with Presidents Truman, Roosevelt or Hoover. Certainly no Senator of a President's own party has had such an experience. It is resented.

Then again, the Republican leadership has had to compete for the President's ear against his "old friends," men like Paul Hoffman, John J. McCloy, Lucius Clay and there are a number of others who are his golf and bridge companions. Many of these are former New Dealers. Most of them are amateurs. Some are political playboys. None have ever had any standing in the Republican Party.

So it is a real fight between the Republican leadership and the old friends and there is real hatred for some of these old friends which has been growing over the past Summer when every professional knew that the Republicans would be defeated. The Republican defeat in Congress is laid by Republican professionals on the door-step of White House amateurs.

This does not mean that their judgment is correct. It does mean that the Republican leaders put the blame on the White House amateurs, on President Eisenhower's old and influential friends.

# # #

Another reason is fundamental in the Republican Party.

For 20 years, Republicans waited to be elected to office and to reverse the policies which Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted. From 1932 to 1952, the Republicans lost elections; in 1952, they won. Their campaign was based on corruption, subversion and Communism. They promised to root the Communists out of government office. They promised to get rid of the policies which had become identified with George Marshall and Dean Acheson. They promised that we should know about the crimes of Teheran and Yalta. They promised that we would oppose the rape of China.

None of these promises have been kept.

Senator William Jenner, supporting the position of Majority Leader, Senator William Knowland, stated the Traditionalist Republican position as follows:

"The Chinese Communists boast that eleven members of our armed forces, and two civilian employees of the Defense Department, are being held in jail by them as spies, in violation of the rules of war, and the specific terms of the Korean cease-fire agreement. We have been told there are 526 missing GI's, and several hundred civilians who cannot get out of China. This latest defiance of the rights of the United States is perilously close to an act of war. It must be met by all measures necessary, whatever they may be, to compel the Red Chinese bandits to free all Americans now held in restraint by them.

"I wish to offer my full support to the proposal of the Majority Leader (Senator Knowland) that the United States government order an immediate blockade of the China coast by the American Navy, to continue until all our citizens, held captive by the Reds, are free."

He then said:

"A nation which will not give every last ounce of its strength and courage to free its unjustly imprisoned fighting men is not worthy of respect as a sovereign power."

The President, on the other hand, said:

"This struggle we now are in, we call the 'cold war.' The great hope of mankind is that we can find methods and means of progressing a little bit, even if by little steps, toward a true or real peace, and that we do not go progressively toward war.

"Now, on our side we must make certain that our efforts to promote peace are not interpreted as appeasement or any purchase of immediate favor at the cost of principle, but we must, on the other hand, be steady and refuse to be goaded into actions that would be unwise...

"...So far as I am concerned, if ever we come to a place that I feel that a step of war is necessary, it is going to be brought about not by any impulsive individualistic act of my own, but I am going before the Congress in the constitutional method set up in this country, and lay the problem before them, with my recommendation as to whatever it may be."

It is obvious that there can be no meeting of the minds on this subject between these men in the same political party..

# # #

The Democrats voted 100 percent against Senator Joe McCarthy. The question then arises whether they will, in the 84th Congress, vote 100 percent for President Eisenhower. It must be remembered that McCarthy called the Democrats, "the Party of Treason." Any Democrat, therefore, who voted for McCarthy would have had to admit that his party is the Party of Treason. Therefore, they all had to vote as they did. Eliminate the McCarthy issue from this situation and there is no reason to believe that the Democrats will be regimented behind the President.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

The 13 Americans held in Red China are only a handful of the actual number of American prisoners in that foul country. Some of these prisoners have been captive since 1948. Some are prisoners-of-war taken by Red China in the Korean War. All of the latter group should have been exchanged after the Truce of Panmunjom.

What kind of a Government do we have which permits this murderous gang of Communists to violate a truce and to hold our sons prisoners? What kind of a government do we have that wants the UN to attend to the proper business of the United States?

Where is our sense of national dignity, national honor, national propriety?

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
tic - Mr. Todd

The Attorney General (orig and 1) December 20, 1954

Director, FBI

ROY M. COHN
Information Concerning Possible
Disclosure of Classified Material

DECLASSIFIED BY SP GSK/PSK ON 6/18/85 227,988

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Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins by memorandum to me dated November 10, 1954, reference WFT:JA:bmd, advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Tompkins' memorandum pointed out that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] to be kept as confidential as possible under the circumstances.

1 ENCL.

By memorandum dated November 12, 1954, this Bureau replied to Mr. Tompkins that inasmuch as this matter had been presented confidentially to [redacted] by [redacted] and since action had already been initiated by the Department, it

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SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:04 pm
DATE 12/20/54
BY

13 DEC 27 1954

SENT DIRECTOR
12-20-54

The Attorney General

December 23, 1954

was suggested that the Internal Security Division of the Department might desire to take any further action necessary.

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Mr. Tompkins, by memorandum dated December 10, 1954, file 146-7-51-2595, advised that the Internal Security Division of the Department regretted that the November 10, 1954, memorandum was not sufficiently clear as to the status of the matter. He advised that no action was initiated by the Internal Security Division; that [redacted] disclosures were made openly; that [redacted] did not indicate in any way his statements were confidential; that [redacted] in reporting his conversation with [redacted] had requested that his participation be kept as confidential as possible, consistent with any action warranted by the circumstances; and that there was no confidence attached to the matter which would preclude its handling through normal channels.

Mr. Tompkins requested that this Bureau reconsider the request for an appropriate investigation along the lines indicated in the memorandum of November 10, 1954.

In accordance with this request, investigation was initiated and [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] were interviewed December 17, 1954. Attached is a memorandum containing the information developed during these interviews. Briefly summarized the attachment reflects that [redacted] at the outset of the interview, advised he had a [redacted] [redacted] In substance, he restated his original allegations. [redacted] stated he knew of no one who could corroborate the allegations although he suggested Judge Robert Morris of New York City and [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] employed in the United States Attorney's office in New York City, recently [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] might possibly know something. [redacted] denies the allegations. He stated the matter to a grudge fight between [redacted] [redacted] against [redacted] and [redacted] also advised he had heard from [redacted] and that [redacted] [redacted] had leaked FBI information to [redacted] on many occasions making possible the unauthorized use of this information by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

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The Attorney General

December 20, 1955

In view of the information developed by the investigation to date, I am furnishing this matter for your attention so you may give consideration in determining whether additional action is warranted. In the absence of a reply from you no further investigation will be made by this Bureau.

62-97564

Attachment

cc - 1 - Mr. William P. Rogers (Attachment)
Deputy Attorney General

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General (Attachment)
William F. Tompkins

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Ro[illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASH 20   FROM NEW YORK   17   6-18PP

DIRECTOR   URGENT

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKLOms
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ATT - INSPECTOR CARL E. HENNRICH

ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. [redacted] INTERVIEWED BY SAS LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN AND FRANCIS R. JULES AT HIS APARTMENT [redacted] THIS AFTERNOON [redacted] WAS ADVISED THAT THE INTERVIEW WAS BEING CONDUCTED ON SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM WILLIAM TOMPKINS, ASSISTANT AG, INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. [redacted] WAS ASKED [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

62-97564-54

62-87[illegible]

[illegible] ON ORIGINAL

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PAGE TWO

[redacted]

[redacted] IN REGARD TO ABOVE, NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN RE INTERVIEWING THESE PERSONS, THIS OFFICE LEAVING IT TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE BUREAU WHETHER OR NOT THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE.

KELLY

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

END

NY R 20 WA MLT

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FROM NEW YORK 37 107 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

George Sokolsky

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ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL REBULET DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST AND DEPARTMENT MEMO TO BUREAU, NOVEMBER TEN LAST. [redacted] INTERVIEWED AT HIS OFFICE, [redacted] THIS DATE. [redacted] WAS MADE AWARE OF THE REASON FOR INTERVIEW AND HE ADVISED AT THE OUTSET THAT THIS CONCERNS AN INDIVIDUAL AGAINST WHOM HE HAS [redacted]

[redacted]

115647-52

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

12-30-54

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[redacted]

[redacted] IT IS TO BE POINTED OUT THAT THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN AND CONTINUE TO BE CLOSE PERSONAL FRIENDS OF [redacted] THE ABOVE THREE INDIVIDUALS WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED BY THIS OFFICE. CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO PRESENTING THE MATTER TO THE BUREAU FOR AUTHORIZATION TO INTERVIEW THEM DEPENDING ON OUTCOME OF INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED WITH [redacted] THIS OFFICE WILL INTERVIEW [redacted] AS SOON AS INTERVIEWS CAN BE ARRANGED AND THEY WILL BE ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS THAT THEY ARE BEING INTERVIEWED UPON THE SPECIFC REQUEST OF WILLAIM F. TOMPKINS, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION OF DEPARTMENT. THE INTERVIEWS ARE BEING CONDUCTED BASED ON FACT THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE FOUR..

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[redacted]

[redacted]

KELLY

END

NY R 1 WA ELR

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND ~~SUPERVISOR~~
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 31 1954

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

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Referral/Consult

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cc-Belmont
Baker

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
[redacted] b7D

ATT..... INSPECTOR CARL HENNRICH

[redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING, POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. RENYTEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN FIFTYFOUR. [redacted] INTERVIEWED BY SAS LAWRENCE H BRACKEN AND FRANCIS R. ROY JULES AT HIS APARTMENT [redacted], [redacted] THIS MORNING. [redacted] WAS ADVISED THE INTERVIEW WAS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF WILLIAM F. THOMPKINS, ASST. AG, INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION OF THE DEPT. [redacted] WAS MADE AWARE OF THE SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS [redacted]

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ND PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

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12 DEC [illegible] 1954

the desk of

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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No reference to FBI
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

PAGE FOUR

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[redacted]

KELLY

~~CORRECTION PAGE TWO SECOND~~ TO LAST LINE ~~XXX FIRST WORD SH BE~~

"OTHER"

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP16SKL Qms
227,988

December 20, 1954

PERSONAL

G.I.R.-6

See also 100-25880-39

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I thought your column which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald on December 18, wherein you dealt with the newsletter of the "National Issues Committee," was most interesting and effectively handled.

It is somewhat amazing at the concern which certain segments place on where information pertaining to Communists originates. This certainly is true in the Denver situation and so far as I know, very little consideration has been given to finding out whether the teachers involved had been engaged in Communist activity. By the same token, the educational people, from all reports we have received, acted summarily on information which was given to them by another state official, without adhering to the fundamentals of due process and without inquiring into the background of those involved.

You no doubt know that one of the officers of the "National Issues Committee" is Mr. Alan Barth, an editorial writer at the Washington Post, which would account in no small measure for the item on the school situation being included in the "National Issues Committee" newsletter, which you handled so effectively.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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Boardman ✓
Nichols ✓
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Mohr ______
Parsons ______
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Winterrowd ______
Tele. Room ______
Holloman ______
Gandy ______

These Days . . . . . . By George Sokolsky

Attacks on the FBI

Sokolsky

APPARENTLY there are limitless funds for all sorts of efforts to flood the country with one side of the problems that face us. There is the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action), the National Committee for an Effective Congress, which collects money for congressional campaigns and passes it on to favorites of both parties, thus breaking down the two-party system. Now along comes the "National Issues Committee," "a nonpartisan, nonprofit educational association," headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman. The board members are the usual names that one finds on so many committees.

This committee puts out a Washington newsletter. I looked at the first issue that came to hand which contained this item:

"'Denver: The Post (for Eisenhower in 1952) has completed a national survey of what it calls 'Applied McCarthyism' in the schools. Among its extensive findings: Local FBI agents in Utah, Ohio, Colorado, California, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania have been volunteering derogatory information about school teachers to state officials...

"'School teachers all across the country,' says the Post, 'are operating under the all-seeing eyes of the FBI.'"

It would be of great value if the Issue, as the newsletter is called, would provide some evidence of the "applied McCarthyism" of the FBI. It would also be of value if "applied McCarthyism" were defined and the relationship of it to the FBI were made clear.

Furthermore, what is the derogatory information that the FBI is supplying to state officials and is this supply voluntary or is it being requested to safeguard the schools from Communists, subversives and spies?

I have here quoted the item in full. There is nothing more to it. Perhaps if you want more evidence, or a better explanation, you can write the Denver Post and get it from them.

Who is trying to scare school teachers? Most of them—the vast majority of them—are loyal Americans with no subversive or Communist affiliations. That would be true of Americans in any walk of life. For what reason is this scare pitched into the teaching profession? Is somebody trying to start a movement to hamstring the FBI so that it will not be able do the work which Congress has set for it?

It is no secret that an attack on the FBI has long been in the making. It started in the Truman Administration when Max Lowenthal, a New York lawyer, wrote a book which was a violent attack on the FBI, not a studied criticism but a propaganda to break down popular faith in this organization. This was followed by some magazine artitcles along the same lines.

The FBI, like any other agency which uses taxpayers' money, should be subject to criticism. No Government agency should be sacrosanct. But the type of attack now used is not criticism; it is an effort to give a false impression that the FBI is doing what it has no right to do and therefore is setting itself up as a cultural police force. This is literally untrue.

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Let to Sokolsky
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Wash. Post and Times Herald 9
Wash. News ______
Wash. Star ______
N. Y. Herald Tribune ______
N. Y. Mirror ______

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ENCLOSURE

Date: DEC 1[illegible] 1954

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 16, 1954

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (80-3)

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Attention: Mr. L. B. Nichols, Assistant to the Director

This is to advise that Mr. Sokolsky arrived in Los Angeles on December 9 and departed on December 15 for New York. During his stay here he was a guest at the home of movie actor Ward Bond.

He gave several talks before representative groups. I attended the Bill of Rights luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel, and Mr. Sokolsky was very high in his praise of the Bureau. I am enclosing herewith an editorial appearing in the evening Herald-Express in Los Angeles.

While Mr. Sokolsky was in Los Angeles, the usual courtesies were extended to him and he seemed to be most appreciative.

Encl.
JFM:KH

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Right of the People To Know the Truth

Famous Columnist George E. Sokolsky, whose writings appear daily on the editorial page in the Evening Herald and Express, made an especially important point in his address before a Bill of Rights luncheon at the Biltmore.

That was, the threat to our freedom in this country which arises from a growing tendency on the part of public officials to withhold news from the people, and of judges to decree secret hearings in court cases.

Withholding news or public information from the people by public officials and agencies, Mr. Sokolsky declared, increases the threat of tyranny in a nation which has not had a dictator nor an illegal government in more than 150 years of existence.

Referring to the notorious New York Jelke morals trial, the noted columnist said that if judges can turn people's court hearings into star chamber sessions simply to protect the reputations of men who already have been careless of those reputations, then we shall see the day when protecting the reputations of racketeers, thieves and murderers will be possible.

"We don't know," Mr. Sokolsky said, "why the President wanted Joe McCarthy to close down his public hearings; why the President proposed through an intermediary for McCarthy to have all public sessions held in secret and to submit a transcript to the White House for implementation.

"It was a proposal to close down and withhold from the American people the evidence on Communist infiltration."

Replying to some critics of Senator McCarthy who say that it is up to the FBI to track down Communists, and not that of congressional committees, Mr. Sokolsky said that the duty of the FBI is to prepare evidence against Communists for presentation to the Justice Department for prosecution, but that the Justice Department may fail to prosecute.

Thus, it is possible, unless a congressional investigating committee brings out the facts, for a vast subversive conspiracy to be hidden and withheld from the people.

Furthermore, Mr. Sokolsky said, in the case of the Manhattan A-Bomb project at Los Alamos, the FBI was not permitted to investigate personnel (that was left up to executives of the project) with the result that such persons as Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Klaus Fuchs came into the project unchecked and had free and easy access to the blueprints and other secrets.

And, of course, we do not know yet—we may never know—who promoted Peress. That is another case of information which rightfully belongs to the people of the United States being withheld from them.

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Herald-Express
Los Angeles, Calif.
December 14, 1954

John B.T. Campbell
Managing Editor

63-1185-11

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4-11 (2-10-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU O[illegible]NVES[illegible]GATION

______________, 1955

TO:

- ___Director
- ___Mr. Tolson, 5744
- ___Mr. Boardman, 5736
- ___Mr. Belmont, 1742
- ___Mr. Harbo, 5256
- ___Mr. Mohr, 5517
- ___Mr. Parsons, 7621
- ___Mr. Rosen, 5706
- ___Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
- ___Mr. Keay, 1742

- ___Mr. Nichols, 5640
- ___Mr. McGuire, 5642
- ___Mr. Wick, 5634
- ___Mr. DeLoach, 5636
- ___Mr. Morgan, 5625

- ___Mr. Jones, 4236
- ___Mr. Leonard 6222 IB
- ___Mr. Waikart, 7204
- ___Mr. Eames, 7206
- ___Mr. Wherry, 5537

- ___Mr. Sizoo, 5744
- ___Miss Gandy, 5633
- ___Mr. Holloman, 5633

- ___Records Section
- ___Pers. Records, 6631
- ___Reading Room, 5531
- ___Mail Room, 5533
- ___Teletype, 5644
- ___Code Room, 4642
- ___Mechanical, B-114
- ___Supply Room, B-118
- ___Tour Room, 5625

- ___Miss Lurz
- ___Mrs. Marsh
- ___Miss McNally
- ___Miss Mathers
- ___Miss Carter
- ___Miss Cosart

____

- ___See Me
- ___For your info
- ___Note & return
- ___For appropriate action

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L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, March 6, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Mood Is Normal

Here in New York, the mood is becoming normal. We have quite a few shocking murders, many of which are unsolved. The stories run their days as front page headlines, gruesome, horrible, psychotic. Then they are forgotten.

We have the Jelke Case. We also have a wiretapping scandal. Apparently it is a simple matter to tap telephone wires, if only you know where to buy the electronic devices that are needed. Some enterprising fellows set themselves to do this sort of thing and they must be making money out of it as their investment is comparatively large.

The accounts given to the public by their officials are scanty. I wonder if the bigger scandal is not the suppression of the facts about all this wiretapping. Some of these officials forget who elects them, who hires them, who pays for their services.

The District Attorney here in New York takes the view that he only talks to judges. He thinks it is unethical to give out information about pending matters. Meanwhile, in such a case as the wiretapping nobody knows whether there is not a deal between public officials, telephone company officials, the police and the wiretappers. Until the entire story is made public, I choose to believe the worst about it. The officials may fume all they please, but my choice is to believe that if they suppress the news, it must be bad. If it were not bad, their press agents would make everything public.

The worst thing about all this is that the public is losing confidence in the security of the telephone. Is my telephone tapped? Is yours tapped? Who knows? The officials won't tell.

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Then we have the Matusow Case, badly reported as usual. I know this fellow Matusow but did not know that he was a liar. I had to ~~read~~ his confessions on that subject.

Matusow, when younger than he is today, became a Communist. When I met him, I found that he was not particularly learned in this field, but then I have, in my day, met many Communists and anti-Communists who are not learned in this field.

Maybe I am a poor psychologist but when Matusow told me that he was sorry that he had ever been a Communist and that he had changed his mind and wanted to serve his country, I believed him. And now the poor devil swears that he was lying all the time.

Well, it is a disappointment but it does not lessen my faith in human beings. One liar does not prove that all men are liars. I belive that people like Benjamin Gitlow, Louis Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley and a few hundred ex-Communists I know are telling the truth. I am sure that Whittaker Chambers is an honest, an idealistic person. It may be possible that some of the large numbers of

63 APR 6 1955

PERS. FILES

ex-Communists I know are fakers and that one day one of these fellows will turn up, like Harvey Matusow, a sworn liar, but that is possible in any large number of men and women. There are always a few rotten apples and what must be done is to throw them out of the barrel.

# # #

One of the joys of living in a free society is that it permits all kinds of people to live in freedom. In a totalitarian society, human beings have to conform to a pattern devised by those who control the government. In a free society, such a fellow as Matusow gets a fair hearing even when he describes himself as a liar. He is given a chance to get on the witness stand, under the full protection of the law, to say what he wants to say, even that he has perjured himself under oath. And the newspapers publish what he says and print his picture even as they do the pictures of women who prefer to publicize their nakedness. Maybe we have no shame, but we are not slaves. And that makes a great difference. I would rather live in our kind of disorder than to live in slavery. If freedom produces confusion and bad manners, it is still better than conformity to the will of government officials. It is good to be free.

# # #

And there is always Congress to worry about. Last week there were all kinds of excitement over a demogogic proposal in Congress to give each one of us a $20 income tax cut. In my household, it would mean a cut of $80 a year; for the government, it would mean a cut of more than $2,000,000,000 for this year. The $80 will not make me rich; it can make me poorer by increasing the inflation, devaluing the dollar, lowering the purchasing power of the dollar, increasing the national debt. It is a dopey proposal whether made by Democrats or Republicans.

The point of the matter is that we need to cut the cost of government. The Hoover Commission is now issuing a series of reports which show just how our money is being wasted. One of the funniest reports ever issued by any government commission shows how the bureaucrats waste money on letters, on carbon paper, on filing cabinets, on paper clips and things like that.

Let me read you a little from this Report of the Hoover Commission:

"The Government creates and handles some 25 billion pieces of paper each year, exclusive of the tons of paper used in printing technical manuals, pamphlets, periodicals, and the like. This requires the services of more than 750,000 full-time employees and an expenditure of more than $4 billion annually, a sum about equal to the whole Federal Budget prior to 22 years ago.

"Some 18 billion of these papers are printed or mimeographed forms. The Federal offices turn out more than a billion individual letters each year. Federal agencies produce for their own use about 127,000 reports each year. There are 25,000 employees engaged alone in sorting Federal offices mail.

"The Government's total investment in office equipment runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. Rental of tabulating machines alone costs in excess of $36 million annually. These machines punch more than 5 billion tabulating cards a year. Office speace for full-time paperwork employees costs the Government $180 million. There are more than 24 million cubic feet of Federal agency records, enough to fill 7 buildings the size of the Pentagon..."

That gives you the picture. The Report says further:

"...The intensity of Federal letterwriting has expanded greatly in 40-odd years. In 1912 writing of individual letters per Government employee totaled 55; it now totals about 522 yearly.

"Many Government letterwriters deserve their reputation for long words, long sentences, and long paragraphs, further obscured by legal terms, abstract nouns, passive verbs, and dangling clauses. The prevailing opinion is that this is 'Government Style.'..."

I have often wondered what the bureaucrats do with all the carbon copies of letters they write. The Report says:

"Of the 24 million cubic feet of records, 16 million cubic feet occupy 2 million file cabinets and take up 16 million square feet of valuable office space. One hundred fifty-nine thousand people are occupied full-time in filing operations."

I think I have read enough on this subject to show you how some of your money goes down a rat-hole. Bureaucrats cannot help wasting money; it is in their blood. A fellow starts out with great enthusiasm to change the world, but after a while he settles down to be like the rest of them. I recently heard of a new official who was going to sweep clean all the evils in the office which he sought. But after he got the job, he felt that he had to stand by his organization. He was absorbed into the bureaucracy like most officials.

Well, life is not all politics. It is just living, each in his own way, in the bosom of his family, with little joys and sorrows and an occasional private quarrel that for a moment looks as big as the battle of Formosa.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

The quarrel between Egypt and Israel is over nothing. Israel is here to stay; Egypt has been around a long time. Were there good sense in either country, they would learn to get along well together. When Palestine was under Turkish rule, the Jews and the Arabs got along with little friction. Now that most of Palestine has become the State of Israel, the Arabs are trying to strangle the new State. They will not succeed. It would benefit the Jews and the Arabs if they learned how to live together in peace and prosperity. It can be done if there is a will to do it.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-oo0oo-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST O
MERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, March 13, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Too Much Government

The wire-tapping scandal in New York is, to a degree, amusing. The facts of it, as they have unfolded, are that some police and some employees of the telephone company got together to make illegal wire-taps, apparently to earn some money thereby. How general this practise is, we do not know. Every possible effort is being made to keep everything about it secret and the newspapers fight for crumbs of information. The officials act as though it were none of our business; they act as though ours is only to elect them, to pay their salaries, and to buy them shiny black cars.

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# # #

We used to ridicule the German way of life with the Verboten sign everywhere and the importance of the Beamter, the official who was ubiquitous and bothersome, and with the necessity of carrying all kinds of cards and permits in one's pocket, to be shown on demand.

We used to regard ourselves as a free people, with elected officials, most of whom were our neighbors who had to keep a civil tongue in their heads if they wanted our votes. Now we have a plague of government employees, millions of them, who tell us what to do, what kind of water to drink, what to believe is the truth, and how we are to conduct ourselves. But crime is on the increase; we have more juvenile delinquency than we ever had and murders are increasingly unsolved.

In other words, instead of doing the usual work of policing against wrongdoers, it is the citizen, the good, old, American taxpayer, who is being pushed around.

One reason for this is that too large a part of our population lives in big cities. Neighborliness disappears in the big city. The elected official is not a neighbor; he is just a name and a picture in the newspapers. In the small town, the voters witnessed the aspirant for public distinction grow up; some of the voters went to public school and to high school with him; many of the women knew his wife when she was a girl. In such big places as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles and many other big cities, only a tiny fraction of the citizens know the public official personally. He is a stranger. He may even be from a different town.

# # #

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21 MAR 28 1955

In this wiretapping business, we have witnessed the insistence of District Attorneys that they should be given freedom to tap telephone ~~wires on a~~ Court order. They say it helps them catch criminals. How do we know that they are not using the tap to keep down opposition to themselves? Once they are permitted to interfere with the privacy of the telephone, how do we know how they use their authority? It would be safer for the American people if these District Attorneys were not permitted to tap the telephone at all.

The attitude of the telephone people is stated in a release issued by the New York Telephone Company, with which I am sure most Americans will agree:

66 63 MAR 31 1955

"We don't like wire-tapping.

"We regard privacy of communication as the fundamental right of every telephone user. It is a foundation stone of the telephone industry. We train and admonish our people to protect the customer's right of privacy..."

# # #

Is your telephone being tapped?

How would you know?

Who would tell you?

Yet you are paying for a service which you have a right to expect will be safeguarded from intrusion. You have a right to expect that your public officials will protect you against this intrusion. You are paying them to protect you, not to interfere in your affairs. You give the law enforcement employees a job so that they will protect your children from hoodlums and muggers and degenerates, not to tap telephone wires.

There are 50,000,000 telephones in the United States, which is 56.5 per-cent of all the telephones in the world. Actually, there are more telephones in the United States than in all the rest of the world put together. The next largest user is Great Britain with only 6,000,000 telephones. New York City has 2,500,000 individual subscribers who use 3,600,000 telephones.

What this means is, as every American knows, that we Americans use the telephone at the drop of a dime. Every teen-ager literally lives on the telephone. Is all the nonsense we talk to each other to be recorded by an electronic instrument, to be filed away and kept to be used against us? Is every flirtation, every little business deal, for that matter, every dirty story, to be put on a piece of tape and heldagainst the possibility that it could be used?

# # #

What it comes down to is that many of our public officials have forgotten that this is a constitutional country. The Constitution provides:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Unfortunately the telephone was not invented when the Fourth Amendment was adopted, but surely if the people are to be secure in their houses, their papers and effects, they ought to be secure in their telephone conversations. Can it make any constitutional difference whether two men talk to each other in an office or talk to each other over the telephone? Suppose the conversation is of this nature:

Mr. Smith: "Bill, a bunch of us are sitting here and we think you ought to run for District Attorney."

Mr. Brown: "Tom, I cannot discuss this matter pro or con. I do not want to say anything about it. The present District Attorney may have this wire tapped and while I'm inclined to go on record as to what I think of him, I am not prepared to talk about myself.

# # #

If that is the only way our law enforcement officers can catch a few marijuana smokers, we ought to get some other law enforcement officers.

The wire-tap can only be constitutional on a Court order, issued under oath, for a limited and specified purpose. If an investigative agency wants to study the problem seriously, it ought to start with the Court orders to see whether the constitutional protective of the citizen has been followed. Then it ought to discover what actual good the tap did. Then it ought to discover a way of finding out whether agencies of the Federal or State Governments did any tapping without Court orders, all on their own, to serve the private advantage of politicians. And then it ought all to be made public so that the people can judge for themselves.

# # #

The Hoover Reports are telling us a lot about what the officials do to us. Last week, I read from one of these Reports which showed how they are wasting our money on carbon paper, filing cabinets, paper clips, etc., etc. They just throw away our money.

But do you know that there are 104 agencies of government engaged in lending, guaranteeing or insuring and that they employ 40,000 persons and that the Government has an investment of $16,900,000,000 in these 104 agencies.

Well, if you did not know that before, you know it now. The next Hoover Commission Report to be issued will discuss this problem.

From the standpoint of what I am talking about on this broadcast, it is all part of the same disease -- too much government, too many officials, too much waste of our money, too much power in the hands of those who should be our servants, elective and appointive.

As long as the people submit to this, it will continue that way and grow worse. Occasionally somebody shouts his head off, demanding that the officials obey the Constitution and even his friends call him a controversial person. What do we fear? Whom do we fear? We always have an election, and we can always throw them out.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Walter Winchell wants to do down to Washington to testify before the Fulbright Committee. For an inexplicable reason, Senator Fulbright is in no hurry to have Winchell testify, although he did not mind making front page copy about his Committee and his own name by bandying about Winchell's name.

Fulbright had lots to say in criticism of Senator Joe McCarthy, but he is using a method for which McCarthy was bludgeoned -- the use of a man's name before a committee and not giving the man an immediate opportunity to clear himself, and his reputation, and his prestige.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

Handle
Copy

Mr. Tolson

March 9, 1955

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKI Oms
227,988

L. B. Nichols

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

George Sokolsky advised me that as a result of his recent column on the resolution of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations he has had a phenomenal mail and that it is uniformly in opposition to the resolution adopted by the Congregation at their Los Angeles meeting.

George further told me that emissaries of the Congregation had approached [redacted] stated they would like to talk to George about his column and would [redacted] arrange it. George told [redacted] not to arrange it, merely to say Sokolsky was easily approached and they should contact him directly. They then stated George had the wrong idea on the resolution, that it was misunderstood; that it was really anti-Communist and had one sentence in it to that effect.

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b7C

The real background of the resolution, according to George, is found in the fact that a study has been made of the names of individuals convicted and exposed in connection with Communist activities; that 82 per cent of the names are of Jewish origin and the Jewish organizations consider this as a reflection upon Jews as a race and feel they must protect the race. George stated this, of course, is asinine and the race will be extinguished by such activities. He stated he has been surprised at the number of serious-minded Jews who now agree to this, yet he is getting very disgusted at the timidity of others.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Williams

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
LBN:MM
(4)

NOT RECORDED
76 MAR 17 1955
62-97885

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He then mentioned that [redacted] of the Philadelphia family, who are worth in excess of 200 million dollars, had gone on the American Jewish League Against Communism of which Sokolsky is President; that he, [redacted] submitted his resignation. [redacted] told Roy Cohn no one would ever know what pressure he had been under. Sokolsky got mad and sent a wire to [redacted] stating he, Sokolsky, was sick and tired of fighting for people who were gradually committing suicide because they have not got the guts to stand up. This concerned [redacted] very much and [redacted] again contacted Roy Cohn and stated he wanted to come and see George and explain the situation to him. George needs $40,000 to run the organization for a year and he is going to tell [redacted] the only explanation he can give now is a personal contribution of $40,000.

THE DIRECTOR

February 25,1955

J. P. Mohr

gmo

APPENDIX

Pages A1216-A1217 Congresswoman St. George, (R) New York, extended her remarks to include two articles, one by Roscoe Drummond entitled "Ousted Unions Face Registration" and one by George Sokolsky entitled "Labor's Big Merger." It is stated in one of the articles "the Attorney General now is authorized under the Communist Control Act of last year, to institute proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board against Communist-infiltrated organizations as well as against Communist fronts and Communist action groups."

Attachment
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62-89335-
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126 MAR 18 1955

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MAR 23 1955

Richmond, Virginia
March 23, 1955

Mr. L. B. Nichols
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Room 5640
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I thought you might like to know that I contacted Mr. George Sokolsky at the Hotel John Marshall, Richmond, on March 22, 1955. I advised Mr. Sokolsky that if there was anything that we could possibly do for him during his stay in Richmond, we would be more than happy to do so. I offered him the use of my personal automobile while he was in Richmond and also indicated to him that if he so desired, we would have an Agent show him around Richmond. Mr. Sokolsky appeared very appreciative of this offer; however, he indicated he was rather tired and contemplated taking a nap prior to making his speech before the Richmond Junior Chamber of Commerce and thought he would retire early after he made the speech.

As you suggested, I had at my finger tips the various plane and train schedules from Richmond to Washington, together with the weather information, and offered to drive Mr. Sokolsky to the airport or train station. However, he indicated he thought he would drive back to Washington with Mr. T. Coleman Andrews, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who was in Richmond with him.

Incidentally, his talk was very well received here and I felt you might be interested in the attached clipping from the Richmond Times Dispatch concerning it and, therefore, have taken the liberty to enclose same.

If any other friends or acquaintances of the Bureau are visiting Richmond, we, of course, will be most happy to do everything in our power to make their stay more enjoyable.

Sincerely,

Jim Gale
SAC, RICHMOND

④ mv

2 ENCL.

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APR 5 1955

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67 APR 11 1955

Sokolsky Cites Costs Of Yalta

As a result of the Yalta conferences, China, Korea and Indochina have become slaves of the Soviet state and possibly Thailand, the Philippines and Japan will join them, Journalist George Sokolsky said last night.

General MacArthur had told President Roosevelt that Japan was on her knees and it was not necessary for Russia to enter the Pacific war, the newspaper columnist told the annual Bosses Night of the Richmond Junior Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel John Marshall.

"The essence of the Yalta documents," Sokolsky said, "is a lack of character, morality and decency on the part of three gentlemen who cut paper dolls of maps and amused themselves in destroying lives."

Speaking on what he called the "state of permanent war," Sokolsky said the Marxist Revolution has four major purposes: abolishing God as an unnecessary, futile vestige of ancient superstition; abolishing race; abolishing nationality, and abolishing private property.

Social Revolution

The world is engaged in a social revolution aimed at changing the minds of man and eliminating his will to resist, said the columnist. "We can't defeat communism by war, by being ignorant of it, by not understanding it or by saying that there isn't much of it in America."

We have failed to make any impressiion on the Soviet state because we have failed to recognize that Marxism is "not politics nor economics, but a social revolution," according to Sokolsky.

Marxism will be defeated, he added, "when we have the courage to believe in our traditions and establish a sanctuary for faith to free us from materialism and ugliness of human strife."

T. Coleman Andrews, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, spoke briefly during the meeting praising the work of the Jaycees. Sokolsky was introduced by T. Coleman Andrews, Jr.

Richmond Times Dispatch
Richmond, Virginia
March 23, 1955

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227,988

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—Staff Photo

George Sokolsky (center) Engages in Conversation Prior to Speaking to Jaycees

T. Coleman Andrews (left) and T. Coleman Andrews, Jr., Talk With Columnist

Richmond Times Dispatch
Richmond, Virginia
March 23, 1955

ENCLOSURE

62-79785-92

RECORDED - 87

62-[illegible]-77

March 7, 1955

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EX [redacted]
New York 17, New York

G. I. R.

Dear [redacted]

I appreciated your calling George Sokolsky's column of February 21 to my attention. I thought he handled the recent comments of [redacted] of Brown University in a very effective manner. There is no question in my mind but that George Sokolsky is one of the most penetrating and incisive columnists in the field today. He certainly does a great deal of good. I only wish there were more like him.

Incidentally, I was very much interested in observing the recent release of the American Jewish League Against Communism and to note that Mr. Sokolsky has been elected as President of this organization and that you would become a member of the Board of Directors. I am sure that your wealth of experience will be a real contribution to this organization as it certainly seems a most worth-while endeavor.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

(2)

cc: Mr. Jones (rewrite urlet 3/2/55)
LBN:MM
(4)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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COMM - FBI
MAR 8 1955
MAILED 20

APR 24 1955

THESE DAYS:

About Some Real Intellectuals

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IT used to amuse me, when I lived in Russia, to meet a person who announced, "I am intelligent." It seemed such a funny thing to say. Nevertheless, in a country of gross illiteracy, as Russia then was, the person who could read and write, who could recite quotations from Gogol and Lermontov, and who could argue over Tolstoi and Dostoevski, could say, "I am intelligent."

Later, in China, it was something for the older people to say that they had passed their examinations. It marked them off from those who had not passed their examinations. Most Chinese could not read at all or much. This was complicated by the use of a written language, Wen Li, which was quite different from the spoken tongues, even that lingua franca which the foreigners called "Mandarin."

I saw in the newspapers that Barnaby C. Keeney, Dean of Brown University, was annoyed with J. Edgar Hoover for having said:

"All too often, academic license has contributed to the spread of Communism and in case after case has won converts to the Communist cause."

Dean Keeney replied to this:

"I am disappointed in J. Edgar Hoover, who is a good security officer and whose investigations proceed with somewhat more sophistication than his speech writers."

Doesn't Answer Charge

Naturally, that is a disappointing reply. It does not answer Hoover's charge; it denounces Hoover, using, according to the account, the phrase against Hoover, a "vicious attitude toward intellectuals."

Dean Keeney does not know whether J. Edgar Hoover writes his own speeches or employs writers any more than I know whether President Wriston of Brown University, who usually speaks remarkably well and with much sense, writes his own or has them rolled by his undergraduates. The Dean, who is defending intellectuals as a class, resorts to the ad hominem argument of the small boy who says, "You're another."

All this leads me to the retirement of a scholar, a moral philosopher and historian, Father James M. Gillis, a Paulist orator and one of the earliest religious leaders to use radio to carry a message. Father Gillis and Dr. Daniel Poling were contemporaries and paved the way for such tremendous successes as Bishop Fulton Sheen and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale who have turned radio and television into great pulpits.

But Father Gillis has not been limited to the gift of speech. A philosopher, he wrote a column, "Sursum Corda," which appeared in a large number of Catholic parochial newspapers and which I read each week for many years, for its wisdom and my guidance in the application of moral thought to current matters.

Here then is an intellectual on the other side of the Hegelians and the Marxists and that galaxy of specialists who wear all sorts of keys to establish their superiority over other men. Father Gillis's knowledge of history is profound but his familiarity with literature, even the writings of the temporary and shallow, is nigh omniscient.

"Walking Encyclopedias"

I knew two such men in my youth, men who appeared to be walking encyclopedias and who nevertheless were capable of philosophic synthesis: one was Talcott Williams, a former newspaperman, whose universality was as sure as it was astonishing, and Walter B. Pitkin, who introduced me to philosophy, psychology and art. Pitkin taught young fellows at college and earned real money writing short stories under several pseudonyms. He also ran a chicken farm and was the first to engage commercially in educational motion pictures way back when a projection machine was run by hand like a coffee grinder.

Talcott Williams, who had been born of missionary parents in Abeih, Turkey and who spoke Arabic as fluently as he did English and French, and some other languages, was an anti-Zionist. So we thought we would have some fun with him by getting a Zionist organization to ask him to speak. He turned the tables on us by accepting and delivering a remarkable lecture on the "Homing Instinct," in which without a note, he referred to the habits of birds, fish, beasts and man to re-seek the place of their origin. Without committing himself politically, he covered the range of biology and anthropology and the audience could reach any conclusion.

Those were intellectuals, as such a man as Father Gillis is an intellectual, not because they advertise themselves as "I am intelligent" but because God graced them with the capacity to understand and apply the knowledge they accumulated.

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b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

February 25, 1955

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing George Sokolsky's column of February 21st. All of his columns are good but I especially liked this and you will note that it refers to you, my dear friend.

With all the best,

Sincerely,

Barnaby N.Y.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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62 - [illegible] - 94

EX-126

20 APR 8 1955

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PERS. FILES

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send the attached to you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]
Secretary

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b7C

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7/25/85 SP-2TAP/JHF #250,402

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INDEXED - 87

20 APR 8 1955

EX-126

81 APR 20 1955

NEWS

AMERICAN JEWISH LEAGUE AGAINST COMMUNISM, Inc.
220 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.
Phone: LOngacre 5-7549

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY AMS AND PMS, FEBRUARY 14, 1955

New York, February 13 -- The American Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., announces new officers, elected at its annual meeting February 9th.

Founded in 1948 as a non-profit educational organization with members from coast to coast, and incorporated in New York and California, the League fights Communist designs against the Jews in the United States, emphasizes the opposition of Judaism to Communism, and exposes the persecution of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

The new President is George E. Sokolsky, columnist, author and radio commentator. Honorary President is Alfred Kohlberg, retiring from the Presidency because of illness. Re-elected Secretary is Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, serving also as Executive Director. Treasurer is Theodore Fine, of New York. Roy M. Cohn is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

New members of the Board of Directors are:

Victor Emanuel, Chairman and President of Avco Manufacturing Corporation.

Gordon K. Greenfield, President of City Specialty Stores, Inc.

Edward Clamage of Chicago, Chairman of the Illinois American Legion Counter-Subversive Committee.

Joseph Jones of Detroit, past District Commander of the American Legion.

Irwin S. Rhodes, Cincinnati attorney.

Ellis S. Rubin of Miami, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of Florida

Among the Board members re-elected are Eugene Lyons, senior editor of the "Readers Digest"; Lawrence Fertig, advertising agency proprietor and Scripps-Howard financial writer; Morrie Ryskind, Hollywood, California, writer; Nathan D. Shapiro, past President of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Philanthropies; Benjamin Gitlow anti-Red author; and Herman Kashins, lamp manufacturer of New York.

Sp-2TAP/JHF #250,462

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ENCLOSURE

April 1, 1955

44824

George Sokolsky

Mr. J. H. Gale
Federal Bureau of Investigation
501 Southern States Building
Richmond 17, Virginia

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your note of the 23rd and for the clippings re Sokolsky's visit to Richmond.

I appreciate your calling on him, and I was glad to see the reaction to his remarks.

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

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EX. - 124

PERS. FILES

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Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
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Gandy

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APR 1 1955
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CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

DECLASSIFIED ON 4/26/83
BY SP1 6SK1 DMS 227,988

Date: May 5, 1955

To: Mr. John Cimperman
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI

Subject: MR. GEORGE SOKOLSKY

Mr. George Sokolsky, whose syndicated column is carried in some 300 newspapers and who is heard on Sunday nights over the American Broadcasting Network, is proceeding to London via BOAC on May 17, 1955, to remain until after the elections. He will stay at either the Savoy Hotel or the Dorchester House.

Mr. Sokolsky is very friendly disposed to the Bureau and has been most helpful on numerous occasions in the past. He will no doubt call you upon his arrival in London on May 18, 1955. I desire that you extend every possible courtesy to Mr. Sokolsky. I would suggest that you endeavor to call him late on May 18, following his arrival, in the event you have not heard from him.

cc: Foreign Service Desk
LBN:MM

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MAY 10 1955

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TIME

DO-6

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Jones
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

✓

(Sent to Mr. Nichols)

I hope this may interest you.

George Sokolsky

[illegible]

[illegible]

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INDEXED - 60

62-89885-

11 MAY 13 1955

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227,988

66 MAY 23 1955

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LUCILLE S. MILLER, Pu

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN RIFLEMAN
BETHEL, VERMONT

April 29, 1955

GEORGE SOKOLSKY DEFENDS THE DRAFT AND KICKS THE CONSTITUTION

George Sokolsky ended his sermon for today like this: "A young lady, in anger, demanded of me if I really meant it when I said that I would not defend the right of a man to say what I believed to be wrong. She was outraged when I said that I would not. I gave this example: Suppose a speaker advised a body of students not to register for the draft. Would I defend his right to do it? I would warn the students that this man is leading each one of them to a prison sentence."

Sokolsky would like us to believe that he is merely asserting his own uncontested right to freedom of speech and opinion. Now suppose the Rulers contrive to have this speaker arrested and punished just for denouncing the Selective Service Act, commonly called the Draft. The Draft is a law that is so obviously unConstitutional that Constitutionality has never been claimed for it by its admirers and those more numerous persons who need the Draft to carry out their policies here and elsewhere. Millions of men have been deliberately kept in ignorance of the fact that the Draft is unConstitutional so when they innocently obey this wrongful "law" they are not flouting the Constitution. When a well-paid authoritarian leader like Sokolsky, however, knowingly refuses to defend a man from punishment brought on by denunciation of a flagrantly unConstitutional law, then Sokolsky is coldly and deliberately making himself a tool of Tyranny and, in the deepest and ugliest sense, is violating the Constitution.

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There is nothing new about this seemingly novel attitude toward the Bill of Rights. It is Old World, as old as Despotism itself. For a while we had a change from the Old World where people seldom questioned the Ruler's right to destroy his critics. After only a hundred and fifty years of American freedom as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, the slimy Old World began seeping and creeping and crawling over to enjoy the harvest of the New World, and even while enjoying it, to seize the land which produced it, and give these fruits to the Old World, now depleted by its own Old World parasitism and exhausted by its own Old World upheavals.

Sokolsky's parents left Russia for New York where George was born in an environment which as nearly as possible duplicated the rabbinical authoritarianism which they had left. Perhaps this explains Sokolsky's consistent preference for the Old World over the New. As soon as he had finished college he left America for the Old World and, by his own boastful account, he participated joyfully in the tangled intrigues of the troubled revolutionary period, first in Russia, then in China.

When he returned to America it was as an authority on China and Russia and everything else. He joined the professional opinion makers and the opinions he has tried to make have been directed always toward the Old World and our "obligations" toward the Old World. To mention only a few recent examples, Sokolsky endorses the Communist Jay Lovestone who has developed a whole system of espionage, meddling, and political turmoil carried on in dozens of countries and financed out of our taxes. Sokolsky hails Ladejinsky and his program of forced "Land Reform" which is pure applied Communism. Sokolsky is pushing a program by which America is to dominate the Far East not only economically but physically although this program is alien to American tradition, dangerous to the American nation and unpopular with the American people. Sokolsky whines on behalf of the gerrymander state of Israel, which though pampered as the Infant Nation, has already been guilty of every crime against the inhabitants it ruthlessly displaced and is engaged in constant political intrigue with all the countries of Asia and Africa as well as England and America. Sokolsky blasted all who dared to criticize Anna Rosenberg who, from the Kremlin-like fastness of the Pentagon directed a policy of purposeful defeat in Korea. Sokolsky blistered all who dared murmur against Barney Baruch even when that perennial busybody was trying to force a system of Marxian controls over every phase of our commercial life.

So why wouldn't this champion of every Old World abuse naturally defend this most hateful of Old World outrages, the Draft, cherished as it is by the creatures who rule us out of the White House, indispensable as it is to any program of Old World conquest and perpetual occupation? Why wouldn't this pundit who wants to share in the Old World tyranny of Washington naturally resort to that ancient and dishonorable argument that a speaker must be silenced to protect his listeners from being lured into hurting themselves? Even so did the Tories warn the citizens that Sam Adams and Patrick Henry were leading each one of them to the hangman's noose. We can understand why crowned heads and their spokesmen have to lean on such arguments since their whole existence depends on them. But the next time this syndicated hypocrite, Sokolsky, starts paying lip service to the U.S. Constitution just remember that the real Sokolsky boosts those who are destroying the Constitution and even gives the Constitution a sly kick, himself, when he thinks he can fool the customers.

MANUEL AND LUCILLE MILLER, DIRECTORS OF ACTION · STRATEGY
THE NATIONAL PATRICK HENRY ORGANIZATION, INC.

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

L. N.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK(Oms
227,988

I hope this may interest you.

4-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 5-18-55

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A3369

Cut out and mounted in Crime Rec. Pge

Congressman Bosch, (R) New York, extended his remarks to include the column of Mr. George E. Sokolsky which appeared in the May 16, 1955, edition of the New York Journal-American entitled "The Question on Security." The references to the FBI were set forth in a memorandum written earlier this date.

EX-73

INDEXED-48 62-89885-99
NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 25 1955

Original filed in:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKL PMS
227,988

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [illegible] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

60 MAY 31 1955

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

62-39823-100 May 16, 1955

EX-104
INDEXED - 65

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear George:

Mr. Nichols has shown me the clipping you sent him of the May 10 edition of your column, "These Days," and we certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Without a doubt, juvenile gangs, prevalent in our larger cities, constitute a serious menace. It was most interesting to read your observations on this problem, and we join with you in the hope that some system can be worked out to successfully channel surplus energy of retarded juveniles into constructive activities.

Sincerely,
Edgar

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SPL GSK L DMS
227,988

cc - New York

NOTE: Address and salutation per Special Correspondents' Mailing List.

GEM:afb

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rose
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

66 MAY 31 1955

MAY 16 4 39 PM '55
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMM - FBI
MAY 17 1955
MAILED 28

(y)

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Attached is:

THESE DAYS from NY Journal American
May 10, 1955

1 ENCL.

RECORDED - 65

62-89885-100

EX-104

17 MAY 24 1955

Ackd. Sokolsky
to 5-16-55
GEM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
227,988

THESE DAYS:

Thoughts Prompted By a Murder

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY May 10, 1955

A YOUNG boy, William Blankenship, Jr., walks the streets and is shot down by another boy, Frank Santana.

These boys are unknown to each other. There is no quarrel. There is no feud. There is no mistaken identity. It is wanton murder with no provocation.

These are high school boys, the murdered boy an honor student; the murderer backward and a truant.

These are the cold facts and beyond them is New York City which has become too large, too unruly and too complacent. There is shock at this outrageous murder; there is sympathy for the heartbroken family. But no constructive reassessment of the school system, no study of the teen-age uniformed gangs that roam the streets is made.

The fundamental question must be, why have the uniformed teen-age gangs been permitted to be organized? Why have they been permitted to grow and to thrive? These boys who wear black leather jackets and blue jeans, with insignia and metal marks of distinction, where did they originate? Are they small boys and girls playing soldiers or are they being directed by adults who use them?

Gangs of the Past

Gangs are not new in big cities. Back in the days of the Irish immigration, the Five Points gangs, the Hell's Kitchen gangs and others developed in the poverty of our worst slums. Later, the Italian gangs appeared, the Mafia, the Black Hand, the Paul Kelly gang, etc. The Chinese kept their gang wars to themselves, the quarrels being over narcotics and the control of laundries and chop suey houses. The Jewish gangs under such characters as Kid Twist and Gurrah and Lepke interrupted the peace of our city.

But these teen-age gangs are more vicious, more ruthless, more absorbed in sex and less criminal than unmoral. The teen-age gang is largely Puerto Rican and Negro, although no racial problem is involved. The Puerto Ricans are the newest immigrants and are not yet generally assimilated in the American mores. In time, they will be assimilated as other immigrant groups have been.

The process of assimilation has, in the past, worked best in the public school system. Immigrants from 50 nations came to New York, speaking a variety of languages, bringing their own customs and traditions, and eventually most of them were molded into good Americans. But this process takes time and dedication.

The weakness of the current situation is first the accepted notion that all children can be kept at school up to the age of 18. This is obviously incorrect because the teen-age gangs prove that at various age points certain children can absorb no more book learning; they become so restless that they seek physical activities. They may not get "working papers" until they are 14. They turn to fun of a kind that ends in felonies.

Classroom Captive

In a city like New York there are a number of vocational high schools which could offer these boys and girls an outlet for doing rather than learning, but for these "problem" children, this outlet is insufficient. They need to get jobs, to work for pay, to have money in their pockets. The assumption that all children ought to remain at school until they are 18 or even 16 has not proved out in enough instances to warrant a study of those who are mentally "blocked." A boy with side-burns and a mustache and an overpowering desire for feminine admiration may became a dangerous citizen if continued captive in a classroom. Compulsory education can go too far.

For children who come from families in which both parents work or from immigrant homes in which the parents are undergoing adjustments to a new and difficult environment, and in which the language in the home is different from the language of the community, the school must assume the role of an assimilative agency, moving the child out of an alien environment into an American environment without destroying the respect of the child for the parent.

The current behaviorist attitude toward elementary education leaves many children without the restrictive disciplines which they need during a period of adjustment. The child contrasts the disciplines of the family with the laissez faire of the school system and decides that the school is a place where he can get away with anything. His impulse is to push his freedom as far as possible.

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~~INDEXED - 65~~

(indexed in outgoing)

New York Journal-American
May 10, 1955

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227,988

ENCLOSURE
62-89885-100

From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

George Sokolsky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK/Dms

227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, May 29, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Nathan Hale

On June 6, the United States will have an opportunity to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Nathan Hale. I understand that such a celebration will be held in the town of Coventry, Connecticut, where Nathan Hale was born.

When I was a boy, I belonged to an organization called the City History Club, which was designed to teach young children the history of their city and to familiarize them with the historic and patriotic events and sites of New York. It was an interesting experience for a son of immigrant parents to associate himself with the living past of the place where he lived. If it did not sink his roots deep into the past, it, at any rate, put forth strong sprouts.

Among the places we visited was the City Hall Park in New York where stood a statue of Nathan Hale and upon it the words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

# # #

Nathan Hale was born at Coventry on June 6, 1755; he died in New York, by hanging, on September 22, 1776. He had volunteered to undertake a dangerous mission through the enemy lines. He volunteered to be a spy, an informant. He failed and was killed.

Nathan Hale had been graduated from Yale and became a school teacher. When the Revolutionary War called all Americans to the service of their country, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in George Washington's Army. He went to New York where he became a Captain in "Knowlton's Rangers."

It was George Washington himself who called for volunteers to penetrate the enemy's lines to gather information concerning the intentions and condition of the British. Nathan Hale dressed to look like a Dutch school master. He got from Harlem Heights to Long Island. He had gathered the required information and was making his way back to Washington's headquarters, when he was caught and sentenced to death. On the gallows, he spoke his memorable words which I shall now repeat: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

# # #

Nathan Hale won his place in American history as a spy for our country at its birth. No other event in his life has attracted attention. On the gallows, he offered to his countrymen one immortal line.

He was a voluntary informant, which is a daring and courageous person to be. He knew the risks of such a profession; he took the risk without reservations; he gave his life without shame. He won immortality, and statues have been erected in his honor at Coventry, Connecticut, at Yale University where he studied, and in New York City where he was hanged by the British Army.

# # #

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ENCLOSURE

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It is well in this year to recall the memory of Nathan Hale, spy and informant for his country. It is well to remind ourselves of the year, 1776. It is well to recall the fact that without informants, the Revolutionary Army could not have won and we might, today, not be a nation. Not all the names of all the informants of the Revolutionary War have come down to us, but there must have been many. There must have been farmers and their wives; there must have been boys and girls; there must have been bar-maids in inns and taverns who did their patriotic part, sometimes at dire risk, to serve their country.

Of course, in those days there were traitors, too. They were called Tories. They were not traitors to their King, George III; they were traitors to the cause of the Revolutionary War. New York, in particular, was notorious for its Tories because New York lived on British trade and many of its residents disliked the disturbances that revolution had brought. On the other hand, it was in New York that the "Liberty Boys" thrived, a volunteer organization, to a large extent of Irish immigrants, who made the lives of the enemy and of the American Tories miserable. There must have been a large number of informants among the "Liberty Boys," particularly as many of their sisters and sweethearts worked as household servants in the rich homes where grand dinner parties and balls were given in honor of the British officers who had been sent by King George III to put down the Revolution.

# # #

The question that arose then is still with us: What is the citizen's responsibility when he believes, of his own knowledge and by his own judgment, that his country is being imperilled by enemies from within? Is he to be silent? Is he to watch corruption and subversion and say: "This is none of my business? If the designated officials cannot catch the scoundrels, let them go on doing their mischief." Or, is the citizen to say that he is just as responsible, just as interested, just as concerned as the highest official in the land because what is involved is his country, his family, his children?

This is a problem. Nobody enjoys being an informant. I am sure that Nathan Hale did not revel in being a masqueraded spy. But what of the country?

When Paul Revere rode through the night warning his countrymen of their peril, he did not say to himself, "I won't stick my neck out. Maybe the British will win and what will then become of me and my silver-shop?" Nor did John Hancock, the richest man in New England, fear to place his immortal signature on the Declaration of Independence, pledging his life, his wealth, and his sacred honor to the cause of human liberty.

It takes courage and manhood to be an informant, because the risk of error is as great as the risk of repudiation. And there are always great forces at work to condemn the informants, particularly in these days when so many American men and women, in the 1930's and 1940's, betrayed their country, knowingly or, at the time, unwittingly. Such persons are fighting a defensive action for their own reputations and the informant is the person they fear most.

Of course, among informants there have always been those who have come to be known as double agents, those who give or sell information to both sides, scoundrels who lie and then sell themselves to lie again. We celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Nathan Hale, but can anyone imagine anyone celebrating the birth of the proudest liar of our times, Harvey Matusow, the unashamed, unabashed scoundrel who boasts his skill at lying? There are always renegades; there are always traitors to every cause. Of such we need not speak.

Nathan Hale's grand-nephew, Edward Everett Hale, Unitarian clergyman and author, has written the American classic on this subject. It is called, "The Man Without a Country," and it tells of one Philip Nolan, who expressed hatred for his native land. It is curious that this inspiring tale should have been given to us by one whose grand-uncle had regretted that he had only one life to give for his country and gave that one life away on the gallows serving his country as a spy and an informant.

The man without a country cannot but be miserable. He takes but gives nothing in return. He is a parasite that saps the richest fruits of his nation and leaves no mark behind but the misery he brought upon his fellow-men. Should he not be exposed before he continues to do more mischief? Those who protect and defend him are not serving the cause of freedom; they are willfully weakening their country either to please themselves or in the interest of a foreign foe. Our scorn for them cannot be lessened by their sanctimonious rationalizations of their treachery.

I place in the tradition of Nathan Hale such courageous informants as Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, Herbert Philbrick, Benjamin Gitlow and hundreds of other Americans who have risked their peace of mind and personal security in the service of their country. These men were informants, informants for America.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

It is a pity that our school children are not constantly being reminded of the heroes of American history. Only by holding before them the lives of those who created the world in which we live in freedom and prosperity can we build young men and women.

Lives of great men remind us of what we ourselves can do with our own lives. Their example can stimulate in the young the desire to go and do likewise.

The heroes of America have not been the momentary celebrities of screen and radio; they have been those who had the courage to give their lives for their country.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 31, 1955

FROM : Legal Attache, London (66-30-63)

SUBJECT: MR. GEORGE SOKOLSKY

G.I.R. 3

10-1

ReBulet 5/5/55.

This is to advise that Mr. SOKOLSKY was contacted by writer at the Dorchester Hotel on May 18, 1955, the day following his arrival. He was visited on two occasions after that date, but did not require any assistance or attention apart from several boxes of American cigars which writer obtained for him and which he appeared to appreciate very much.

He left London for New York City on May 26, 1955.

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-RUC-

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JUN 7 1955

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 2, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George Sokolsky's column on Nathan Hale and his role as an informant is very effective. This results from a suggestion from Supervisor Dwight Dalbey in the Training Division. I have called Nathan Hale's anniversary on June 6 to Sokolsky's attention and also advised David Lawrence's secretary of it.

This was an excellent suggestion on Dalbey's part. If we could get more good suggestions like this, it certainly would be helpful and I think Dalbey should be commended for his alertness.

cc: Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
LBN:arm
(4)

Yes.

ENCL.
newspaper clipping

Done
LFH/ilw
6/9/55

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16 JUN 15 1955

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Mr. Tolson ______
Mr. Boardman ______
Mr. Nichols ______
Mr. Belmont ______
Mr. Harbo ______
Mr. Mohr ______
Mr. Parsons ______
Mr. Rosen ______
Mr. Tamm ______
Mr. Sizoo ______
Mr. Winterrowd ______
Tele. Room ______
Mr. Holloman ______
Miss Gandy ______

These Days . . . .

By George Sokolsky

Nathan Hale's Calling

ON JUNE 6, the 200th anniversary of Nathan Hale's birth will be celebrated in Coventry, Conn. Nathan Hale studied at Yale, joined the Revolutionary Army, was stationed in New York as a captain. The Revolutionary headquarters were on Harlem Heights. The City of New York, which was in those days downtown, was held by the British who were welcomed by the many Tories who preferred prosperity to freedom.

Sokolsky

Nathan Hale voluntarily undertook to walk through the enemy lines and to report to George Washington on conditions within the city and the general attitude of the people. He dressed as a Dutch schoolmaster, and with success he managed to get the desired information. Somehow he made his way to Long Island and was on his way back to Harlem Heights, when he was caught, convicted of espionage and hanged.

His last words on the gallows were: "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Nathan Hale was a voluntary spy and informant. He is remembered in American history only for that and for his immortal last line. No other event in his short life—he only lived 21 years—is noteworthy of historical memory.

HAD KING George III won the Revolutionary War, many great figures in our history, who staked their lives, their property and their sacred honor in the cause of the Revolution would have been hanged. Among them would undoubtedly have been George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock of the enormous signature, and such firebrands as Samuel Adams, James Otis and Patrick Henry.

But the revolutionists won the war and Nathan Hale went down in history as a patriot who spied for a good cause and proposed to inform on those who were enjoying the hospitality which the rich New York Tories were showing the British.

Nathan Hale's memorable last words used to be taught to children in our public schools so that they, too, would be impressed by the ideal of patriotism. In these days of greater wisdom, patriotism is eschewed as excessive nationalism and our children grow up without even knowing the name of Nathan Hale.

IN THESE days of excitement over spies and informants, it is interesting to recognize that informants existed at the very beginning of our Nation. There was no FBI but there were informants. And undoubtedly among them must have been the womenfolk of the "Liberty Boys," that voluntary organization, mostly of the newer immigrants, including many from Ireland.

How does one get information without informants? Perhaps the current body of informants will band themselves into a society called "The Sons of Nathan Hale," who would then be their patron saint and give an historic halo to their activities.

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memo Mr. Tolson 6-7-55 [illegible]

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Wash. Post and Times Herald	15
Wash. News	
Wash. Star	
N. Y. Herald Tribune	
N. Y. Mirror	

Date: JUN 2 1955

62-89885-103

ENCLOSURE

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. ~~LOUIS B.~~ NICHOLS

Attached is:

THESE DAYS from NY Journal American
June 10, 1955

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSKLDms
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JUN 15 1955

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THESE DAYS: [illegible]

Neuberger: Public Relations Senator

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY June 10, 1955

SENATOR Richard L. Neuberger used to be a newspaperman, a magazine writer and a lecturer and therefore is an adept in the gentle art of public relations. As a new Senator, he has few opportunities to expose his capacity for statesmanship, if any. Nevertheless, he manages with rare genius to get his name into newspapers if only by quarrelling over the White House squirrels who, like all of their kind, have a penchant for nuts.

So the Oregon Senator, junior to Wayne Morse, proposed that candidates for public office, who employ television to promote themselves, announce, in advance, whether they use make-up or tele-prompters. Why not that they wear grey suits and blue shirts? Why not that they have hired ghost writers or have borrowed their speeches from the National Committee for an Effective Congress? Why not that they are members of the A.D.A., although they call themselves Democrats or Republicans?

On Use of Make-up

If they are to tell anything, why not tell all? On television, a wise man will use a little pancake make-up or he will not resemble himself. If Senator Neuberger does not know this, he might ask his wife how high lighting distorts the face, even of the most beautiful. And our Senators, the Oregon junior must admit, are not particularly beautiful. In fact, he, himself, could not compete in a Miss America contest, to say nothing of such masculinity as the no longer young Clarke Gable has or the younger Marlon Brando who seems to have broken the hearts of numerous teen-agers.

Senator Neuberger believes that a candidate "has every right to use make-up or conceal his jowls or bald spot or beard." However, "the viewers have an equal right to be informed that he is relying upon this use of theatrical props."

Imagine, Senator Wayne Morse announcing to the viewers that he may look tall but is as small as Tom Dewey; that he may look quite pale but really has a blue shadow not only at five o'clock but any time; that his hair is beginning to disappear and that his eyebrows are real and make him look like John L. Lewis.

Having used five minutes of a 15-minute program, including the commercial, he may now proceed to use the remainder of his time to explain why we should trade with Red China. Perhaps Senator Neuberger would prefer to have the "theatrical props" announcement made fore and aft, and that would leave the Senator only five minutes to talk his speech, which may be too long at that.

In fact, Senator Neuberger, not having much to do in the Senate, yet desiring to make headlines, even if it is in "Variety," seeks to end the substitution of play-acting for reality. This is quite an undertaking for a campaigner who, to be any good at all, employs such forensic gifts as the Lord gave him or as he gained under such promoters of personality as Dale Carnegie. It is not believable that the Senator did not use a few such tricks himself to get himself elected to the United States Senate from Oregon which usually has two Republican Senators but now has two Democrats, one of them by slow conversion.

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DATE 4/26/83 BY SP1GSK/Ons

TV Campaigning

As a matter of fact, television may revise all our concepts of campaigning and it often makes me wonder if Abraham Lincoln could have been elected President without the assistance of some such a master of the art as Robert Montgomery, had television been in vogue in his day. I witnessed Robert Montgomery directing while the President spoke at the Waldorf-Astoria once and it was delightfully done, so that everybody said, "There is Robert Montgomery!" immediately before the President started, which is, I assumed, what the audience was expected to do, just as they say, "There is Meyer Davis," when he leads a band.

Perhaps as television progresses, we shall have such announcements as these during a campaign:

Speech written by Elmer Zilch;
Material prepared by the A.D.A.;
Make-up by Helena Rubinstein;
Suit by Saks-Fifth Avenue;
Shirts by Seewaldt and Bauman;
Cigar-lighter by Dunhill;
Music (not heard) by courtesy of James Caesar Petrillo;
Sponsored by the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

That idea is as good as Senator Neuberger's. And the advertisers might pay to be mentioned. It could become a racket, particularly if they paid in cash money.

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Source of Mental

INSTILLS INTEREST . . . Sinai M. Waxma
of youngsters at the Reading Institute of New Yo
2 5th ave. Word recognition, comprehension, flu
study skills are stressed.

Journ

Older Persons Also Given Aid In Special Classes at NYU

(Sixth of a Series)

By Guy Richards and Harold Wolfson

An eight-year-old boy with an I.Q. of 160 who could barely read a full sentence of English text. His parents were desperate.

The retired president of a beverage company who had been restricted all his life to reading business reports and now wanted to enjoy creative literature.

An attractive blonde in her 20's, once a gifted teacher herself, whose brain had been damaged in an attempt to kill herself by gas. She discovered that she had to re-educate herself to read from the pre-primer stage onward and needed some one to help her.

These are among the 1,650 persons who, this year, are the paying pupils of one of the city's most unique institutions—a sort of service station for broken-down readers.

It's the Reading Institute of New York University, at 2 Fifth ave., in the shadow of the Washington Square arch.

40 TEACHERS.

In its lively classrooms 40 teachers are busy day and night, including Saturdays, hammering reading skills into students ranging in age from 8 to 80—slow-reading elementary school students, retarded high schoolers; adults who require an hour to scan and comprehend text they should absorb in five minutes, and business executives sent over by any number of big corporations.

In 1934, when the Reading Institute was started in NYU's division of general education, it had only a handful of students.

In recent years, however, it has grown so fast that its director, businesslike and affable Nila Banton Smith, is hard put to find more space than the dozen

of curing the troubles of a retarded reader is to find the "constellation of causes" which comprise the mental block.

"The basic cause or causes of reading difficulty and the emotional disturbance involved in it may be found in the physical history of the student, home and family conditions or school conditions," she said.

"Regardless of which causes what, the teacher should strive to 'dig down' to the primary cause or causes back of the situation."

That is why the first step for any parent applying to the institute to accept a child for remedial instruction is to fill out a nine page questionnaire which contains more than 100 questions.

It enables the institute to get a picture of the whole child and a good hunch about the causation of his reading troubles. That, in turn, tips off the institute on the type of specialized instruction needed.

EXCELLENT CLUES.

Some of the questions offer excellent clues to what the layman might consider wholly unexpected sources of mental blockades.

Here's one question, for example, in the field of family influences:

"How does the father feel about the child's inability to read: Disgusted—— Irritated —— Feel like rejecting him

which stated as follows: "The Federal Government has filed a $3,790 tax lien against Elizabeth Bentley, self-confessed former courier for a Communist spy ring in New York and Washington, it was learned.

"According to Records in the Clerk of Court's Office, the lien was slapped on the one-time star witness for Congressional investigating committees for unpaid taxes in 1951.

"Miss Bentley, a teacher at Sacred Heart College in Grand Coteau south of here, was not available for comment. The college reported she does not teach during the summer months."

The Attorney General July 14, 1955

Director, FBI

COLUMN BY GEORGE SOKOLSKY
THE WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES
HERALD
JULY 14, 1955

10-1

Enclosed is a copy of a column by George Sokolsky from "The Washington Post and Times Herald" of July 14, 1955, which I thought might be of interest to you.

Enclosure

CC: Mr. William P. Rogers (with enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

CC: Mr. G. Frederick Mullen (with enclosure)
Director of Public Information

HEH:imz
(6)

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- Gandy

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227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

by George E. Sokolsky, July 3, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Fourth of July, 1955

Each year the American people come to their national birthday in the heat of the summer when men's minds turn more to flight from cities than to philosophy of existence.

Yet, this is our birthday: the Fourth of July, the day when the heroes of our Revolution declared why they sought for the United States a separate government and the philosophy of life, under God, which was to be the foundation of our political and social life.

The years about 1776 were hard times; we today are living in hard times. Those men risked their lives, their liberties and their sacred honor to establish a new nation. We risk our very existence in our dealings with a wicked enemy that seeks to destroy us. They were weak and courageous; we are strong but not so courageous. They were still of pioneer stock, although in 1776, some of them came from families that had been in this country 167 years or less; we are a mature people, less courageous, less daring, less sure of ourselves.

They were only 13 colonies between the Atlantic Seaboard and the Appalachian Mountains; we are a great nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico, with vast outlying possessions and protective fortifications on all continents. They were about 3,000,000 in population; we are 165,000,000. What we have grown to be had its roots in the soil that they tilled.

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# # #

They had their troubles, too. There was, of course, dissension and misunderstanding and even treason. Not all Americans of those days wanted to be free. Many continued to prefer to be under the British Crown and looked upon such men as Washington and Jefferson and Franklin as traitors. They were the Tories who after the Revolution mostly left this country and settled either in Canada or went to England. One Benedict Arnold could cause indescribable heartbreak and there were many like Benedict Arnold in those bitter days, just as today there are many who are like Alger Hiss and Julius Rosenberg.

Only this week, Winston Burdett, a radio commentator, confessed to the Eastland Committee that he had been a Communist and a spy. Voluntarily, he told the truth, for in his conscience dwelt a passion for his country. Such men make the only restitution they can make; they tell what they know openly, publicly and unreservedly. When they name their associates and affiliates, they only do so that those named may also serve their country by telling the truth. Alas! So many are either craven or cowards. They hide behind the curtain of the law and seek refuge in legalistic subterfuges. The times have not changed.

# # #

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An English manufacturer, Henry Wansey, had an opportunity to meet President George Washington in 1794. It is interesting today to read his account of the simplicity of that great man. Wansey wrote:

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From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, et cetera, but no broiled fish, as is the general custom...There was but little appearance of form; one servant only attended, who had no livery; a silver urn for hot water was the only article of expense on the table. She appears something older than the President, though, I understand, they were both born in the same year; short in stature, rather robust; very plain in her dress, wearing a very plain cap, with her grey hair closely turned up under it..."

It was a plain world in those days and men were not afraid. They believed in their cause, because it is just, and their motto was, "In God is our trust." They built a great nation out of old bricks and it has stood the test of time and will so stand as long as Americans continue to believe in the philosophy of government which those men proclaimed in the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

When we were young, it used to be the custom on the Fourth of July to read the entire Declaration of Independence in every city, village and hamlet of this country. That custom faded out during World War I when some felt that too many statements in the Declaration were anti-British, and the British are our allies. It would be sound and wise to read the Declaration of Independence on every Fourth of July in every part of the country. I shall today limit myself to reading its great Preamble, one of the noblest statements of the rights of man ever penned:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among them, deriving their just powers from the governed;..."

# # #

Starting with World War I and growing stronger each year, the people have been subjected to a constant and very effective propaganda to make them less nationalistic and less patriotic. The effect has been disastrous.

The absence of patriotic song is always an evidence of the absence of patriotic emotion. And a people who lack emotional responses for their own country are weak, no matter how strong their arms may be. No people in history has ever survived the loss of patriotism. Even today, when internationalism is being so virulently advocated in this country, all other peoples in the whole world is nationalist. The three new powers, Soviet Russia, Red China and India are profoundly nationalistic. The Arab States are nationalistic. Such a new country as Yugoslavia has made a religion of nationalism. Only here, in the United States, is nationalism renounced and patriotism regarded as excessive.

Yet I say to you that unless we restore our love for, our pride in, our hope for, our belief in our country, we shall not survive as a great nation no matter what the size of our stockpile of atom and hydrogen bombs, no matter how many billions of dollars we annually produce, no matter how large is our population. If the soul of a nation has withered away, its structure will collapse and the nation will become only a page in history.

And therefore, on this Fourth of July, this birthday of our nation, let us review our ideas and conduct. The wise man says that there are eternal truths that have guided man through the ages; the foolish man says that times are constantly changing and that what is true yesterday is false today and may be true again tomorrow. We are living in an era when the ideas of the foolish man prevail and therefore we suffer from confusion and we lose heart and our enemies take advantage of us.

But the day must come when we return to the wisdom of our Founding Fathers. George Washington wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette in 1798:

"...my politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a Right to establish that form of Government under which It conceives It shall live most happy; provided it infracts no Right or is not dangerous to others. And that no Governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of Another, except for the security of what is due to themselves."

In the era in which we live, this doctrine is too often forgotten. Governments do unjustly impose their wills upon other peoples. The United States would be wise to reject this; we would be wise to adopt the wisdom of George Washington.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Writing in 1778 to Benjamin Harrison, George Washington said:

"...it appears as clear to me as ever the Sun did in its meredian brightness, that America never stood in more eminent need of the wise, patriotic, and Spirited exertions of her Sons than at this period and if it is not a sufficient cause for genl. lamentation, my misconception of the matter impresses it too strongly upon me; that the States separately are too much engaged in their local concerns, and have too many of their ablest men withdrawn from the general Council for the good of the common weal."

How fitting these words are to our own days.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

RA
RA

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: Otis 26
Teletypewriter: Otis (Mass.) 87

TELEPHONE CHANGED
Otis, Mass.
Colfax 9-3551

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Attached is:

THESE DAYS from NY Journal American
July 14, 1955

RECORDED - 6 62-39885-106
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10 JUL 22 1955

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signed from ~~R.A.~~ JSR
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THESE DAYS:

Picking Chairman Poses Problem

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY July 14 1955

A COMMISSION will be appointed to study the entire security setup of the Government of the United States. Such commissions are often dependent upon their chairman for success, he being its chief executive officer, recruiting the staff, calling the meetings, etc.

Surely, it would be inadvisable to select as chairman anyone who has been violently opposed to security laws and security procedures, just as it would be inadvisable to appoint one who has been engaged in prosecutions of subversives and has come to believe that when in doubt, throw the man out.

It would seem that the best man for this chairmanship would be a former Federal judge who has sat over trials, rather than in the Appellate courts. The trial judges deal with facts and are accustomed to getting down to brass tacks; the judges in the higher courts deal principally with the philosophy of the law and often live in an ethereal atmosphere where they never see the ground because of the clouds. No one can question the philosophic brilliance of Judge Learned Hand, for instance, but he is so far away from reality that sometimes one wonders whether his decisions were written in the 1950's or the 1850's. For him, the philosophy of the law does not change; therefore life does not change.

Harvard Law Dean

Mass.

It has been suggested that Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School might be a fitting chairman because he has written a book, consisting of three speeches, on the Fifth Amendment in which he demonstrates a theory that Communists and ex-Communists ought to plead the Fifth Amendment even when it does not apply, as a subsequent question arising out of the answer might lead to self-incrimination. He said:

"Persons have been prosecuted under the Smith Act for membership in the Communist Party plus something else. If he (the hypothetical professor) supplies the proof of his own membership in the Party, he does not know what other evidence may then be brought against him to show that he has committed a crime. Thus, an answer to the question will definitely incriminate him, that is, provide evidence which could be used in a prosecution against him."

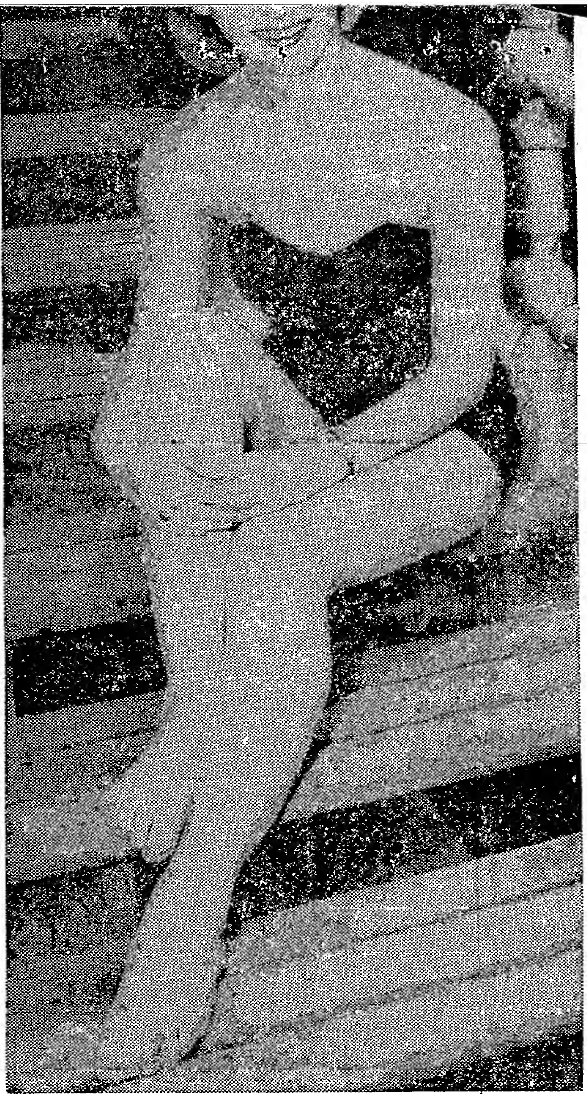
Curiously, the Smith Act does not raise the question of the Communist Party. As C. Dickerman Williams points out in an article in the "Fordham Law Review," ". . . The Smith Act forbids attempts to overthrow the Government by force. It makes no reference to the Communist Party and was, in fact, first invoked, to Communist enthusiasm, against Trotzkyites. Although we may assume that membership in the Communist Party would be admissible evidence against an accused in a present day prosecution, per se it would be meaningless; such membership, and office in the party as well, are expressly declared by the Internal Security Act of 1950 not to constitute a violation of any criminal statute. As the opinions of the courts in Smith Act prosecutions of Communists make clear, the 'something else' constitutes about one thousand parts of the Government's case to one for 'membership.' Only long-time functionaries of the Party, deep in its conspiratorial activities, have been prosecuted. According to experts on the subject there are about 700,000 ex-Communists in the United States, but there have been only a few score prosecutions under the Smith Act."

Objectivity Needed

Dean Griswold's book on the Fifth Amendment establishes him as more concerned with the private economics and fears of those who erred than with the security of his country. An example of this attitude appears in this paragraph:

"He (the professor) knows that a number of Communists have been convicted under the Smith Act of 1940, and more have been indicted. Our teacher perhaps magnifies his own predicament. He sees the jail doors opening up if he himself gives the evidence that he was once a Communist . . . His own experience is an ordeal. He does not want his friends to be subjected to it . . . By claiming the privilege against self-incrimination, he can refrain from naming any of his associates . . ."

It would be as incorrect to appoint such a man as Dean Griswold to head a fact-finding commission because of his prejudices as it would be to appoint, let us say, Gerald L. K. Smith on the other side of the fence.



BLONDE Frances Litkenhaus, 17, of Stapleton, S. I., was snapped on last Sunday's tour of South Beach in search for the winner of the Journal-American's Miss Surfmaid contest. Details of the three beaches to be canvassed this weekend are on Page 12. Journal-American photo by John Dolan.

They Prove Teen Crime CAN BE C

Tough Policy Elimi

By GEORGE CARPOZI JR.

Continued from First Page.

city there has never been a case of a teenager beating up a cop.

Major credit for the success in the fight against delinquency—and all crime—goes to Police Chief James Walker, who has headed the Police Department for 16 years.

Under his direction Paterson has enjoyed one of the lowest delinquency and crime rates in the country. The record is even more astonishing in view of two delinquency-inducing factors:

The city is a heavy industrial center . . . It is only a few minutes commuting time from New York City and its influences of gang warfare and narcotic problems, which have yet to creep across the Hudson River to Paterson.

USE FEAR AS WEAPON.

How does Paterson do it?

"The element of fear is our most effective weapon against juvenile crime," explained Police Capt. Charles A. McGrath, head of the city's Youth Guidance Bureau, an arm of the

a single report of firecrackers being exploded in the city limits. The element of fear stopped it."

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Here is how police cope with the problem of juvenile offenders:

A youth picked up for any offense—even staying out late at night (although there is no curfew law as such) — is brought to Police Headquarters. Parents are summoned at once.

If the child is not involved in a crime such as a robbery, burglary, or other felony, police will release him to the parent. But the parent must sign a form assuring appearance of the child — with the parent — at the Youth Guidance Bureau for a hearing.

Juveniles arrested for serious crimes are sent at once to Hope Dell Detention Home in Wayne Township. They are not released to their parents.

The bureau holds hearings on all cases once a week, on Saturday. The cases are heard by an eight-member Youth Guidance Commission, a group appointed by Mayor Lester F. Titus.

WHERE CITIZENS HELP

From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: Otis 26
Teletypewriter: Otis (Mass.) 87

TELEPHONE CHANGED
Otis, Mass.
Colfax 9-3551

Dear Lou: Read and weep!

GES

See informal memo Nichols to Tolson 7-22-55 for initialing
RNH 8-5-55

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ENCLO. ATTACHED

5 ENCL.
3 5X3 cards
1 note
1 envelope
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ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF [illegible]STIGATION

________________, 1955

TO:

- ____Director
- ____Mr. Tolson, 5744
- ____Mr. Boardman, 5736
- ____Mr. Belmont, 1742
- ____Mr. Harbo, 5256
- ____Mr. Mohr, 5517
- ____Mr. Parsons, 7621
- ____Mr. Rosen, 5706
- ____Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
- ____Mr. Keay, 1742

- ____Mr. Nichols, 5640
- ____Mr. McGuire, 5642
- ____Mr. Wick, 5634
- ____Mr. DeLoach, 5636
- ____Mr. Morgan, 5625

- ____Mr. Jones, 4236
- ____Mr. Leonard 6222 IB
- ____Mr. Waikart, 7204
- ____Mr. Eames, 7206
- ____Mr. Wherry, 5537

- ____Mr. Sizoo, 5744
- ____Miss Gandy, 5633
- ____Mr. Holloman, 5633

- ____Records Section
- ____Pers. Records, 6631
- ____Reading Room, 5531
- ____Mail Room, 5533
- ____Teletype, 5644
- ____Code Room, 4642
- ____Mechanical, B-114
- ____Supply Room, B-118
- ____Tour Room, 5625

- ____Miss Lurz
- ____Miss McNally
- ____Miss Mathers
- ____Miss Carter
- ____Miss McFarland
- ____Miss Cosart Cr

____

- ____See Me
- ____For your info
- ____Note & return
- ____For appropriate action

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FILE 5-[illegible]

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

July 22, 1955

Mr. Tolson:

George Sokolsky received an anonymous letter from Los Angeles which contained a supply of three-by-five cards, stappled to this page below, with Sokolsky's notation "Read and weep!" This looks like a rather clever propaganda tactic.

L. B. Nichols

LBN:ptm
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10 AUG 5 1955

CRIME REC.

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Communism, is a Social Order in which all human beings live and work for the common good of all — an order where, selfish motives and individual gains, misery, degradation, crime, and private profits **DO NOT EXIST** — an order where discrimination is punishable by law — where trade unions and religion are free, and where there is no exploitation of man by man . . . .

READ and HEED!

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TRUE COPY

do not follow Hitler to Distruction follow Rosevelt to construction you are going to Distroy the Communist. 50 prosent of the world are Communist. the will distroy you get next you are a mentle prostitute and Judas for silver. Pope lover and Fascist Rat.

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U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
IN GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY

LOS ANGELES
JUN 27
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George Scoorsky
Radio Comentetor
A.B.C. Network
New York City
N.Y.

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50 Prosent of the
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the will distray you
get next you are
a Mentle Prostitute
and judas for silver
Pope Lover and
Facsist Rat

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do not fallow
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Communist over

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DATE 4/21/83 BY SP1GSKLOMS
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, July 31, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

A Short Rest

For a long time now we have all been talking about foreign affairs. Frankly, much of it is immaterial and unimportant and a bore. The reason one responds to it is because our Government ballyhoos our foreign relations all out of proportion and because there is a wholly natural and compelling fear of war. There are domestic questions which are of equal importance and which we ought not to ignore.

The Geneva Conference did not amount to much. The great men on the summit met, dined, wined, chewed the rag, handed out publicity notices and each went to his own home rather satisfied with himself. It is much too early for anyone to be satisfied or, for that matter, dissatisfied with Geneva. We do not know the facts.

So we can take it for granted that we shall not have any kind of a war this year at any rate. As a matter of fact, from appearances, the impression is pretty clear that nobody wants a war and that each country would like to find a way out of all the complex and hair-splitting international relations into which the smart boys in George Marshall's and Dean Acheson's State Department got us and most of the world.

# # #

So we turn to affairs in the United States and they have taken quite an interesting turn.

While the Democrats are giving the impression that they and Eisenhower are like two peas in a pod, or love-birds in a cage, or teen-agers in a car — whatever you like to call that sort of thing — the fact of the matter is that the Democrats are carefully and deliberately looking for a "General Grant" scandal in the Eisenhower Administration. Whereas the Democratic leaders in the Senate are giving the impression that they love Ike, the Democratic National Committee is out to defeat Ike in the 1956 campaign and they hope to do it by discovering corruption in his Administration. So do natural tendencies assert themselves.

Thus far, they have come up with nothing, but they will continue to look. They thought they had something in the Dixon-Yates situation, but they only have evidence of indiscretion on the part of Sherman Adams, President Eisenhower's Chief of Staff. The real indiscretion is for the White House to have a Chief of Staff; a major-domo would be more suitable.

Sherman Adams telephoned to SEC and interfered in its operations, assuming that SEC was part of the Administration. Adams should have known better. SEC is by law an independent agency, subject to the Congress, and in no manner related to the President. Therefore when Sherman Adams told the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, J. Sinclair Armstrong, what to do in the Dixon-Yates matter, he exceeded his authority and the authority of his Chief, the President of the United States. His conduct was improper, but so far as anyone knows, there was nothing crooked about it. Armstrong should not have listened if he knew his business. Sherman Adams should be required to testify before a Congressional

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committee the same as any other American citizen. His unwillingness to do so may be bad judgment, but there is nothing crooked about it and thus far, the Democrats, try as they will, have not been able to make a scandal out of it. There has not been a single juicy scandal in this Administration to date.

# # #

Now we come to the case of Harold Talbott, a business man who is Secretary of the Air Force. He is an efficient manufacturer, with vast experience and has done remarkably well in the Pentagon, so well that he has been mentioned as a possible successor to the Secretary of Defense, Charles Wilson, who is one of the most capable men in our Government.

Among other businesses, Talbott owns a half-partnership in an engineering firm that specializes in office management. This firm analyzes the cost of operations in relationship to the volume of business done and advises a firm what it needs to do to be more competent and to save money by eliminating waste. This Mulligan firm is a money-maker because it does actually get greater efficiency. There can be no conflict of interest between the Secretary of the Air Force's half ownership in Mulligan and his job in the Pentagon. Mulligan does not get war contracts.

What the Democrats tried to find was whether Talbott was getting business for Mulligan because certain firms would like to please the Secretary of the Air Force. Robert Kennedy, Counsel to the McClellan Committee, whom some of you may recall from the television show of the McCarthy Hearings, set forth to do the job of getting Talbott, not because the Democrats had anything on him, but because they were looking for a juicy scandal in the Eisenhower Administration.

The McClellan Committee has discovered no illegality in the conduct of Harold Talbott. They discovered no corruption. There is no question but that he has been indiscreet in writing letters mostly to personal friends and business associates in relation to a company in which he has a half-interest. Indiscretion is not corruption nor can there be a conflict in interest.

# # #

My opinion is that while the Democrats will find some indiscretion among the business men in the Eisenhower Administration, they will find no corruption. The business man's attitude is different from that of the career official and from that of the politician. He is more direct. He is more used to the rough and tumble of the market place. His attitude is based on managerial efficiency rather than on rules and red-tape. He goes into government usually to do a particular job and then he wants to quit and go back to his own work. He does not make government work a career; he regards it as a contribution to his country at a sacrifice. He rarely expects to get anything out of it, but a few honors and they almost never come.

Why does this or any administration want a business man in government?

The answer is that as our Administration has grown and become increasingly complex, it is not only desirable but necessary to find men of great managerial ability and experience to head particular departments. Managerial skill is rare. Few men have it at all and still fewer have the opportunity to gain the vast experience for proficiency in this field. Managerial skill is found usually in business organizations and in engineering.

The Government cannot pay these men what they can earn elsewhere. A man whose salary is $360,000 a year plus an expense account is asked to serve for $22,500 a year. Also when he comes to work for the Government, on what must be a temporary job, he is asked to divest himself of all interest which may conflict with that job. If he is any good at all in management, he is liable to have many such interests.

The psychology of such a man is that he is sacrificing himself and his family to do this job. In a country like Great Britain, they get around that by making him a Lord or a Baron or something that he can hand down to his children with great pride. Here the man gets a smear for his efforts and if he should make a mistake because he is in management, not in politics, his error is magnified into an act of moral turpitude. It is this general attitude which keeps men of managerial ability from giving their services to their government when needed, except in time of war.

But we need managerial skill in certain areas of government in time of peace as in time of war. We cannot run technical agencies, involving production of intricate mechanisms, without having management at the service of the country. The Hoover Commission recommended a method of making government employment more attractive to such men. These recommendations have been ignored thus far.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

While some may say that we can get along without the business man and that if he goes into government, he ought to learn to be a discreet politician, the fact is that we must have managerial ability in many areas of government and that every President has found it difficult to get such men. Harry Truman, when he was President, complained that he could not get the right men to take government jobs.

Are we going to make it attractive, in some manner, for those whom we cannot pay, to work in government, or are we to have an administration of second-raters?

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

G. I. R. -8

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: Otis 26
Teletypewriter: Otis (Mass.) 87

TELEPHONE CHANGED
Otis, Mass.
Colfax 9-3551

HW 109

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Attached are:

THESE DAYS from NY Journal American
August 16, 17, 1955

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THESE DAYS:

A Bill Designed To End a Bicker

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY Aug. 16 1955

S. 2671 is a minor measure that packed a big wallop. It was a routine measure to authorize payment of salary to a Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission, but Section 3, contained this clause:

"Each member of the Commission, including the Chairman, shall have equal responsibility and authority in all decisions and actions of the Commission, shall have full access to all information relating to the performance of his duties or responsibilities, and shall have one vote."

This Act is now law and there can be no excuse for the withholding of AEC information from the AEC.

Unless Congress wishes to reorganize the Atomic Energy Commission, providing for a principal officer, the Executive must abide by the law. It is not a good example for the country when the Executive employs subterfuges to get around the law. Under our Constitution, it is Congress not the Executive that passes laws, that authorizes the organization of such Commissions as the AEC, that places limitations upon them. Even the Department of Defense, which rides roughshod over Congress so often, came into existence only by an Act of Congress and can go out of existence by an Act of Congress whenever Congress chooses to pass a new law on the subject.

Congressional Right

While the Department of Defense is correct from every standpoint in its desire to get out of business which should be the function of private enterprise, Congress has every constitutional right to determine what the policy of the United States should be and whoever says that it is unconstitutional for the Congress to do what the Constitution clearly provides it should do, makes government by law impossible. He also makes the orderly processes of government difficult. It ought to be obligatory for all top officials at least to read the Constitution. Too many officials look upon Congress as a Board of Directors carrying out the will of a powerful Chairman. To prevent that is why the Founding Fathers separated Congress from the Executive.

The AEC has become a bickering body when what it should be is a production agency. The quarrels between Lewis L. Strauss and Thomas E. Murray, now altogether out in public, are ridiculous and have no place in American affairs. The fact that one is a Republican and the other a Democrat, one an Eisenhower appointee and the other a Truman holdover, has nothing to do ith the production and use of atomic energy.

Both are men of high quality, of sincerity, of rare ability, devoted to the work they are doing. Strauss was a banker; Murray an engineer. Both are men of wealth who are serving their government at considerable sacrifice. They do not even differ on matters of principle. Theirs is a personality clash, arising out of Strauss's assumption that he, as Chairman, is the principal officer and head of the AEC. The law does not provide for such a position but makes all Commissioners equal. If Congress intended to change the law, it would have done so under the heavy pressure from the White House, which it resisted.

Amateurishly Handled

The Dixon-Yates situation brought this conflict to a head. It is now clear from testimony before Congressional committees that Murray was not kept informed as to the Dixon-Yates development step-by-step although he, as an equal Commissioner, was supposed to have a voice in any actions of the AEC. Had Dixon-Yates gone ahead comfortably, without any trouble, the question of the authority and responsibility of the other Commissioners would not have attracted so much attention. But Dixon-Yates was handled so amateurishly by the White House—whoever managed it there—that the bickerings in the AEC became a question of national significance.

Undoubtedly it came to a head when the story was published in the newspapers, in a variety of forms, that Strauss asked Murray to resign. This never happened. At most Strauss took the position that if he, Strauss, could not agree with the policy of the President, he, Strauss, would get out. Murray could have interpreted it as a suggestion.

The AEC is not part of the Executive. It is an independent agency of government, responsible to Congress, and over which Congress has appointed a watchdog committee. A Commissioner is expected to be guided by the law and his conscience, not by the policy of the President.

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ENCLOSURE

New York Journal American
August 16, 1955

62-89885-109

THESE DAYS:

Who Knows About What?

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY Aug. 17 1955

IT IS only too usual for Americans to accept the doctrine that they do not know as much as Europeans. Knowledge is individual, not collective, and it is quite impossible to say that Englishmen generally know more about colonialism than Americans or Indians generally. An expert on this subject could well be a Swiss or a Finn. Actually, on this particular subject, there are no experts.

E. T. Weir, who manufactures steel but likes to dabble in statesmanship, wrote in a pamphlet:

"...Because for centuries European countries have been so heavily dependent on foreign trade and have had colonial interests, the people of Europe have a greater knowledge of world conditions and are much more sensitive to them than is the case in the United States. I have a profound respect for the opinions of my European friends because I have found their analyses of situations borne out to a remarkable extent."

These friends are obviously mostly British, and if it is true that they know so much, why is it that, first, they got themselves into such a cramped position in the world since 1912; secondly, why have they lost their great Empire; thirdly, why have they become dependent upon the United States; fourthly, why are they cringing before the Russian bear?

Knowledge Failed

Somewhere along the line, between 1912 and today, their great knowledge and know-how in international relations failed them. As early as 1917, they misunderstood the Russian Revolution; as early as 1925, they misunderstood the Chinese Revolution; they failed to understand the situation in Iran and were rescued by Herbert Hoover Jr., an American.

Actually, Great Britain's difficulty is that the daring thinkers of policy of the period of empire-building, from Elizabeth I to Edward VII inclusive, have not been matched since Sir Edward Grey sent his country into World War I, which it is difficult not to accept as an error of judgment from the present vantage point. Today we know that every effort should have been made to localize the Balkan quarrel and the assassination of the Archduke at Sarajevo.

Up to that time, Great Britain managed the balance of power in Europe with acumen, brilliance and success. Once Great Britain went to war, the balance was tipped and Europe fell into a chaos from which it has not yet recovered. It is true that Sir Anthony Eden has been attempting to restore Great Britain's role as the manipulator of the balance of power and it was undoubtedly his hope to be able to achieve that role at Geneva.

But he failed, first, because the United States is not interested in the balance of power in Europe but seeks peace in the world, and secondly, because Soviet Russia prefers India to be elevated in international relations, even to the position of Great Britain.

Professor Hans J. Morgenthau makes this point concerning the "balance of power":

"The balancer is in a position of 'splendid isolation.' It is isolated by its own choice; for, while the two scales of the balance must vie with each other to add its weight to theirs in order to gain the overweight necessary for success, it must refuse to enter into permanent ties with either side...."

Lost Key Position

Obviously, Great Britain is not in that position of splendid isolation. It is definitely allied to one side of the equation, namely, to the United States. It is not only allied but it remains economically and militarily dependent. As long as Great Britain remains in that position, it cannot play the additional role of the "balancer" in world affairs. If Khrushchev and Bulganin were as cruel to Eden at Geneva as Roosevelt was to Churchill at Yalta, it was because Great Britain had lost the key position in the balance of power which it had held for about three centuries.

To return to the question of who knows what, there is no evidence that Europeans generally and the British are better informed than we are at this particular moment in world history. Nor is there any evidence that their guesses are better than ours.

What the present situation does display is the appearance of Marxian morals in the world, totally different from Christian morals, and because of that violence of difference, understanding comes very slowly and without much satisfaction to either side. The world does not stand in balance, but its distortions are temporarily frozen.

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New York Journal American
August 17, 1955

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August 31, 1955

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear George:

It was my pleasure to read your column, "Pattern of the Fund," which appeared in the August 30, 1955, issue of The Washington Post and Times Herald.

I feel you have done an excellent job in apprising your readers of some of the facts with regard to the Fund for the Republic. Many times the public is misled by professedly good objectives which serve only to obscure the true facts.

Sincerely,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

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NOTE: Address and salutation per Special Correspondents' List.

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Mr. Tamm
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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

These Days . . . . By George Sokolsky

Pattern of the Fund

Sokolsky

THE FUND for the Republic was established by the Ford Foundation and was given $15 million which Paul Hoffman, Robert Hutchins and W. H. Ferry, together with a front of trustees, were to spend for general purposes. The Ford trustees stated:

"The Foundation will support activities directed toward the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry, and expression in the United States, and the development of policies and procedures best adapted to protect these rights in the face of persistent international tension."

Nobody can object to any group fighting for civil liberties of various kinds and a great many organizations exist for such purposes in the United States.

The difference between these bodies and the Fund for the Republic, which the Ford Foundation established, is that whereas all the others are voluntary organizations of citizens who believe in a cause and set themselves up to fight for it and are subject to the criticism of their members and the withholding of support, the Fund for the Republic, on the other hand, consists of trustees and a hired office staff who are subject to no control, have no members, and have an enormous treasury which is income-tax free.

THE ACTUAL manager of this operation is a former newspaper man, W. H. Ferry. Ferry is reputed to be fanatically enthusiastic about whatever he does and has turned the Fund for the Republic into a kind of actions committee whose pattern may best be discerned by the following partial list of books, articles and other material which it has distributed widely with the object of influencing public opinion:

"'Banned Books' by Anne Lyon Haight. Book. 275 distributed to May 31. Librarians and library trustees.

"'Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.' Special issue on loyalty-security. 25,000 copies. Lists selected by publisher.

"'Cornell Series in Civil Liberties.' Books. Cornell University Press. Fund personnel; lists selected by publisher.

"'GRAND INQUEST' by Telford Taylor. Book. 45 copies. Federal bench.

"'Open Occupancy Housing.' Article. 'House and Home.' 15,000 copies. National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing; others in [illegible] relations field.

"'See It Now.' Murrow-Oppenheimer television interview. One hundred ten 16mm. prints. Educational institutions, civic organizations; local discussion groups.

"'Strong in Their Pride and Free' by Harry P. Cain. Speech. 3000 copies. National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

The list is all one-sided. It is anti-FBI, anti-congressional committees investigating subversives. Certainly any citizen can be anti-FBI and anti-congressional committees.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date AUG 30 1955

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From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: Otis 26
Teletypewriter: Otis (Mass.) 87

TELEPHONE CHANGED
Otis, Mass.
Fellax 9-3551

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send you the attached article as he would like you to read it.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Secretary

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P.S.: PLEASE FORWARD THIS ARTICLE TO MR. NICHOLS WITH THIS DESK NOTE.

For Sat. Review of Literature

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Saturday Review

George E. Sokolsky
Otis, Massachusetts
Tel: Colfax 9-3551

Subversion vs. Suspicion

by

George E. Sokolsky

Total War raises moral issues which did not trouble man when countries casually fought each other over a boundary or even over a dynastic succession. The concept of a total war arises from the determination of a state to impose not only its political will upon another state but its philosophic and social concepts of life. The imposition of a political will may encounter nationalistic resistance; the imposition of philosophic concepts (which often involve religious beliefs) develops fanaticism on the part both of the conqueror and the vanquished. The roots of every race are deep in tradition and belief.

Professor Hans J. Morgenthau states it this way:

"War has become total not only in the sense of everybody being a prospective participant in war, but also in the sense of everybody being a prospective victim of warfare..."

We are all still the victims of the total war concepts of Hitler, for whereas he lost his universal war, we altered our thinking on most public questions to match his assumptions. Had Stalin not succeeded Hitler in the

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operation of this universal war, it is possible that there might have been a quiescent period during which the liberal nations (a more accurate term than Democracies) would have reverted freely to the libertarian concepts and procedures which have been traditional with them.

Stalin transformed Leninism from a revolutionary movement into a universal church -- an aggressive, evangelical, all-conquering universal church. Whereas Leninism retained some of the idealistic attitudes of early Bolshevism, Stalinism froze into a steel machine for the conquest of the human race by whatever devices could be used. One of Stalin's devices was penetration into other governments. I wish again to quote Professor Hans Morgenthau because, having his book, "Politics Among Nations," at hand here in the Berkshire woods, I find so much in it that speaks my mind better than I can. He says:

"The technological prerequistes for a stable world-wide empire are essentially three in number: (1) enforced social integration through centralized control over the minds of the subjects of the empire, (2) superior organized force at any point of possible disintegreation within the empire, and (3) permanency and ubiquity of these means of control and enforcement throughout the empire. None of these three military and political prerequisites has been achieved in the past, yet they are within the reach of our time."

Stalin's system of penetration might have forced more nations into his empire, his universal state. By penetration, I mean a system of using natives, as members of the Communist Party, to penetrate organs of government and the organs of the people so that by peaceful means they came into control of a country and took it over in the interest of the Kremlin.

# # #

Few nations became conscious of the nature of Stalinist penetration until after it had become well-established within their borders. For instance, the Stalinist cells were, so far as we now know, first established in the United States sometime in the 1920's, but they were not understood except by a few experts who were regarded either as fanatics or Fascists. The Congressional committees, beginning with Representative Dickstein, tried to grasp the meaning of a curious activity, but none of these committees started with any understanding of penetration and were so astonished by what they discovered that they tripped over themselves in their haste to make what they believed to be a record. The FBI had been gathering data since 1936 but most of it was lost in the files of the Department of Justice. Military and Naval intelligence, the State Department and other branches of government also made records but most of those involved in this work, before the period of Senators McCarran and McCarthy, were considered opponents of the New Deal and therefore their reports were discounted. Even J. Edgar Hoover came within this category.

The result of these hurried activities on the part of Congressional committees and private groups is that the nature of subversion was often lost in a cloud of suspicion without discrimination.

It is worth while to state this fact in this manner because at this moment two contradictory trends are apparent: 1. to regard every resistance to Stalinist penetration as anti-libertarian (I prefer to continue to use the term Stalinist for reasons of precision); 2. to expand investigations, particularly by the military, until they cease to be a resistance to penetration but become an indiscriminate persecution of the individual based on the conduct of others and upon an expansion of guilt by association into a negation of the moral system upon which our civilization stands.

A complicating factor is the unbelievable ignorance on all sides of the ideas involved in the terms, liberalism, Marxism, Communism, Leninism, Democracy. To most, these words lack precise meaning. They are mere sounds which evoke favorable or unfavorable emotions. The same could be said of such terms as Judaic-Christian Civilization or Natural Law or Christian Ethics. The result is that the investigators often do not know what they are investigating and the resisters do not know what they resist. The investigators should be investigating penetration not whether a non-Communist likes to drink tea with his Communistic mother-in-law. (The Wishnoff Case.) The investigator should be seeking penetrators into our government, not boys whose mothers happened to join the Communist Party probably without the slightest understanding of what it is. (The Landy Case.)

When John Garfield, the actor, was "confessing" to me about his Communist activities, I discovered that he did not know what he was talking about. He gave money to causes because he thought that it would please Charlie Chaplin and he wanted to please Charlie Chaplin. Many involvements eventuated from this desire to please Chaplin but Garfield lacked the historic background, the political ingenuity to know what they were, and when he found himself on the eve of an indictment for perjury, he could not unravel his own story in his own mind with enough clarity to discover his perjury. When it was pointed out to him that he had been misled by learned counsel and able press agents, he still could not grasp how he came to tell so many different and conflicting stories when the truth was so simple and clear and freed him from suspicion. But of Communism, Marxism, Leninism, Democracy he understood nothing. They were words, words, words.

There was this advantage in the McCarthy and McCarran Hearings:

such men as Roy Cohn and Robert Morris limited themselves to penetration. They cared nothing about guilt by association except that all conspiracy is guilt by association. What they wanted were cases that could go to a Grand Jury and they prepared the record, always with the Grand Jury in mind. True, they did not always or even often succeed in coordinating their investigations with the purposes of the Department of Justice but that was their motivation. Even in the Fort Monmouth Cases, which have been so severely criticized by their opponents and which led to the McCarthy-Army Hearings as well as to the eventual resignation of Secretary of the Army Robert A. Stevens and Counsel John Adams, penetration was their goal and the Grand Jury was their motivation.

The present investigators do not seem to be concerned with penetrators; they attack Communists and their associates without recognizing that the real evil is active penetration not mere association. That leads them astray. If the purpose is wrong, the process will be wrong.

# # #

The Landy Case is only important because it exaggerates the evil of suspicion. Eugene William Landy is accused of nothing. His crime consists in the choice of a mother. Landy never joined the Communist Party. He never joined the Komsomol. He never engaged in party politics. If he did not put on his questionnaire that his mother was or had been a Communist, he did say that he had never been one.

He was admitted to the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, Long Island, in 1951. He was duly screened. In 1952, Navy Intelligence knew all about his record and his mother's. Nothing is said to Landy. He goes right ahead. He reaches the second place in his class. He wins honors for good work. His future seems to be bright.

Then comes graduation and he is struck down. The only reason: His mother was a wrong one. Suppose his mother were a prostitute, a thief, in prison for dope peddling or executed for murder, would the boy have been struck down after reaching second in his class?

No evidence is adduced that the mother penetrated our government on behalf of an enemy power. No evidence is offered to show that the boy even lipped his mother's doctrine while he was a cadet at Kings Point or that he organized or joined a Communist cell, or that he was what nowadays passes for a liberal. All that appears in the public record is that he did his homework and came out second in his class and that his mother is unsatisfactory to the Navy.

Here we face not a political but a moral question. Can we maintain the Judaic-Christian civilization in opposition to the Marxist civilization if, to advance himself, a son is required to denounce, to renounce, to repudiate his mother?

This is not a matter of sentimentality; it is a question of morals. In our civilization, based as it is upon the Bible, "Honor thy Father and thy Mother" is not optional; it is an interdict of Natural Law which may not be violated without peril to one's soul. It is not a question of telling on a friend or an associate. A parent is in a special moral relationship beyond the power of the individual to change or undo. It is possible for some to divorce a wife, to annul a marriage. It is unforgivable to betray a parent. Whether one is a believer in God or an atheist, in our society the Natural Law is the foundation of our way of life and its rejection can only produce anarchy.

What the Navy says to Landy, in effect, is: "You're a fine lad and if you only had another mother, you would get along all right." They did not say it in 1951 when he came in or in 1952 when they discovered the taint, but in 1955, when he is to enter upon a career of usefulness to society, they chop him down and use his mother as the ax. No matter what is wrong with his mother, in our morality, he has no alternative but to protect her. This is made clear in Genesis, in the story of Ham, Shem and Japheth. Noah is drunk and Ham gazes upon his nakedness. For this act of disrespect, he is cursed forever. The story may be a fable, but the moral is final.

In the Landy Case, we move backward from morals to mores; from personal responsibility to group liability; from the fundamentals of the Judaic-Christian life to the savagery of tribal life. It is part of the conception of total warfare, of total statism, of the Hitler-Stalin postulate that man is a creature of the state without will or personality of his own.

It might be suggested that I make too much of this case. Perhaps so. I do not know Landy or his mother or any of the others who are being tried not for association with spies, penetrators or even Communists, but who are being suspected because their parents are suspected.

# # #

If there is any justification for my own position in American life, it is that I favor Judaic-Christian individualism in opposition to Marxian collectivism leading to the enslavement of the individual to the state. My principal concern is not over the conflict between Capitalism and Socialism; that is secondary to the conflict between the freedom of the individual in a responsible life before God and the enslavement of the individual to the state.

What is called Communism is offensive to me because it rejects the rights of the individual and the moral system expounded in Natural Law -- revealed to man by God, as I truly believe. This system has become the basis for the American society. If, as in the Landy Case, we reject individual responsibility and ignore moral limitation upon the state, we are adopting the same system as the Communists. If it is wrong for them, it is wrong for us. Morals are universal, eternal and unchangeable in the Judaic-Christian concept. It is impossible for a way of life to be iniquitous for them and not iniquitous for us.

That is what makes the Landy Case important. The Navy has not committed a political error; it has violated fundamental morality and that is not to be accepted for any reason if we are to survive in our civilization. If we are to adopt Stalinist methods in opposition to Communism, we admit that our own system is bankrupt. That is not true. We can defeat evil by pursuing what we believe to be good and right.

-ooOoo-

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Page 21 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 22 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 71 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 126 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 127 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 132 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 136 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 137 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

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Miss Gandy

10/12/55

MR. TOLSON:

With reference to the omission of key paragraphs in George Sokolsky's column as it appeared in the Post, Sokolsky tells me that he protests periodically to the Post about the cutting of his column. He gets the same answer everytime, namely, that they have to fit the column into the first two columns opposite the editorial page and that frequently advertising copy will run over into it and the Post claims that when cuts are made they are made for spacement reasons and for no other reason.

Phil Graham has told Sokolsky several times that he has asked the people to avoid cutting Sokolsky's column if at all possible.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: October 11, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: 7:00 p.m., OCTOBER 10, 1955
FULTON LEWIS, JR., BROADCAST
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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Fulton Lewis, Jr., mentioned the following matters of interest on his program last night:

' The American Legion will have supported in these next few convention days a resolution condemning the Fund for the Republic and its activities. In effect, it supports the recent statement of the National Commander Seaborn Collins warning all Legion posts to have no truck with the Fund for the Republic or any of its activities or agencies by charging that the real purpose of the Fund for the Republic, with its $15,000,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, is not to get the truth about the things it is purporting to investigate in the name of civil liberties, but rather to discredit and destroy the entire Government Loyalty-Security Program and bring the operation of that program to an end. There also will be a demand on Congress to investigate the Fund for the Republic and the Ford Foundation and possibly some other foundations to determine whether they are legitimately tax exempt or whether per chance they are really one-sided propaganda projects with subversive political intent. And my informants within the Legion tell me that they have every expectation of seeing those resolutions passed by heavy majority. In the meantime, the Board of Trustees of the Sons of the American Revolution met in Washington on Saturday night and unanimously adopted a resolution, quite a lengthy one, in connection with the case which I reported to you last Wednesday, the case of the University of Chicago team of law professors who with a $400,000 grant from the Ford Foundation bugged the jury room of the Federal Court in Wichita, Kansas, and recorded the deliberations of the jury in five consecutive cases. The resolution by the Sons of the American Revolution states that the sancity of the Grand Jury or Petty Jury rooms is one of the foundation stones of our liberty and that breaking down that sancity would be a severe threat to our national security. It then states

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cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Fund for the Republic file 100-391697

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that the organization deeply deplores the action of the Ford Foundation and its acting Director at the time, Mr. Robert M. Hutchins, in making this grant to the University of Chicago, and it deplores also the action of that law school, the Federal judge who gave his approval to the bugging, and the professors who conducted a jury tapping for their conduct of the so-called study. The resolution calls upon Congress for a thorough investigation of the matter, and if it develops that some law has been violated, the impeachment of the judge in question, Federal Judge Delmont V. Hill. It is said that if there is no such law, the immediate enactment of one should be made in order to prevent a recurrence of this affair in the future. In the meantime, Mr. George Sokolsky, my very distinguished collegue in New York, issued a statement about an approach that has been made to him by one Ralph Lord Roy of the Union Theological Seminary in New York who is making a Fund for the Republic study of Communism and religion. It seems that Mr. Roy wrote a letter to George Sokolsky asking for an interview with him to discuss the subject of his investigation, and this today was a copy of George Sokolsky's answers. This is in a form of a letter and it says, 'Dear Mr. Roy: Neither this league nor the American Jewish League against Communism or any of its officers will cooperate with the Fund for the Republic or any of its agencies because we are satisfied that up to the present time, the Fund for the Republic is not investigating Communism in American life without bias and that its bias can be described as anti-anti-Communism to which we are opposed as we are with Communism itself. You say that you wish to discuss "the subject as it relates to our common interest." I am sure that we have no common interest with the Fund for the Republic. Signed George Sokolsky, President of the American Jewish League against Communism.' "

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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78
Files

By George E. Sokolsky, Oct. 16, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Henry Ford had built a great business which he owned. When he died, a Foundation was established to which his non-voting stock was assigned. When Edsel Ford died, the same process was followed.

At the present time, all the non-voting stock of the Ford Motor Company is owned by the Ford Foundation which annually benefits by the profits of the Ford Motor Company. For a number of years, the Ford Foundation was not particularly active. In recent years, it has become the most active of Foundations.

Most startling has been its grant to the Law School of the University of Chicago to investigate the jury system. This was done by placing microphones in a jury room in Wichita, Kansas, in five civil cases. The Ford Foundation, as other Foundations, usually takes the position that once a grant is given, the party responsible for the way the grant is used is the organization that gets it. This gets the Foundation off the hook if the money is spent for improper purposes.

In this business of placing microphones in jury rooms, evidence given before the Eastland Committee of the Senate established that the project was started in 1952 with a grant of $400,000; that the Foundation gave the University of Chicago Law School an additional $1,000,000 after the Ford Foundation was told that microphones had been placed in jury rooms.

Warren E. Burger, Assistant United States Attorney General, said:

"The correspondence which has been made available, and I think perhaps already made public to some extent, indicates that the research project was of very sweeping proportions and contemplated the surveillance and surreptitious eavesdropping on 500 to 1,000 juries to get a cross section of the entire country. Just how they were going to allocate these, by districts or otherwise, is not yet known."

Senator Eastland correctly commented:

"The fact is that you violated the very reason why we have secret deliberations by the jury."

Kans. Kans.

In my opinion, Congress ought to impeach the judges who consented to such a procedure, Judge Delmas Hill and Judge Orie L. Phillips. But probably nothing will happen because Judge Phillips is a man of great distinction who has long been on the bench.

INDEXED - 75
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LIAISON

One of the institutions set up by the Ford Foundation is the Fund for the Republic which has recently come in for an exceptional amount of notoriety. In 1951, this Fund was given $1,000,000 by the Ford Foundation; in 1953, it received an additional appropriation of $14,000,000. Thus, the Fund for the Republic received $15,000,000 of tax-free money, most of which has been spent on what I regard as Left Wing projects. The head of the Fund for the Republic is Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins. His chief assistant is W. H. Ferry, generally known as "Ping" Ferry.

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Dr. Hutchins has long been one of those boy wonders who rush across the American sky like meteors and do their damage most by the heat they engender, not the light they cast.

It is "Ping" Ferry, the Administrative Vice-President of the Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic, whom I want to discuss.

In 1944, W. H. "Ping" Ferry became director of public relations for the CIO Political Action Committee. In a book narrating the story of the CIO-PAC, Joseph Gaer, the author, included hundreds of photographs which tell a striking story of the Communist infiltration of the PAC. On page 280 of the book which is entitled "The First Round," "Ping" Ferry is shown at his desk in PAC headquarters.

In June, 1954, W. H. Ferry signed a letter on behalf of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, protesting the holding of hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on the subject of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The Senate Subcommittee found that the Southern Conference Educational Fund "was initially an adjunct of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare," and that the latter organization "was conceived, financed, and set up by the Communist Party in 1938 as a mass organization to promote Communism throughout the Southern states."

The Senate Subcommittee then concluded as follows: "An objective study of the entire record compels the conclusion that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is operating with substantially the same leadership and purposes as its predecessor organization, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

What "Ping" Ferry is now heading ~~is~~ was an organization which is studying Communist infiltration in the United States. One of their studies is under the direction of Professor Samuel ~~A.~~ Stouffer of Harvard University to whom was assigned $185,500 for the project of a Study of Attitudes Toward Communism and Civil Liberties. Stouffer has already produced a book entitled "Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties." According to Professor Stouffer's book, a Communist is really a non-conformist which creates a sympathy for him. The Communist is not to be regarded as a spy, as an agent for a foreign country, as one who is actively engaged in the overthrow of government by force and violence. He is only a non-conformist who intellectually and spiritually does not accept the current pattern of American life. Quakers have often been regarded as non-conformists; so have vegetarians, pacifists and similar deviationists. Therefore by putting the Communists in the non-conformist class, Stouffer tries to soften down the normal American resentment of the Communist conspiracy.

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Another venture of the Fund for the Republic is financing a propaganda organization called "Freedom Agenda," which works principally among women and is sponsored by the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc. In 1954, the Fund for the Republic gave this organization $111,610. Additional grants were made to the Universalist Church of America, the YMCA and the YWCA to push the Freedom Agenda program which consists principally of adult discussion groups who base their discussions on pamphlets prepared under Freedom Agenda auspices. I have read the Freedom Agenda pamphlets and have been shocked by their general tone and by the type of man employed to prepare them.

But with regard to this particular activity, the question ought to be raised by the Department of Justice as to the right to use tax-free money for obvious political propaganda which represents no original research, no scholarship, no statement of many sides of a problem but which obviously, partially and with bias, seeks to soften up prominent citizens in some 300 communities to accept Left Wing advocates as decent and responsible Americans. It is blatant, activist politics.

# # #

Mass.

The Fund for the Republic has distributed 35,000 copies of a book called "The Fifth Amendment Today," by Dean Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard. I regard this as a slanted book, written in the defense of those who, when caught playing with fire, took the Fifth Amendment in preference to telling the truth. Dean Griswold was answered in an article in "The Fordham Law Review" by C. Dickerman Williams, a distinguished lawyer who makes mince-meat of Dean Griswold's special pleadings.

The Fund for the Republic circulated 35,000 copies of Dean Griswold's book. It reprinted 500 copies of Williams's reply. It sent Griswold's book to judges and other key persons; what it did with Williams's answer to Griswold, I do not know.

Most interesting is the ratio of 35,000 to 500. If the Fund wanted to give both sides of the question, it should have issued 35,000 of Williams's article in "The Fordham Law Review" and sent it to every person to whom Griswold's book was sent. This obviously was not done. The Fund for the Republic has thus demonstrated that it is engaged in political activity, that it is advocating a side --- a political side. In such advocacy, it is using tax-free money, $15,000,000 of it, given by the Ford Foundation which receives the profits of the non-voting stock of the Ford Motor Company. This becomes essentially a tax matter.

This subject needs to be discussed further but for today, I must say:

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

With great cleverness the Left Wingers have captured this Ford money. Henry Ford would never have permitted the product of his genius to be used by the curious people that can get grants from the Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Republic.

This is another example of how the Foundations are captured by the wrong kind of people to be used against the best interests of the United States. Whereas every attempt to investigate Foundations has fallen before powerful opposition, the Fund for the Republic has reopened the door to such investigations by its blatant, political use of tax-free money.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-o0Oo-

SUNDAY NIGHT BROA

by George E. Sokolsky, 23, 1955

~~THE~~ QUESTION OF SECURITY

Much is being made of the injustice of our security system; too little is being said of the importance of security.

The Russian espionage apparatus has had a free hand in this country for a number of years and infiltrated all the organs of the people and up to the highest agencies of government. Public opinion demands that the government protect itself and the country against spies and subversives.

The techniques of protecting this country from spies and subversives are difficult to work out because of the constitutional protectives which safeguard the disloyal as well as the loyal.

In these underground years, the Party is not opposed to a man denouncing the Party as long as he does not name names, particularly new ones. Therefore, this is the soundest test. Those who will not name names, we must take it for granted, are still under Communist descipline.

Every country sets up a security system to serve its purposes. No other country on earth would tolerate agents of another government, foe or friend, to work in sensitive agencies of government. Most other governments, even small ones, protect themselves.

Those who advocate such tolerance are themselves to be regarded as subservice because their stand is illogically against the survival of our nationa and our civilization. No one is required to give a spy a break. The best rule is to spew him out of our national life. The same holds for Communists and their friends. Dont give them a break.

There is no room in the United States for Communists, spies, subversives of saboteurs and this is the time for Americans to speak up on the subject.

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP16SKL OMS
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NOT RECORDED
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INDEXED - 86

Weekly Sunday night broadcast.

Oct.16,by George E.Sokolsky.

The Fund for the Republic.

Jury Roach

W C Sullivan

In recent years the Ford Foundation has become the most active of all foundations.It has granted money to various projects which are more or less controversial.One was the study of the jury system.To do this microphones were placed in Jury rooms in violation of the very reason why we have secret deliberations by juries.Another controversial grant was to the Fund for the Republic,which is under the leadership of Dr. Robert Hutchins and W.H.Ferry ,former director of public relations for the CIO Political Action Committee.He was also involved with the Southern Conference Educationnal Fund,an organization conceived and financed to promote Communism throughout the Southern States.One of the studies of the Fund for the Republic presents the Communist as a non-conformist who does not accept the present pattern of American life,but in any case is not a spy or a foreign agent.Another venture of the Fund is the "Freedom Agenda",which is actually a political movement and has nothing to do with scolarship or research.The Left wingers have captured the Ford money.They have done it with great cleverness,but the Fund for the Republic has reopened the door for Congressionnal investigations by using tax-free money for political projects.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, October 23, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

THE QUESTION OF SECURITY

Much is being made of the injustice of our security system; too little is being said of the importance of security.

What is meant by the word, security?

In effect, it means nothing more than national protection against spies, subversives and saboteurs.

We know that during the war years, when the country was faced by the greatest dangers, we sought spies, subversives and saboteurs not among our allies but among our enemies. We were worried about German and Japanese spies and saboteurs. We were worried about Nazi and Fascist subversives.

It came as a shock to the American people that the Germans and Japanese were practically inactive in the United States and that there were hardly any Nazis or Fascists in this country but that it was an ally of the United States, to whom this country was making an enormous contribution in arms and credits amounting to $11,000,000,000, who was conducting espionage in this country. That was wholly unexpected and was unbelieved because few Americans were intellectually prepared to understand the Russian mind or the normal functioning of the Communist Party or its agencies. And most of those who really understood this situation were ex-Communists who were themselves suspect in the minds of most people.

The result was that the Russian espionage apparatus had a free hand in this country for a number of years and infiltrated all the organs of the people and up to the highest agencies of government.

I must modify what I said a moment ago about Americans not understanding this situation. The FBI understood it thoroughly and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, was constantly cautioning the people of the peril. But the FBI was and is limited in scope by the law.

The American people were shocked into realizing what the truth really was by the exposure of Alger Hiss, an official high in the ranks of the State Department; by the discovery of the theft of the atom bomb by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and their gang; by the disclosures before the Dies, McCarran, Jenner, and Eastland Committees of the Congress; by the dramatic work of Senator Joe McCarthy and his counsel, Roy Cohn; by the exposure of the role of Harry Dexter White of the Treasury; by the Hiss, Remington and Coplon trials in the courts; by the confessions of Louis Budenz and Elizabeth Bentley, etc., etc.

Public opinion demanded that the government protect itself and the country against spies and subversives and actually President Eisenhower was elected on an anti-Communist platform.

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The techniques of protecting this country from spies and subversives were difficult to work out because of the constitutional protectives which safeguard the

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rights of the indecent as well as the decent, of the disloyal as well as the loyal. The worst spies and subversives used these constitutional privileges to their advantages and thus a discussion grew throughout the country as to whether it would not imperil Americans more to have any infraction of their constitutional rights than to catch the spies and subversives.

On this men differed widely. The Communists were very clever in raising the issue of conformity, by which they meant that all efforts to eliminate spies and subversives would produce a pattern of intellectual uniformity in the United States. Many intellectuals, particularly professors in universities, fell for this argument, which aroused in them the very genuine fear that they would be required to teach without objectivity. This gave the Communist professors the protection of their anti-Communist colleagues. It was a false argument but men turned to it on the basis that suppose it were true, it would be sound to fight it out on general principles before it went too far.

# # #

Another difficult problem that faced the American people was that we had lost our wars against Soviet Russia. That country conquered China; we lost the Korean War; we lost the Indochina War; many nations, particularly India, became neutral in the sense that they favored Soviet Russia more than they did the United States.

President Eisenhower wanted, by every means, to avoid a fighting war with Soviet Russia. Khrushchev came to power in Soviet Russia. Khrushchev adopted a smiling attitude toward the United States. It really meant nothing. But the policy of our government was to go along with the smiles. So the Geneva Conference was held and the word went forth that, despite accumulating knowledge and experience, Americans were to go soft on Communists, including their own.

So the Communists, spies, subversives and saboteurs crawled back into the motion picture industry, into radio and television, the magazines and newspapers, into colleges and churches and presumably into government where their names are not so public. Actually, they are having a field day. They are ubiquitous and as noisy as they were in the 1930's.

The time has come again for patriotic Americans to gird themselves to drive these creatures out of American life. The government security program has become weak and therefore confused. Amateurs make mistakes as they did in the Ladejinsky and Landy Cases and each time a mistake is made, the Communists and their associates use it to attack the entire security system.

# # #

That is the situation as it stands today. Into this picture has moved the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation. The Fund for the Republic got $15,000,000 of tax-free money to spend from the Ford Foundation. Most of it is being spent to fight anti-Communism and the security system of the United States. While this is a dangerous organization principally because it has so much money, it is not the only one by any means. Many public organizations regard this as a suitable moment to adopt an attitude and an air of great liberalism and they believe that they are pursuing the course that their government wishes them to by following the "Geneva Spirit."

The trouble with that is that the course of events moves too fast for them. The "Geneva Spirit" is as dead as anything can be and has already exposed itself as a Russian trick. We are back to where we were before the Geneva Conference. The Conference of Foreign Ministers which is about to open in Geneva has few smiling faces and little enthusiasm and we shall soon be back to the greatest need for security that this country has ever known. Those who are fighting the Smith Act, or the McCarran-Walter Act, or who wish to reduce the Passport Office of the State Department to a mere bureau of issue, will discover soon that whether Congress is Republican or Democratic, it will be more insistent upon security than ever before.

There is no room in the United States for Communists, spies, subversives or saboteurs and this is the time for Americans to speak up on the subject.

# # #

One of the weakest arguments in defense of the wretches who betrayed our country is that while it is true that they were bad boys and girls in the 1930's, they have since become good boys and girls.

This is nonsense unless they have taken some overt step to clear themselves. Some men and women have done so with great courage and forthrightness.

It is today increasingly difficult to prove that a person is a Communist, for since the Party has gone underground, every Communist denies that he is one. Such a denial is self-serving because it is permitted by the Party.

If, in your past experience, a person's name came up as a Communist, a spy or a subversive, the sound course is to inquire what steps such a person has taken to clear himself. The most honest step is to state in public the entire story of Communist participation, naming names, denouncing former associates.

In these underground years, the Party is not opposed to a man denouncing the Party as long as he does not name names, particularly new ones. Therefore, this is the soundest test. Those who will not name names, we must take it for granted, are still under Communist discipline.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

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Every country sets up a security system to serve its purposes. No other country on Earth would tolerate agents of another government, foe or friend, to work in sensitive agencies of government. Most other governments, even small ones, protect themselves.

Those who advocate such tolerance are themselves to be regarded as subversive because their stand is illogically against the survival of our nation and our civilization. No one is required to give a spy a break. The best rule is to spew him out of our national life. The same holds for Communists and their friends. Don't give them a break.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 27, 1955

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LOCATION OF QUOTATION APPEARING IN THE COLUMN OF GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN, 10/21/55 SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

10-28-55

Enclosed you will find a mounted clipping of George E. Sokolsky's column entitled "Mao Tze-tung's Views on War," appearing in the New York Journal-American of October 21, 1955. It contains the Director's notation: "Can we locate the specific source of Mao Tze-tung's statements?"

The specific sources have been located by the Central Research Section and are as follows:

QUOTATION NO. 1

> "...the main form of struggle is war, the main form of organization is the army... without armed struggle there would be no place for the proletariat, there will be no place for the people, there will be no place for the Communist Party, and there will be no victory in revolution."

SOURCE

The source for this quotation is: "25 Years of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," by Chu Te contained in the New China News Agency, Peking, China, August 1, 1952.

Reference is also made to this quotation in the London Edition of New China News Agency dated August 11, 1952, contained in Bureau file 100-342058-634.

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227,988

QUOTATION NO. 2*

ENCL.

> "...Our War of Resistance cannot be quickly won and can only be a protracted war..."

Enclosure
WCS:mjH
(3)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler

NOV 2 1955

INT SEC

*As Sokolsky did not give the issue of the Political Science Quarterly referred to by him, it is being given here. It is September 1955, Volume LXX, No. 3.

SOURCE

This quotation is to be found in Mao's Selected Works, Volume II, page 183, International Publishers Co., Inc., New York, Copyright, 1954.

ERROR: It is to be noted that there is an error of form here as published. The quotation is not a complete sentence and should read "...our War of Resistance..." etc.

QUOTATION NO. 3

"....'as "a distant journey tests the strength of a horse and a long task proves the character of a man," (so) guerilla warfare will demonstrate its enormous power in the course of a long and ruthless war...'"

SOURCE

This quotation is to be found in Mao's Selected Works, Volume II, page 225.

ERROR: It is to be noted that in Mao's writings, the phrase is "in the long course of the ruthless war" and not as it was quoted above. Mao in this instance was referring to China's war against Japan in a series of lectures given by him from May 26 to June 3, 1938. His tactics would, of course, apply to any similar war in the future.

QUOTATION NO. 4

"'When the Red Army fights, it fights not merely for the sake of fighting, but to agitate the masses, to organize them, to arm them, and to help them establish revolutionary political power; apart from such objectives, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army the reason for its existence.'"

SOURCE

This quotation is to be found in Mao's Selected Works, Volume I, page 108.

QUOTATION NO. 5

"'We...have no use for...stupid scruples about benevolence, righteousness and morality in war.'"

SOURCE

This quotation is to be found in Mao's Selected Works, Volume II, page 217.

QUOTATION NO. 6

"'Weapons are an important factor in war but not the decisive one; it is man and not material that counts...the ratio of strength is not only a comparison between military and economic strength, but also between manpower and the minds of men.'"

SOURCE

Part of this quotation is to be found in Mao's Selected Works, Volume II, page 192. The other part is to be found in the Chinese publication Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1953, page 4. In other words, Mao statements appearing in two different sources are strung together as one sentence by Sokolsky and so quoted. The part beginning "Weapons are" is found in the first source cited and the part beginning "the ratio of strength" is found in the second source given.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for the information of the Director.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

New York Journal-American *** Fri., Oct. 21, 1955

Director —

Can we locate the specific source of Mao Tse-tung's statements?
K.

THESE DAYS:

Mao Tze-tung's Views on War

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

MAO TZE-TUNG started his career as a professional philosopher; he became a revolutionist, Communist, soldier and head of state. He has written voluminously on the theory and art of war. And his ideas have paid off: in China, he conquered a country; in Korea, he defeated the United States; in Indochina, he defeated France.

His doctrine is:

"...the main form of struggle is war, the main form of organization is the army...without armed struggle there would be no place for the proletariat, there will be no place for the people, there will be no place for the Communist Party, and there will be no victory in revolution."

War then is not a defensive measure to maintain the borders of a country or a civilization from destruction. War is the major weapon for the achievement of the proletarian state.

As Edward L. Katzenbach Jr., and Gene Z. Hanrahan, who made a study of Mao's philosophy of war, say in the "Political Science Quarterly":

"...Unlike Western writers Mao does not concentrate on the problem of ending a war quickly. His problem is to keep it going. Again and again he returns to this theme: 'Our War of Resistance cannot be quickly won and can only be a protracted war.' Again, 'as "a distant journey tests the strength of a horse and a long [illegible] proves the character of a man," (so) guerilla war- [illegible] will demonstrate its enormous power in the course [illegible] and ruthless war...'"

"No Use for Scruples"

Mao employs means of war, including political mobilization, which are hardly known to the Western world. He wrote:

"When the Red Army fights, it fights not merely for the sake of fighting, but to agitate the masses, to organize them, to arm them, and to help them establish revolutionary political power; apart from such objectives, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army the reason for its existence."

This is now our principal enemy, more set on our destruction than Soviet Russia. I do not know the precise relations between Mao Tze-tung and Krishna Menon; the latter formally represents India in the United Nations and without being accredited to them, he managed to confer with President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles. By his conduct, he seems also to represent Mao Tze-tung in this country. It would be characteristic of Mao's philosophy of war that he would have a courier in the enemy's camp, one who could not be dismissed. Mao himself has said:

"We...have no use for...stupid scruples about benevolence, righteousness and morality in war."

We are therefore dealing with a leader who makes immorality a creed—that is, immorality in war and in politics. It was by such means that Mao rose to power not only in China but even inside the Communist Party. Compared to Mao's purges, Stalin's were gentle indeed.

Few Have Seen His Face

But Mao is hardly known to the Western world. Not only is there a difficult language barrier but he has always preferred to remain distant and unavailable. Many foreigners have spoken with Chou En-lai, Mao's front man for such purposes, but few have encountered Mao or even seen his face. The same is true for most Chinese, even political personalities. Mao does not project himself like a Mussolini, a Hitler or a Peron. He works in his study, writing philosophic articles which his subordinates implement. His is the world of the mind and if he succeeds, it is brain over machines.

Perhaps that is why so few understand what he is doing. He himself stated the case in these words:

"Weapons are an important factor in war but not the decisive one; it is man and not material that counts ...the ratio of strength is not only a caparison between military and economic strength, but also between manpower and the minds of men."

Katzenbach and Hanrahan put it this way:

"Mao would scoff at the tale, which has at least the status of the apocryphal in the Western world, of the loss of the nail from the shoe of the horse, which lost the battle and then the empire. His theory is, in essence, a theory of substitution: substitution of propaganda for guns, subversion for air power, men for machines, space for mechanization, political for industrial mobilization..."

To Mao, Americans need to pay earnest attention, for he intends to kill our sons.

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4-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director DATE: 4-12-56

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ages A2897- A2898 *Senator Bridges, (R) New Hampshire, extended his remarks to include an article entitled "Some Curious Relationships," written by George Sokolsky, published in the New York Journal-American on April 4, 1956. This article deals with the Harry Dexter White case, and the reference to the FBI was noted for your attention in a memorandum prepared earlier today.*

Original filed in: 66-1731-1211

62-8988-

NOT RECORDED
133 APR 27 1956

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1 GSK/DMS
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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-11-56 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, Oct. 16, 1955

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Senator Eastland correctly commented:

"The fact is that you violated the very reason why we have secret deliberations by the jury."

In my opinion, Congress ought to impeach the judges who consented to such a procedure, Judge Delmas Hill and Judge Orie L. Phillips. But probably nothing will happen because Judge Phillips is a man of great distinction who has long been on the bench.

wa

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EX-118

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One of the institutions set up by the Ford Foundation is the Fund for the Republic which has recently come in for an exceptional amount of notoriety. In 1951, this Fund was given $1,000,000 by the Ford Foundation; in 1953, it received an additional appropriation of $14,000,000. Thus, the Fund for the Republic received $15,000,000 of tax-free money, most of which has been spent on what I regard as Left Wing projects. The head of the Fund for the Republic is Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins. His chief assistant is W. H. Ferry, generally known as "Ping" Ferry.

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Dr. Hutchins has long been one of those boy wonders who rush across the American sky like meteors and do their damage most by the heat they engender, not the light they cast.

It is "Ping" Ferry, the Administrative Vice-President of the Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic, whom I want to discuss.

In 1944, W. H. "Ping" Ferry became director of public relations for the CIO Political Action Committee. In a book narrating the story of the CIO-PAC, Joseph Gaer, the author, included hundreds of photographs which tell a striking story of the Communist infiltration of the PAC. On page 280 of the book which is entitled "The First Round," "Ping" Ferry is shown at his desk in PAC headquarters.

In June, 1954, W. H. Ferry signed a letter on behalf of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, protesting the holding of hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on the subject of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The Senate Subcommittee found that the Southern Conference Educational Fund "was initially an adjunct of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare," and that the latter organization "was conceived, financed, and set up by the Communist Party in 1938 as a mass organization to promote Communism throughout the Southern states."

The Senate Subcommittee then concluded as follows: "An objective study of the entire record compels the conclusion that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is operating with substantially the same leadership and purposes as its predecessor organization, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

What "Ping" Ferry is now heading is an organization which is studying Communist infiltration in the United States. One of their studies is under the direction of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University to whom was assigned $185,500 for the project of a Study of Attitudes Toward Communism and Civil Liberties. Stouffer has already produced a book entitled "Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties." According to Professor Stouffer's book, a Communist is really a non-conformist which creates a sympathy for him. The Communist is not to be regarded as a spy, as an agent for a foreign country, as one who is actively engaged in the overthrow of government by force and violence. He is only a non-conformist who intellectually and spiritually does not accept the current pattern of American life. Quakers have often been regarded as non-conformists; so have vegetarians, pacifists and similar deviationists. Therefore by putting the Communists in the non-conformist class, Stouffer tries to soften down the normal American resentment of the Communist conspiracy.

# # #

Another venture of the Fund for the Republic is financing a propaganda organization called "Freedom Agenda," which works principally among women and is sponsored by the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc. In 1954, the Fund for the Republic gave this organization $111,610. Additional grants were made to the Universalist Church of America, the YMCA and the YWCA to push the Freedom Agenda program which consists principally of adult discussion groups who base their discussions on pamphlets prepared under Freedom Agenda auspices. I have read the Freedom Agenda pamphlets and have been shocked by their general tone and by the type of man employed to prepare them.

2

But with regard to this particular activity, the question ought to be raised by the Department of Justice as to the right to use tax-free money for obvious political propaganda which represents no original research, no scholarship, no statement of many sides of a problem but which obviously, partially and with bias, seeks to soften up prominent citizens in some 300 communities to accept Left Wing advocates as decent and responsible Americans. It is blatant, activist politics.

# # #

The Fund for the Republic has distributed 35,000 copies of a book called "The Fifth Amendment Today," by Dean Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard. I regard this as a slanted book, written in the defense of those who, when caught playing with fire, took the Fifth Amendment in preference to telling the truth. Dean Griswold was answered in an article in "The Fordham Law Review" by C. Dickerman Williams, a distinguished lawyer who makes mince-meat of Dean Griswold's special pleadings.

The Fund for the Republic circulated 35,000 copies of Dean Griswold's book. It reprinted 500 copies of Williams's reply. It sent Griswold's book to judges and other key persons; what it did with Williams's answer to Griswold, I do not know.

Most interesting is the ratio of 35,000 to 500. If the Fund wanted to give both sides of the question, it should have issued 35,000 of Williams's article in "The Fordham Law Review" and sent it to every person to whom Griswold's book was sent. This obviously was not done. The Fund for the Republic has thus demonstrated that it is engaged in political activity, that it is advocating a side -- a political side. In such advocacy, it is using tax-free money, $15,000,000 of it, given by the Ford Foundation which receives the profits of the non-voting stock of the Ford Motor Company. This becomes essentially a tax matter.

This subject needs to be discussed further but for today, I must say:

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

With great cleverness the Left Wingers have captured this Ford money. Henry Ford would never have permitted the product of his genius to be used by the curious people that can get grants from the Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Republic.

This is another example of how the Foundations are captured by the wrong kind of people to be used against the best interests of the United States. Whereas every attempt to investigate Foundations has fallen before powerful opposition, the Fund for the Republic has reopened the door to such investigations by its blatant, political use of tax-free money.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-oo0oo-

were two routes: At Jim McGuinness' funeral, or at his wake, some of us were discussing the enormous sacrifices this noble American made and how it really cost him his life. On that occasion, John Ford introduced me to Ward Bond and I learned of the work that these men were doing in Hollywood in their fight against the Communists. Their story appealed to me as one of the most constructive works in the anti-Communist movement, but I was immediately certain that the solution was not in blacklists or boycotts but in rehabilitation.

"This conviction was strengthened by a visit to my home of Nate Spingold, a Vice-President of Columbia Pictures who had formerly been a newspaperman and who ranks high in culture and intelligence. Spingold was discussing a boycott of some of the pictures produced by his company. He challenged me to answer this question:

"'Suppose a man is accused of being a Communist, or of having been one, how does he ever clear himself of the charge? Where is the forum? If he goes to the FBI, they take down what he says and then it is filed and nobody is permitted to see the files. The House Committee on Un-American Activities can only hear a few cases and they are selected and the Committee calls the few who are selected in its own time. Meanwhile, such a person cannot work. What do you say to that?'

"No rule-of-thumb answer would do. After many telephone calls and exchanges of views, the reply to Spingold's challenge was three-fold:

"1. No person could clear another. It is only possible for an individual to clear himself, because only he knows what his motives were and what all his actions were; (only he knows his own record.)

"2. The only value of an outside group could be, from experience, to help to evaluate statements made by individuals and perhaps act as a clearing house for data. The clearing house idea was tried and failed because it was impossible to set up such an organization.

"Instead each person who wanted to clear himself communicated in the form of a letter to his employer, the head of the company that employed him. In the event that the person was unemployed, he communicated with the company that formerly employed him or with a prospective employer.

"3. No person engaged in this activity was to accept payment for any services or even compensation for expenses. This rule was adhered to strictly.

"I do not and cannot know the correct number of those rehabilitated by this process. My rough estimate runs about 300 men and women who are today working in the motion picture industry who could not work before because of the record they had established of Communist or pseudo-Communist associations. Rather than being a blacklisting effort, this was an effort in rehabilitation.

"It was unpopular on two sides: many sincere anti-Communists believed that it was an effort in the wrong direction because it made it possible for those who had been pro-Communists to work, but it failed to do anything for ex-Communists who testified before Congressional Committees and the FBI. This criticism was well-founded but those of us who worked in this program had no answer for it.

"The second criticism came from the Communist group who prepared dishonest statements and wanted one of us to say that we believed every word they wrote. It was a very trying situation because while we rejected the concept of "clearing" as morally dishonest, we nevertheless had no desire to be tricked and fooled. On the whole, I would say this program was socially beneficial.

itself as a Russian trick. We are back to where we were before the Geneva Conference. The Conference of Foreign Ministers which is about to open in Geneva has few smiling faces and little enthusiasm and we shall soon be back to the greatest need for security that this country has ever known. Those who are fighting the Smith Act, or the McCarran-Walter Act, or who wish to reduce the Passport Office of the State Department to a mere bureau of issue, will discover soon that whether Congress is Republican or Democratic, it will be more insistent upon security than ever before.

There is no room in the United States for Communists, spies, subversives or saboteurs and this is the time for Americans to speak up on the subject.

# # #

One of the weakest arguments in defense of the wretches who betrayed our country is that while it is true that they were bad boys and girls in the 1930's, they have since become good boys and girls.

This is nonsense unless they have taken some overt step to clear themselves. Some men and women have done so with great courage and forthrightness.

It is today increasingly difficult to prove that a person is a Communist, for since the Party has gone underground, every Communist denies that he is one. Such a denial is self-serving because it is permitted by the Party.

If, in your past experience, a person's name came up as a Communist, a spy or a subversive, the sound course is to inquire what steps such a person has taken to clear himself. The most honest step is to state in public the entire story of Communist participation, naming names, denouncing former associates.

In these underground years, the Party is not opposed to a man denouncing the Party as long as he does not name names, particularly new ones. Therefore, this is the soundest test. Those who will not name names, we must take it for granted, are still under Communist discipline.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Every country sets up a security system to serve its purposes. No other country on Earth would tolerate agents of another government, foe or friend, to work in sensitive agencies of government. Most other governments, even small ones, protect themselves.

Those who advocate such tolerance are themselves to be regarded as subversive because their stand is illogically against the survival of our nation and our civilization. No one is required to give a spy a break. The best rule is to spew him out of our national life. The same holds for Communists and their friends. Don't give them a break.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

WEEKLY [illegible]DAY NIGHT BROADCA
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

By George E. Sokolsky, October 23, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

THE QUESTION OF SECURITY

Much is being made of the injustice of our security system; too little is being said of the importance of security.

What is meant by the word, security?

In effect, it means nothing more than national protection against spies, subversives and saboteurs.

We know that during the war years, when the country was faced by the greatest dangers, we sought spies, subversives and saboteurs not among our allies but among our enemies. We were worried about German and Japanese spies and saboteurs. We were worried about Nazi and Fascist subversives.

It came as a shock to the American people that the Germans and Japanese were practically inactive in the United States and that there were hardly any Nazis or Fascists in this country but that it was an ally of the United States, to whom this country was making an enormous contribution in arms and credits amounting to $11,000,000,000, who was conducting espionage in this country. That was wholly unexpected and was unbelieved because few Americans were intellectually prepared to understand the Russian mind or the normal functioning of the Communist Party or its agencies. And most of those who really understood this situation were ex-Communists who were themselves suspect in the minds of most people.

The result was that the Russian espionage apparatus had a free hand in this country for a number of years and infiltrated all the organs of the people and up to the highest agencies of government.

I must modify what I said a moment ago about Americans not understanding this situation. The FBI understood it thoroughly and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, was constantly cautioning the people of the peril. But the FBI was and is limited in scope by the law.

The American people were shocked into realizing what the truth really was by the exposure of Alger Hiss, an official high in the ranks of the State Department; by the discovery of the theft of the atom bomb by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and their gang; by the disclosures before the Dies, McCarran, Jenner, and Eastland Committees of the Congress; by the dramatic work of Senator Joe McCarthy and his counsel, Roy Cohn; by the exposure of the role of Harry Dexter White of the Treasury; by the Hiss, Remington and Coplon trials in the courts; by the confessions of Louis Budenz and Elizabeth Bentley, etc., etc.

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Public opinion demanded that the government protect itself and the country against spies and subversives and actually President Eisenhower was elected on an anti-Communist platform.

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The techniques of protecting this country from spies and subversives were difficult to work out because of the constitutional protectives which safeguard the rights of the indecent as well as the decent, of the disloyal as well as the loyal. The worst spies and subversives used these constitutional privileges to their advantages and thus a discussion grew throughout the country as to whether it would not imperil Americans more to have any infraction of their constitutional rights than to catch the spies and subversives.

On this men differed widely. The Communists were very clever in raising the issue of conformity, by which they meant that all efforts to eliminate spies and subversives would produce a pattern of intellectual uniformity in the United States. Many intellectuals, particularly professors in universities, fell for this argument, which aroused in them the very genuine fear that they would be required to teach without objectivity. This gave the Communist professors the protection of their anti-Communist colleagues. It was a false argument but men turned to it on the basis that suppose it were true, it would be sound to fight it out on general principles before it went too far.

# # #

Another difficult problem that faced the American people was that we had lost our wars against Soviet Russia. That country conquered China; we lost the Korean War; we lost the Indochina War; many nations, particularly India, became neutral in the sense that they favored Soviet Russia more than they did the United States.

President Eisenhower wanted, by every means, to avoid a fighting war with Soviet Russia. Khrushchev came to power in Soviet Russia. Khrushchev adopted a smiling attitude toward the United States. It really meant nothing. But the policy of our government was to go along with the smiles. So the Geneva Conference was held and the word went forth that, despite accumulating knowledge and experience, Americans were to go soft on Communists, including their own.

So the Communists, spies, subversives and saboteurs crawled back into the motion picture industry, into radio and television, the magazines and newspapers, into colleges and churches and presumably into government where their names are not so public. Actually, they are having a field day. They are ubiquitous and as noisy as they were in the 1930's.

The time has come again for patriotic Americans to gird themselves to drive these creatures out of American life. The government security program has become weak and therefore confused. Amateurs make mistakes as they did in the Ladejinsky and Landy Cases and each time a mistake is made, the Communists and their associates use it to attack the entire security system.

# # #

That is the situation as it stands today. Into this picture has moved the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation. The Fund for the Republic got $15,000,000 of tax-free money to spend from the Ford Foundation. Most of it is being spent to fight anti-Communism and the security system of the United States. While this is a dangerous organization principally because it has so much money, it is not the only one by any means. Many public organizations regard this as a suitable moment to adopt an attitude and an air of great liberalism and they believe that they are pursuing the course that their government wishes them to by following the "Geneva Spirit."

The trouble with that is that the course of events moves too fast for them. The "Geneva Spirit" is as dead as anything can be and has already exposed

November 18, 1955

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
~~300 West End Avenue~~
New York 23, New York

Dear George: Sokolsky

I want you to know that I deeply appreciate your acceptance of our last-minute invitation for you to address the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy this morning, after it became necessary for Mr. George Meany to attend the funeral of the late Martin Durkin in Chicago.

Your talk was excellent and I wish that every person in America could have heard it. The graduates, their families and friends, and we in the FBI were deeply honored by your presence today.

It was a pleasure to talk with you. Again, let me say that your gracious cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

~~J. Edgar Hoover~~
/s/ Edgar

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November 19, 1955

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

G.I.R.-7

10-1

Dear George:

I am enclosing copies of the transcript made yesterday morning of your very fine address and my introduction of you at the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy. If you have no objection, we would like very much to run your address in an early issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. I am sending an original and two copies of the transcript with the thought in mind that if you would like to edit any portions of it, you can make such changes as you desire and return it to us at an early date in order that it may be carried in the Law Enforcement Bulletin as I feel that your observations will certainly be of interest to every law enforcement administrator in the country.

Again I want you to know how deeply I appreciate your taking time out to come down on such short notice, and I thought your contribution was one of the finest we have had in a long time.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

(S) Edgar

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Enclosures (6)

cc - Mr. Jones

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November 21, 1955

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I am enclosing copies of some of the photographs taken at the National Academy graduation exercises last Friday.

Mr. Nichols has told me that you wanted me to autograph the picture taken of the two of us after the ceremonies, and I am, of course, happy to do so.

Sincerely,

Edgar

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky advised Mr. Nichols that he would like to have the picture taken of the Director and him after the graduation autographed by the Director.

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November 29, 1955

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

R 10-1

Dear George:

Your column on the National Academy was a fine one. I know how much Steve Kennedy will appreciate your good words and certainly he epitomizes professionalism in law enforcement. His appointment was a long step forward, and every New Yorker will benefit. I have no doubt but that our National Academy graduates will play an ever-increasing role in professionalizing the Nation's law enforcement agencies.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Edgar

cc - New York

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Mr. Rosen ______
Mr. Tamm ______
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Mr. Holloman ______
Miss Gandy ______

These Days . . . . .

By George Sokolsky

Professional Police 13

WHEN I was a boy on the sidewalks of New York, the policeman was an enormous hulk of an Irishman who knew everyone on the block, listened to all their troubles, made peace between husbands and wives, looked after the children so that they would not get into trouble.

Sokolsky

The other day, I went down to Washington to attend the commencement exercises of the FBI Academy, which does not train FBI agents but consists of classes of local police officers who get a refresher course in the techniques of professionalized policing. This academy has been in existence about 20 years, and has turned out more than 3000 students.

One of the speakers on this occasion was a former graduate of this school, Stephen P. Kennedy, who is now Police Commissioner of New York, which is an exceedingly tough job because New York is as large as some countries and contains peoples of every race, color, creed and variety of habits, customs and traditions. Also, its terrain, as Kennedy pointed out, makes it a difficult place to police. Also, the police force is so frightfully undermanned that there are hardly enough to go around.

IT WAS IN this atmosphere that I learned what such men as J. Edgar Hoover and Stephen P. Kennedy mean by professional police. What they mean is that the police have functions to perform as a doctor does and that therefore, a police officer has to maintain law and order without regard to the political fortunes of those who temporarily hold elective office.

In New York, it used to be traditional that when a new police commissioner took office, the mayor or the head of Tammany Hall would hand him instructions for promotions, out of line, based on political gratitude often unrelated to ability. In recent years, this has been complicated by political insistence on the virtue of paying off political debts to the so-called racial and religious minorities. By appointing a person to office who came from one of these groups, the politicians were able to show that they were not guilty of racial or religious discrimination, even if the appointee were a dope.

None of this is professional policing and may be responsible for some of the disrespect for law, order, and policing. So these men in the FBI Academy are given a dose of professional training and professional ideals and it is hoped that when they return to their communities, they will be strong enough in spirit to resist the self-serving politicians.

BUT THERE is another side; the technical side of policing which requires constant refreshing if a police officer is to know what he is about. Those who commit crimes against life, property or civilization can only be convicted by facts. The FBI specializes in facts and is up-to-date mechanically to accumulate, index and deliver facts. One item alone will explain. The FBI has a store of more than 137,000,000 finger prints which are scientifically indexed and which can be delivered by mechanical devices in minutes.

In this day of scientific crime, the policeman must understand a fact when he sees one. He needs to know when and how to get at facts and how to use them so that what he says about the facts will stand up in a court of law under the rules of evidence. Such a police officer as Stephen Kennedy is not only a cop who has walked the beat but he is also a lawyer, as are many FBI agents.

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N. Y. Daily News ______
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ENCLOSURE

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, December 25, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Christmas 1955

More and more, the Western world, the free world, is being forced to reconsider its position. What is it that separates the East from the West? Is there some geographic line of demarcation? Look where you will, you will not find it.

Wherein lies the difference? For obviously there is a difference or otherwise all the world would not be arming at this historic moment for the destruction of mankind.

It is the difference between East and West that we need to discuss on this Christmas day. For fundamentally it relates to Christmas.

# # #

Arnold Toynbee has correctly named ours the Western Christian Civilization which it is whether one is a Catholic, a Protestant, a Jew, a Moslem, or an atheist. For about 1955 years, Christianity has been changing the nature, the character, the thinking of men and women in the Western world until it has produced a society in which man is regarded by custom and by law to possess certain inalienable rights -- inalienable because they were granted to man by God. This clothes man in a dignity of person which is unacceptable to Eastern thought.

To sharpen the difference, it needs only to be brought to our attention that Marxism, which rejects God and bases itself wholly upon a biologic interpretation of man's development, was known to the well-read from 1848 to 1917 and had hardly any influence upon our thought or action. In 1917, this concept seeded itself down in Russia after a revolution. Upon that soil it grew into a monstrous plant so that it now dominates our age. Even those who despise the doctrine are forced to deal with it and to adjust to it.

The Eastern soil of Russia was ripe for Marxism because while Russia was a Christian country, its form of Christianity had had a different development from that of Western Europe.

George P. Fedotov, a really significant scholar in this field, describes the fundamental of Russian religious ideas in the following paragraph:

> "In Mother Earth, who remains the core of Russian religion, converge the most secret and deep religious feelings of the folk. Beneath the beautiful veil of grass and flowers, the people venerate with awe the black moist depths, the source of all fertilizing powers, the nourishing breast of nature, and their own last resting place...It means that not beauty but fertility is the supreme virtue of the earth, although the Russian is by no means insensible to the loveliness of its surface..."

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But Christianity has nothing to do with materialistic. Jesus said: "In my Father's house are many mansions." He told his followers to forsake materialism for the ways of God. He was not concerned with fertility but with goodness; not with here but with the hereafter; not with black soil but with the blue heaven.

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If we go beyond Russia to the next largest country, in the Soviet Universal State, we come to China, where the leadership-mind has, for centuries, been molded by Confucianism which is agnostic, materialistic, pragmatic. In basic doctrine, there is little difference between Confucianism and Marxism. Hu Shih, the great Chinese philosopher, in a paper related to this subject, said:

"When asked by a student how to serve the gods and the spirits, Confucius answered: 'We have not yet learned how to serve men, how can we serve the gods?!...

"From this agnostic position, it was probably an easy step to a frank denial of the existence of the spirits and the gods..."

Whereas the West turned toward God, to quote Matthew Arnold, as a power outside ourselves that makes for righteousness, the East sought an orderly way of life out of government or corrected national ills by revolt against government.

Thus, it is possible to say that Christianity, in its diverse forms, is divided between East and West, and that the division relates to the mystical power of man to change himself so that he comes closer to the moral law which God gave him. And in effecting this change, the Western man discovered that free will comes from the soul and not by order of the State; that freedom is the expression in organized life of the free will of the individual.

# # #

The story of Jesus then is symbolic of the struggle for freedom which is Christianity's moral contribution to man. In Marxism there can be no freedom, except that the Leninist cult of this doctrine accepts the assumption that when Communism produces heaven on earth, there will be no need for religion, or law, or the State and that then government will wither away. Such heaven on earth has no moral basis -- for a moral basis for life cannot come from man who is fallible but from God which is perfection.

# # #

I have risked wearying you with this argument on this day when men are full of joy -- and for that matter, of turkey -- because this is our problem in the year 1955. And it will continue to be our problem in the year 1956, and it will continue to be our problem for a long time.

We try to evade this because it is too much for most of us. But each year, it has become more of a problem, and more of an oppressive problem. What we quarrel with the Russians and Red Chinese about is not territory or control of countries. It is a quarrel over God and on Christmas Day, even if for only a moment, we might pause to ask ourselves on which side of the struggle are we. Are we serving ourselves by fighting for God or are we compromising by betraying God?

Man does not live for things alone. He lives in the spirit of God and that spirit expresses itself not in hate but in love, not in oppression but in freedom, not in war but in peace, not in selfishness but in charity, not in government but in the soul of man.

Jesus said:

"...O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me. And I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them..."

There are those in these days of science who regard the divinity of Jesus as a myth and God as a superstition. I do not wish at this time to argue the point because my purpose is to describe the vast difference which exists between East and West, between Marxism and Christianity, between materialism and mysticism, between pragmatism which says that that which works out practically is right and spirituality which insists that that which is moral is right because God means for this to be a moral world.

Obviously, there can be no compromise between these sharply divergent views of life. For years, politicians have been seeking for a compromise but the differences only grow greater and the cleavage wider. This is no matter of symbols or rituals or whether one prays in Hebrew or Latin or English. This is fundamental and on it depends the future of our civilization.

In a free society, the law only prevails when it has moral sanction and human rights are respected because there is goodness in the attitude of men. In a Godless society, only force can prevail.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

And to you, all my friends, I wish for you and your households, a happy, a joyous Christmas. May the blessings of God be upon your house. May your children live in virtue and may they respect you as you love them.

It has been said that we, as a nation, too often believe that we can prove our superiority by material things. We should by now know that that is not so. Only by living as God would have us live can we rekindle the flame of the spiritual life, that all men may see what it is.

Merry Christmas!

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GOERGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-oo0oo-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, December 11, 1955

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Mongolia

The United Nations is faced by the very complex problem of electing 18 new members. Whereas, the rule is that each member nation must be elected individually, the 18 states are put together in a package devised by Soviet Russia and proposed by Canada. In fact, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, the equivalent of our Secretary of State, Lester Pearson, visited Russia prior to the submission of the package deal to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Branigan

The 18 countries that now are before the United Nations for election are: Austria, Ceylon, Cambodia, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Libya, Spain, Japan, Portugal, Laos, Jordan, Finland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Outer Mongolia.

On this list are five Communist countries, satellites of Soviet Russia and 13 countries that are not Communist.

But the heart of the problem is Mongolia. A curious country with which I have some familiarity, having visited its capital, Urga, on several occasions when it belonged to China. It is nothing much to write home about.

Mongolia now calls itself a separate country, althought it is as Russian as Moscow and has no independence whatsoever.

In the time of Genghis Khan and his descendants, the Mongols were able to raise nomad armies which conquered Russia, China, India and altogether about half of the then known world. These Mongols were remarkable and ruthless conquerers but they were not much as administrators. As they lacked a sense of nationality and possessed no capacity for religious prejudice, they were readily absorbed by the peoples they conquered. From being fierce horsemen, they softened into oriental potentates and disappeared quickly from history. In China they were overcome by the Ming Dynasty (1368); in Russia, they were defeated by the Grand Duke of Moscovy who became the Czar of Russia (1547); in India, they were reduced to subservience to the British after Clive's victories (1747).

The Mongols arose in what is now called Siberia in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, a nomad people of various tribes who raised sheep, horses and cattle and moved across desert land to graze their flock wherever they found grass. After the downfall of Genghis Khan's successors, Mongols who had not been absorbed by those whom they conquered or who had not established themselves in other countries, tried to maintain a nation south of Lake Baikal in that area of China which now goes by the name of Mongolia.

This is an ill-defined territory of about 1,700,000 square miles with few rivers that disappear in the sands of the desert. About a quarter of the entire country is desert.

62-89885-✓

Geography has made it impossible for a great civilization to develop here. Perhaps that is why, over the centuries, so many waves of peoples came out of this area, to conquer other countries.

133

65 DEC 23 1955

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After the downfall of the Mongol Dynasty, the Yuan in China, Mongolia was divided into two districts: Inner, which consisted of Jehol, Charhar, Suiyuan and Sitao which became provinces of China; and Outer Mongolia which became a tributary to China. No line of demarcation separates Inner from Outer Mongolia.

China and Russia for centuries quarrelled over this land. During the years when I was in China, this quarrel was particularly tense and I was able to study it close at hand. The Chinese tried to populate Mongolia, as they had Manchuria, with Chinese immigrants mostly from the over-populated province of Shantung. These Chinese were farmers. As the farmland increased, it interfered with the pasture lands of the nomads and that was resented. At the same time, the Russians maintained armies at Irkutsk, Verkne-Udinsk, Kiakhta and Chita.

It was during the Sun Yat-sen Revolution in China, in 1911, that the Mongol Khans saw their chance. They appealed to Russia for help. Here is a proclamation issued by the Mongols which provides something of the tone of the moment:

"Henceforth in Mongolia religion will be systematically welded with state government. Chinamen shall be compelled to embrace Lamaism, provincial officials shall be nominated from among the adherents of Lamaism. The highest state officials shall in future wear uniforms of Russian cut and design; subordinate public servants shall dress in Mongolian fashion, not like the Chinese. The taxes and imposts which are at present in vogue are repealed, and fresh taxation will be levied in accordance with laws which will be framed in concert with Russia."

The Mongols had been converted to Lamaistic Buddhism and the head of their church was the Living Buddha of Mongolia. He was now given the civilian title of the Great Khan of the Mongols. A Mongol army was raised, trained by the Russians.

Russia's aim was to keep the Chinese peasant and merchant from populating this buffer state.

A series of secret treaties between Russia and Japan, beginning in 1912, were entered upon, designed to split Mongolia between Russia and Japan, Russia getting Outer Mongolia and Japan, Inner Mongolia, which is reputed to have great mineral wealth. Actually, to China, at this time, Mongolia, seemed not too important and public opinion was not easily aroused over this subject. So in 1915, China entered upon the Treaty of Kiakhta, recognizing the autonomy of Mongolia under the protection of Russia but with the suzerainty of China. It was a face-saving treaty.

Upon the advent of the Russian Revolution of 1917, it appeared that Russia would lose her influence in Mongolia, but the Cossack Attaman Semenov established a government in Manchuli on the borders of Siberia and Manchuria, whence he sought to build a Pan-Mongolian State, consisting of Inner and Outer Mongolia, the Trans-Baikal regions of Siberia, the Barga and Tibet and the districts of Russia where Mongolian dialects were spoken.

I knew Semenov, an old-time empire builder, a fiery, heavy-eating, heavy-drinking, gay, extrovert who ruled despotically and took aid wherever it came from. Most of his came from the militarists of Japan.

A Chinese militarist, Hsu Shu-cheng, better known as "Little Hsu," quick, efficient, unscrupulous, treacherous, under Japanese influence, also tried to set up a kingdom in Mongolia. "Little Hsu" thought that [illegible] could extricate himself from his difficulties by setting up this Mongolian kingdom. He cancelled the autonomy of Mongolia and ruled the Mongols with an iron hand. China anticipated Russian reprisals, whenever Russia was ready, but "Little Hsu's" efforts collapsed. He was actually shot.

Another freebooter was Baron Ungern-Sternberg, a nobleman from the Baltics, half-Magyar, half-Russian, married to a Manchurian princess. He had become a Buddhist and sought to establish a Buddhist empire in Mongolia in 1920. He wanted to be a king. He was a bizarre, peculiar personality, who had those who disagreed with him whipped.

Soviet Russia used his presence and his outrageous private conduct as an excuse to move an army into Mongolia in November 1920. Lenin offered China a partnership in the suppression of Semenov and Ungern-Sternberg. This offer China declined. So, a year later, the Mongolian People's Republic was organized, as a satellite of Soviet Russia, protected by Russian troops. A secret treaty between Russia and Mongolia was signed giving Russia special rights in Mongolia.

It is this treaty which is still binding upon Russia and Mongolia. In this manner China was thrown out of territory which had been Chinese for centuries. On May 31, 1924, a Sino-Soviet Treaty was signed which recognized China's sovereignty, but this meant nothing. The government and army of Mongolia came under complete Russian domination and has remained under Russian domination. Mongolia, first satellite of Soviet Russia is an integral part of the Soviet Universal State.

# # #

It is this Mongolia which Soviet Russia, with the assistance of Canada, is now seeking to push into the United Nations. Whom will Mongolia represent, Russia or Red China? It is my considered judgment from a more than usual intimate knowledge of those countries that the entire scheme was cooked up to get "Red" China into the United Nations surreptitiously.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BCK WITH YOU.

# # #

Our State Department sometimes throws up its hands in disgust because we are so often double-crossed by our so-called friends and allies. Canada has double-crossed us this time. Lester Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, has made it very difficult for our State Department.

Canada is a country of about 15,000,000 population, wholly dependent upon the United States for its defense and its economy.

It is about time that our State Department talked turkey to Mr. Lester Pearson. It is about time, we showed our power and might and that we retaliate when we are double-crossed, even by a friendly people.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

January 16, 1956

PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Lenox Hill Hospital
76th Street and Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear George:

You are a very brilliant man and I have said on many occasions that I consider you one of the most incisive observers on the American scene today. You have rendered a real service over the years, and there certainly is much that remains to be done and entirely too few people to do the jobs that are so necessary for the preservation of our way of life.

While I am reluctant to presume, nevertheless, I feel duty bound to express myself rather forcefully to you in view of the very unique role you have and are playing in a cause that must not suffer further setbacks. That is why I hope that you will recognize the necessity of following your doctors' advice and submitting to the care that is so necessary to insure your complete recovery.

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Cover memo Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols
dated 1-16-56 LBN:arm

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EX - 124

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JAN 16 1956
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FBI

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
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Gandy

68 JAN 19 1956

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky

Naturally I was terribly upset to receive the news of your current illness. I do hope that you will realistically face the fundamental fact that your doctors know a little bit more about your own physical condition than you do and, therefore, I sincerely hope that you will exercise every precaution to insure a speedy and complete recovery.

If there is anything that any of us can do, I hope that you will not hesitate to let us know.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Edgar.

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

January 6, 1956
(dictated January 1)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

This is an acknowledgment of your letter of November 18.

You never need to thank me for any association I have with the FBI. I am only too honored.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

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EX-126

JAN 17 1956

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~~EXP. PROC.~~

71 JAN 20 1956

~~JAN 12 1956~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

G. I. R. -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT :

DATE: Jan. 16, 1956

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

10-1

I called George Sokolsky Wednesday night, January 11, and was told that he was not in. On Thursday night I called again. His secretary told me he was in bed. She was a little bit cagey the way she talked and I inquired if it was the same trouble George had last summer at the farm, namely, a heart attack. She said it was and that he had to be a good boy and stay in bed for a couple of weeks.

Roy Cohn called me on the evening of January 13 and told me that George is in bad shape. He got up around 6:00 a.m. on the morning of the 11th and was not feeling good and went back to bed. At noon, when Roy called, he was still in bed. He claimed that he had the virus and did not need the doctor. Roy, nevertheless, called the family doctor who subsequently came over. It was the family doctor who, after George got back to New York, told George he did not have a coronary last summer and George then started prescribing for himself. Roy and Mrs. Sokolsky were concerned so they had a cardiograph taken on Thursday, the 12th, which reflected that George had had a coronary. They then called Dr. Clarence D. Schappell, the outstanding heart specialist in New York City, who saw George on Thursday evening, and promptly ordered George into the hospital. George refused to go on Thursday, so on Friday the doctor saw him again and they literally picked him up and took him to the Lenox Hill Hospital.

George is continuing to write his column. He claims the doctor does not know what he is talking about. They put him in a room with no phone in it. George got restless Friday afternoon, got up out of bed and said he had to make some telephone calls. They then put a phone in his room.

Apparently he was quite irascible. He did not like the room so his wife had to go home and get some pictures for the walls. He did not like the internes and literally threw one out. He did not like the mattress so they had to get him another mattress.

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On top of everything else, George now reportedly has a gall bladder complication.

EX-125

8 JAN 18 1956

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Roy was concerned because he said the doctor and the family are all scared of George and George thinks he knows more than the doctors do.

Enclosure
LBN:arm 344

6 (2) JAN 24 1956

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Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

I told Roy he ought to watch George very carefully and that he was one of the few persons who could ride herd on George. If he needed any help to let me know.

The doctor told George that he had a light attack, but later told Mrs. Sokolsky that George had a bad one and that he has simply got to take care of himself because unless he effects a full recovery, he is not in a condition to stand another coronary.

They are trying to keep the matter quiet. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that he better let George continue writing his column in bed than to get him upset.

A letter is attached.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

January 4, 1956
(dictated Dec. 31, 1955)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Thank you so much for your letter of November 29 on my column concerning the National Academy.

I find, the more I think about it, that this can be, and probably is, the best police operation in this country and I am glad to see that New York City has put at the head of its Academy Captain Gallati who graduated from yours this year.

Sometime I should like to have an opportunity to see an actual class in operation, particularly a class dealing with the subject that I am most interested in, namely, the handling of subversives, and I shall be talking to Lou about it the next time I see him.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

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EX - 118

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JAN 9 1956

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The Attorney General May 1, 1956

Director, FBI

COLUMN BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
ENTITLED "NEW DOCTRINE OF ARREST
IN SECRET"
NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN
APRIL 30, 1956, ISSUE

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Sokolsky's column which appeared in the New York Journal-American on April 30, 1956. I thought you might like to see it.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (with copy of enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

cc - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins (with copy of enclosure)

RECORDED-41 62-89885-128

MAY 3 1956

MAY 1 5 40 PM '56
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May 1, 1956

10-1

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

It was a real pleasure to read your column of April 30, 1956. As usual, you have hit the nail squarely on the head, and your timely defense of the right of the American people to know is most encouraging. I, of course, am deeply grateful for your generous comments and your ever-present support.

Sincerely,
Edgar.

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOTE: Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' Mailing List.

COMM — FBI
MAY 1 1956
MAILED 25

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

23 MAY 4 1956

ENCLOSURE
62 MAY 10 1956

These Days ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ By George Sokolsky

The Danger of Secrecy

FEDERAL Judge W. D. Murray of Montana got himself quite excited over a news release issued by the FBI and relating to one John Cyril Hellman, who was stated in the news release to be "one of the leading Communists in Montana and Idaho." Judge Murray said of this:

Sokolsky

"... I read in the paper a statement issued by J. Edgar Hoover as to certain facts, or at least what he claims to be facts, with reference to this case. I can only say that such statements by the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are wrong, they are not in accord with the American principle of trial in a court, and I condemn in the strongest terms possible the issuance of statements by police officials or investigating officers with reference to the facts of a case, presenting them to the public in an effort, apparently, to try the case outside of court . . ."

THIS THEN is a new doctrine of secrecy, namely, that when an arrest is made, the arresting agency should make no statement that an arrest has been made and for what reasons. According to Judge Murray, arrests should be of the nature of *lettres de cachet*, in secret.

Hellman was the 139th person indicted under the Smith Act and each time such an arrest or any other arrest is made by the FBI, an announcement of the facts is made, the attitude of the agency and its director, J. Edgar Hoover, being that it is not engaged in secret arrests.

It would appear from Judge Murray's complaint, which was interpolated in his decision dealing with a motion to reduce bail, that his objection outside the courtroom which is to matters being discussed should be discussed only in the courtroom.

But a statement that an arrest has been made and for what reason, to the press, is normal procedure in the United States and is sanctioned by tradition and publi opinion.

(Copyright, 1956, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

The Washington Post and Times Herald
April 30, 1956

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Letter to Sokolsky (OML) 5-1-56 ~~4-30-56~~ 228

memo to A.G. 5-1-56 ~~4-30-56~~ 228

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP16SKI Dms
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ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, February 10, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Break-Up of the World

There are 80 nations in the United Nations. There are a number of countries that are not in the United Nations. Perhaps before long, we shall have a hundred or more countries in the United Nations. The tendency to break the world into fragments is a response to the challenge of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism which expresses itself in many forms of intensified nationalism.

In the middle of the 19th Century, nationalism seemed to be a noble ideal which elevated men to patriotism, love of country, love of language, love of tradition. But in the middle of the 20th Century, this same nationalism is characterized by a morbid brutality, by the seizure of power by men unaccustomed to authority, by hatred, and persecution and bigotry.

Anti-imperialism is a popular slogan and it seems outwardly to represent social justice in the sense that all human beings are equal in the eyes of God and that each people is free to select its own government.

Nevertheless, we have to recognize that actually all peoples are not equal, either economically, socially, or intellectually. For instance, is a Fiji Islander on a plane with let us say a professor in the Sorbonne or is an Arabic slave-trader on the same moral level as Dr. Albert Schweitzer?

Whenever we listen to slogans we ought to translate them into reality, into what we know from our own experience to be true and the slogans will soon dissolve into the dust of falsehood.

In this connection, I think of the fate of Cyprus. I have never visited this island but I am told that it is a place of great beauty, with gentle people living in a salubrious climate on a standard of living somewhat higher than is customary in that part of the world. The inhabitants of Cyprus are bound to be mixed because the island has often been invaded and conquered. At present, a majority of the people is Greek-speaking; a large minority is Turkish-speaking. The Greeks belong to the Orthodox Church; the Turks are Moslems. Cyprus is a British possession and is about to get a constitution granting it a measure of home rule. There is a revolutionary movement calling for a union with Greece; this is opposed by the British and the Turks who live on Cyprus. The island is about 500 miles from Greece but it is only 50 miles from Turkey.

###

This revolutionary movement in Cyprus takes this small island into world affairs on a grand scale. It could create a war between Turkey and Greece -- a war that would destroy the Eastern end of NATO. It could bring on trouble between Great Britain and the United States because of the American doctrinaire attitude toward colonies as was made so clear in the State Department policy toward Egypt. It could open another path for Russian penetration into the Mediterranean. It could reduce Turkey's access to the world by sea and force that country to subordinate itself to Russia, the enormous land power to its north.

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Cypriots had expected that the United States would support their movement in the United Nations; that when the United States turned on them, they were so disappointed that they turned to terrorism.

This paragraph is most interesting:

"...The Archbishop told me that Papagos wants action; the Archbishop added that he (the Archbishop) had decided on the 25th March as the date on which operations were to begin. Azinas had objections as regards this date because he considered it to be too late..."

The diary of George Grivas is interesting and has important historical merit because it shows how a revolutionary movement is put together and it also explains how men whom nobody expects to make trouble may be at the bottom of a revolutionary movement. For instance, it sounds unreasonable that a man of the cloth, an Archbishop, should engage in terroristic activities which lead to murder. Nevertheless the fact is that Grivas records the conduct and activities of the Archbishop and other churchmen. Had Grivas not written his diary and had it not fallen into the hands of his enemies, it would have been more difficult to discover the personalities in this revolutionary movement and particularly the role of Archbishop Makarios.

The British knew who the conspirators were, from Grivas' diary, volumes of which were captured when Grivas was suddenly forced to abandon positions which he had hoped he could hold. The finding of these diaries not only gave away the strategy and tactics of the conspirators but established beyond doubt the Archbishop's role in this particular struggle, a role which those who believe in Cyprus' union with Greece will extol as heroic and patriotic, and which others will regard as a desecration of a religious position.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Neither the United Nations nor the United States has adopted a strong moral position regarding Soviet Russia's invasion of Hungary or India's capture of Kashmir. Apparently these acts of aggression are ignored because Soviet Russia laughs at a United Nations decision and India opposes all forms of imperialistic action except its own.

However, there is talk of imposing economic sanctions on Israel for protecting itself from further attack. Somehow, Israel will find a way to exist even if the Israeli have little more to eat than the sand of the desert flavored with dates. The Israeli will fight to the death, if necessary.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

10-1

May 29, 1956

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

We all miss hearing you on Sunday nights in Washington, and I did not have a chance to read the transcript of your May 20, 1956, broadcast dealing with Bertrand Russell's assertions until over the past weekend.

I thought you did a most effective job in handling the situation, and I could not resist the opportunity of dropping you this personal note of commendation for a job well done.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ Edgar

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:fc (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/24/80 BY 80-5 [illegible]
227,988

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:33 pm
DATE 5-29-56
BY

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible]

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62-89885-130

19 JUN 6 1956
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59 JUN 8 1956

9 WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROAD[illegible] OF
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPA[illegible]NS

By George E. Sokolsky, June 3, 1956

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

file
Jm

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The 1956 Election

We now come closer to the Conventions of the two major political parties, one of which will give us a President and a Vice President for the next four years.

So far as the Republican Convention is concerned, it will be held in San Francisco but it will not be very exciting because the candidates for President and Vice President, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon, have already been selected by their own choice and the course of events. Also the party platform has been made. It must be an endorsement of the Eisenhower Policies during his first term in office, generalized in the characteristic style of platforms and promising more of the same for the next four years.

The Eisenhower Policies have been sloganized into the phrase, peace and prosperity. And by that is meant that he closed out the Korean War and managed not to get into any other. Thus far, Eisenhower has managed to avoid a conflict with the Russians, but the record will show that they have won enormous diplomatic victories and are now moving into world trade with the distinct objective of pushing the United States out of areas where we have established trading advantages.

As to prosperity, the Eisenhower Administration can be said to have finally liquidated the depression without war, but with enormous expenditures for defense purposes and large aids to foreign countries. Until the slump occurred in automobiles and such commodities as refrigerators, employment was full. Now, at the wrong time, from a political standpoint, unemployment is spotty and is very bad in the automobile industry. Should this unemployment continue or grow between now and November, it may not be so good for the Republican Party.

The farm problem, which loomed large during the Winter months, seems to have subsided politically. It is now possible to say that different kinds of farmers in different states have a variety of views on the subject of price supports and how subsidies should be handled. The basic farmer's problem is that the price of all goods he buys includes guarantees and subsidies granted by the Federal government in a variety of forms, but surely by guaranteed minimum wages and maximum working hours which is an increased pay device. The farmer wants an equalization of prices so that he is not reduced to the condition of a European peasant. But he also does not want the Federal government to plague him with inspectors like locusts who consume his time and energy and often insist on foolish practises.

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So, while it was assumed even by some of his supporters that President Eisenhower was unpopular with the farmers, it has turned out, wherever it has been tested, that he is not. Besides, farmers are ~~people and in a free~~ society, each person has many conflicting interests.

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The Republican Party has, during the whole of the Eisenhower Administration, suffered from a difference between the Older Republicans, the permanent Republicans and the so-called Liberal branch of the Party which includes all kinds

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKLOMS
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of people -- Democrats, New Dealers, opportunists, and what not. The Older Republicans controlled the Party in the Senate; the Liberals were triumphant in the White House. Between these two groups, there was a wide range of differences of view on most questions, particularly the foreign policy.

For instance, the Republican leadership of the Senate, Senator William Knowland and Senator Styles Bridges, do not agree at all with the flirtations with Soviet Russia and with Red China. The Republican Convention in Wisconsin reflected this disagreement by their repudiation of Senator Wiley. This repudiation is deeper than antagonism to Wiley for running out on his colleague, Senator Joe McCarthy. It is fundamental in the attitude that the Republican Party has opposed the Truman-Acheson Policies on Soviet Russia and Red China and that there is no justification for the Republicans not only adopting the Truman-Acheson Policies but going even farther than they did in the same direction.

It is my belief that these differences will not split the Republican Party, that they will continue even after Eisenhower is re-elected, if he will be, but that they will not lessen Republican support during the campaign. One reason for this view is that the Republicans would like to win a majority of the seats in the Senate, so that they will "organize" the Senate, as the expression goes. That is, Republicans will serve as chairmen of committees and will comprise the majority of each committee.

# # #

There are some who believe that President Eisenhower's election is already assured. This view is held by some leaders in both parties. No election is certain until all the votes are counted. President Eisenhower must expect a number of defections. For instance, the State Department policy of supporting the Arabs against Israel will prove costly in some states where the interest in Israel is very real. Again the Department's attitude in the Cyprus situation will disappoint many Americans of Greek origin. Again, unemployment, wherever it appears, will lose some votes. On the other hand, in the Northern big cities, the Negro vote which moved from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party by 1936 and stayed with the Democratic Party, is now tending to move back into Republican ranks. This could well offset defections from other quarters.

# # #

The Democrats have a much tougher problem than the Republicans and the quarrel between Senator Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson has not helped their cause. It would seem to me that Senator Kefauver has been fairly well eliminated as a Presidential candidate, although he might be acceptable as a Vice Presidential candidate.

This does not mean that Adlai Stevenson will be accepted by the Democrats as their candidate. For there are others in the field and their importance rises as the Kefauver candidacy weakens. For instance, Governor Averell Harriman of New York is an active candidate for the Presidential nomination. He has bitterly antagonized the South, but so have all the other candidates. The Democratic Party is short of funds and Harriman is a very rich man which may be an added attraction.

Another prospect is Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader in the Senate and a man of unusual ability. He could be a compromise candidate, as he is a Roosevelt New Dealer as well as a Southerner.

Another prospect is the Governor of Ohio, Frank Lausche, who would represent the more conservative branch of the Democratic Party.

And there will be others before the Convention takes place.

The Democrats will have trouble writing their platform, particularly over the civil rights plank. The Northerners will want a civil rights plank that will recognize the desegregation of Negroes, and that will, in effect, endorse the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject. The Southerners will want altogether a different kind of plank.

Political pragmatism makes it very tough for the Southern Democrats. If they were to walk out of the Democratic Convention, they could not support the Republicans who, on the subject of segregation, are as extreme as any Northern Democrat. So, here is a situation that will take great ingenuity and political acumen. The Negro question will be the most important problem facing the Democratic Convention no matter who the candidate is.

# # #

An American election does not always hinge on great issues. Often it is the personality of some candidate that carries the day. There is so little difference in principle and purpose between the two parties that thus far there has been no debate on a high intellectual level. I recently heard Len Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Paul Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, debate over the radio and neither one of them said anything worth repeating and they both stooped to senseless personalities. If this is what the debate is to be, the American people will again be robbed of the opportunity to consider the principal problems that face them.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT. I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

No institution among the American people is more important than the election -- particularly the national election when a President, a Vice President, one-third of the Senate and the entire House of Representatives is chosen by the people.

It is the one chance the people have to express their opinion as to policies, principles, purposes, etc. There has not been a full discussion, pro and con, for instance, of our foreign policy since 1936. It is not sound in our kind of a country that this should be so.

It looks as though there will be no debate in 1956. While there may be full agreement among politicians, there is no such agreement among the people.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 4, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ANNUAL AMERICANISM AWARD

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The American Legion Convention in Miami, Florida, passed a resolution commending Fulton Lewis, George Sokolsky, Earl Godwin, Paul Harvey, Constantine Brown and Vic Riesel because of their courageous fight against communism in all their writings and radio commentaries. The resolution originally contained only the name of Constantine Brown. This was changed when 5 members of the Americanism Commission were appointed to compose a subcommittee and rewrite several resolutions which had been suggested for changes. The names of Riesel, et al, were then added.

George Kelly, Director of Public Relations, The American Legion, has forwarded DeLoach a copy of Vic Riesel's response to the award, which was given to him on 4-24-56 at the New York Department of the American Legion dinner at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. Riesel, of course, was not there, but his response was dictated from his hospital bed and read to approximately [redacted] Legionnaires who attended the dinner. George Sokolsky attended in person and afterwards delivered a short talk. Ad Wagner, the National Commander, and George Kelly felt that the Director might be interested in Riesel's response to the award. The statement is attached accordingly to this memo. The Legion was particularly interested in the statements of Riesel "A heart attack couldn't stop George Sokolsky. Acid in the eyes won't stop me."

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~~ENCLOSURE~~

cc - Mr. Jones

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The Attorney General May 31, 1956

Director, FBI

GIR-3

GEORGE SOKOLSKY BROADCAST OF MAY 20, 1956

I am enclosing a Photostat of the transcript of George Sokolsky's broadcast of May 20, 1956, concerning Bertrand Russell which I thought would be of interest to you.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (with copy of enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

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NOTE: Regarding the transcript of Sokolsky's broadcast, the Director noted, "Suggest copies of broadcast go to AG and Rogers."

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Judging from your secretary's letter to Lou Nichols dated May 28, 1956, our letters on the same subject crossed in the mails.

I think I received quick action after writing my letter of the 29th to you concerning the fact your program on Sunday nights was no longer heard in the Washington area, because your secretary's letter indicated your program would start again on June 17 over Washington Station WMAL. It will be good to hear you again.

Sincerely,

Edgar

cc - Mr. Nichols

NOTE: Bulet of 5-29-56 stated the Director missed hearing Mr. Sokolsky's Sunday night program and commended him for his effective job in handling a broadcast dealing with Bertrand Russell's assertion over the preceding week end.

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58 JUN 12 1956

300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

May 28, 1956

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Jm 10-1

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to write you that Station WMAL in Washington plans to start carrying Mr. Sokolsky's broadcast again at 10:15 to 10:30 Sunday nights, effective date June 17.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Helen Patt

HP

Secretary to
George E. Sokolsky

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letter to Sokolsky (OMC-Spec. Corrs. List)
6-5-56
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Mr. Tolson
~~Mr. Nichols~~
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, June 24, 1956

10-1

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

A Holding Situation

Little has happened during the past week anywhere in the world to give one too much cause for encouragement. Of course, we can all say that as long as there is no war and nobody is being killed, everything is hunky-dory. That is a way of looking at things and probably is as good as any other way because despite the fact that so many of us are so smart, the course of events moves its mysterious way without too much sense and apparently there is no one around to change the course.

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President Eisenhower's illness still attracts considerable discussion not only in the United States but abroad. There is quite a campaign in England to get Eisenhower not to run again, which shows how stupid some people can be. In the first place, the British left-wingers, who do not want Ike to run, have no votes in the United States and nobody cares what their opinion on the subject is anyhow. The only reason that I mention it is that I notice that they use the same arguments that the "Daily Worker" does here in this country.

The main objection to Ike running again apparently is that he has been ill twice in a year and therefore there is danger that he might die. Of course, anybody can die and we all shall, sooner or later. A man can cross the street and be hit by an automobile. I, myself, went to a party to celebrate the 70th anniversary of Bugs Baer, the satirist, and had a wonderful time. I never laughed so much in my life. But I had a coronary within a day and stayed in the hospital six weeks and have been on a salt-free, sugar-free, fat-free, 1,500 calories diet for some 20-odd weeks and who knows how much longer it will last.

The trouble with politicians is that once they have power, they think they are gods. Nobody knows what will happen to Eisenhower, Stevenson, Harriman, or to you or me during the next four years. Therefore, it is stupid to say that because a man had two illnesses in one year, he is unfit to be President any more than it makes sense to say that because a man did not have two illnesses this year, he will not have them next year or the year after. Who can give such assurances?

Those who are trying to make the President's health a campaign issue are laying themselves open for a lot of trouble. Suppose they succeeded in convincing Ike not to run, or if he does run, suppose they succeeded in defeating him, and their candidate, as soon as he settled down in office, was stricken by something or other. What would they say then?

It is stupid to make glamor, the radio voice, the photogenic personality on television, charm, good health or any other motion picture characteristics requirements for the Presidency. Otherwise, why not elect Marilyn Monroe or some other stylishly shaped blond? A President should be elected for his knowledge, wisdom, experience, character and integrity. If we make those our yardsticks, we can leave his health to God and the doctors.

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One of the advantages of Eisenhower's illness has been that the government of the United States has run its course while its President was in the hospital for prolonged periods and the people of the United States survived the experience. That has been a good experience for the Americans and for President Eisenhower.

In the first place, we all learned that no man is indispensable and that while we may like one man better than another, or trust one man more than another, by and large, and generally speaking a country should be able to survive the illness or even the death of a President. The Founding Fathers provided for that in the Constitution.

Secondly, it shows the rest of the world our real strength. In Russia, Khrushchev has to murder Stalin's reputation after Stalin is dead and buried but in the United States, a citizen can speak well of Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman, Ike Eisenhower and anybody else in or out of office. We don't have to hate anybody in or out of office.

# # #

These times are tough, because Soviet Russia is organizing to reduce us to a second-rate power and may succeed in doing us very considerable damage. The present play is in Egypt, where Nasser who rules Egypt has become the new Soviet protege. He will probably get a billion dollars out of the deal and all the arms and airplanes he wants and plenty of cash to pay off the other Arab countries. Soviet Russia has invaded the Arab world with everything they have and it may affect our oil holdings in Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

This could leave our allies in Western Europe with oil shortages; it may increase the oil supplies of the Soviet Universal State enormously and dangerously for us and it could strengthen their war potential against us even if nobody used the bomb.

In this situation, the little state of Israel is only a pawn. The real target is the United States and Egypt has now joined the Soviet countries in being an enemy of the United States. And Nasser has done it because he can get more out of Soviet Russia than he can get out of the United States.

So we are now in a very dangerous situation because we are being defeated without a war being fought. We are being out-maneuvered. It is largely because we do not want a fighting war that the Russians succeed in out-maneuvering us. They strike at us and we do not strike back because the only way to strike back is by war.

Yugo

Tito has come out of his visit to Russia a hero. Everybody made a fuss over him and he felt quite at home. He visited the house where he used to live when he was a member of the Comintern and it was like old home week. So he made a little speech saying how glad he was to be back in the family.

Meanwhile he got a billion dollars out of the United States and now he can say to us that if we do not like his new associations, we can lump it. And we probably shall. Tito ought not to get another dollar out of the U.S.A.

There is one very great advantage in Tito's being back in the Communist fellowship. It will no longer be possible for those Americans who are always jumping on new band wagons to try to sell Tito to us. We know the guy. Stalin knew him. Undoubtedly Khrushchev has him sized up properly. He is a double-crosser.

# # #

There has been a change in the government of Israel and it has not been for the better. With Soviet Russia deep in Arab affairs, Israel is becoming pretty desperate.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Israeli government, since its foundation, has been Moshe Sharett, an able man who had had to take all the troubles that have beset this state. Sharett has pursued a policy of moderation because he believes that ultimately the United States and Great Britain must stand by Israel.

There have been elements in that country who have felt that this policy of moderation was not getting Israel anywhere. They witnessed the United States selling arms to Saudi Arabia but refusing to sell arms to Israel. They witnessed Soviet Russia moving in on the Middle East frankly the enemy of Israel and frankly the friend of Israel's greatest enemy, Nasser. They see the British giving up the management of the Suez Canal to Egypt, a change which imperials their very existence.

So Israel wants a more agressive policy, one short of war. Moshe Sharett would not go along with such a policy because he does not believe that it is to the best interests of Israel. And so he resigned after a lifetime of devotion to the establishment of the Jewish state.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

In this period of transition, the disturbances of all countries are usual, but they hardly affect most of the people who go about their private affairs wondering what makes the politicians so active and busy. If there is no war, the changes, no matter how speedy they appear to be, are really slow.

It is so interesting that the Italian and French Communists do not take kindly to the down-grading of Stalin. Naturally, it makes them look like fools. And nobody wants to look like a fool even for the sake of his party.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

by

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WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, September 16, 1956

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The New York Senatorial Election

GIR 2

It is not often that a Congressional Committee has before it a candidate for the United States Senate who appears with the object of publicly justifying his conduct and defending his reputation and character. This occurred to Jacob Javits who is now the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator in New York State.

BAGDEY

His appearance, however, before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security was at his own request. It was, as a matter of fact, a difficult hearing to set up as all the Senators were busy at the conventions and nobody was particularly interested in Javits or his story. This is one peculiarity about this case: if Javits had not got so excited about the rumors he heard about himself, there would have been no hearing and there would have been no sensational developments.

The so-called Javits story emanates originally from Dr. Bella Dodd, a former Communist, who testified before this Committee in Executive Session about herself. She was not testifying about Javits, but about herself. She was telling the story of her life as a Communist commissar, dealing with two tasks, one, the educational system in New York State and two, the Communist infiltration into the Republican and Democratic Parties. It is in relationship to the latter that she testified that she advised Jacob Javits concerning his political career.

This story seemed to be dead and buried. The Bella Dodd testimony was never made public because it was in Executive Session which, so far as Congressional Committees are concerned, is top secret unless the Committee authorizes publication.

file Javits

Two events, however, did occur which caused Javits embarrassment and on account of which he demanded a hearing. The first was a letter sent by the Chairman of this Committee, Senator Eastland to Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, indicating the nature of the Bella Dodd testimony. This letter has not been made public but it was widely discussed at the San Francisco Convention. The other event was a press release by Jay Sourwine, a Democratic aspirant in Nevada for the United States Senate who had formerly been counsel to this Committee. Sourwine discussed the Bella Dodd testimony on Javits. Although this press release was suppressed in most New York newspapers, it was published in Buffalo and copies were circulated at the very moment that Javits was regarded as surely being the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

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The date of the Javits hearing was set for September 5 after both the Chicago and San Francisco Conventions, but five days before the Republican State Committee would meet in Albany to make its selection.

Javits' career would not have had to stand or fall on the record of this hearing because he had not been accused by anyone of a heinous, infamous or moral crime; no one had said that he was a Communist. At most, the testimony of Dr. Bella Dodd, of Dr. Max Yergan and of Murray Baron of the Liberal Party indicated

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that a young man in a terrific hurry to make a career was meeting with anyone who could lend a hand, among them Communists.

Into this tale was brought the name of Louise Bransten who has appeared before this Committee. Javits admits having met her. His story is that a friend of his, a lawyer in San Francisco, wanted to act as a matchmaker, but that she did not like him and he did not like her, so ne'er the twain consorted. In a word, the matchmaking was a flop. According to Javits, meeting Louise Bransten had nothing to do with Communism. At any rate, Javits' story of the Bransten relationship contradicts other information and the Committee is faced by the very practical consideration that someone is not telling the truth. Who it is, time will unfold.

Similarly, the testimony is that Javits had some relations with Frederick Vanderbilt Field, millionaire Communist. Javits says he met Field accidentally on the ferry from Oakland to San Francisco. This contradicts other testimony before the Committee. For the record, the Committee has to find out which of its witnesses is telling the truth. The testimony is not important; the truth is.

For instance, I knew Freddy Field well before he became a Communist and I have seen him since. I could not swear that I met him casually because it would not be true and there would be witnesses who would gladly testify that it is not true. That is the trouble with this Communist business: when a fellow becomes one, he involves everybody that ever knew him or had any business with him.

Javits got the Republican nomination for United States Senator, but in the Executive Committee of the State Committee there were eight votes against him and among the eight were Thomas Curran, the Republican leader of New York County where Javits lives and Mrs. Preston Davie, of the same county. But as there were no other candidates, Javits was nominated.

The man the Republicans really wanted was Thomas E. Dewey, but he would have none of it. The story was told at this meeting that Dewey might have accepted a draft if President Eisenhower had directly asked him to. The President is reported not to have telephoned the request.

# # #

Now the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security is in a dilemma. It has a record, but the record is full of contradictions. Who has been untruthful? The Committee, which never intended to pursue this matter and never had it on its agenda, is forced to find additional and corroborative testimony on one side or the other. It has to discover which of its witnesses is not telling the truth under oath.

# # #

Another dilemma that the Committee faces is that Javits is actually a candidate for the United States Senate. Its members do not wish to become involved in what, as a Committee, is none of their business, namely, a political campaign. The Democratic members would naturally like to see Javits defeated; the Republican members would like to see him elected. On the Committee are members of both Parties.

In the higher strategy of the present campaign, if Javits is defeated in New York State, he may embarrass the chances of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. The Democrats would like nothing better.

On the other hand, if the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security does not go ahead with clearing up the record, it will be accused of negligence, carelessness, being afraid of the Eisenhower Administration and all sorts of other things. The Committee is bound to go ahead with its investigation and I understand that it will do so.

# # #

Jacob Javits is running against Mayor Robert Wagner of New York. Wagner's father was a United States Senator who achieved great power and importance during the Roosevelt Administration. Wagner has made an extraordinarily competent Mayor of New York City which means much because this is one of the most complex administrative jobs in the world. Wagner runs to succeed Herbert Lehman. If he is elected, it will in no manner change the Republican-Democratic ratio in the Senate. If Javits is elected, it will mean that the Democratic majority will be cut by one vote. It is the objective of the Eisenhower Administration to defeat Senator Wayne Morse in Oregon, to defeat Senator Warren Magnuson in Washington, and to elect Jacob Javits in New York.

Javits has usually had the endorsement of the Liberal Party which in New York State polls around 400,000 votes. This year, the Liberal Party is supporting Mayor Robert Wagner. This was to have been expected because the elements that compose the Liberal Party are loyal to the memory of Robert F. Wagner, Senior, and have used all their influence to get Mayor Wagner to run for this office. If the Liberal Party polls its usual vote, it will help Wagner who also has the A.F.L.-C.I.O. endorsement.

This is going to be a tough campaign and may in New York State evoke greater interest than the Presidential campaign. And it looks like a fight to the finish between two effective campaigners.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Egypt is still our problem and a very serious one it is because what Nasser has forced upon the world is the issue of war or peace. He has chosen the time and place of a possible war, which has proved an embarrassment to all countries. Nobody wants to risk a hydrogen bomb war over the Suez Canal, and I should imagine that Nasser would like to find a way out of this dilemma without losing his leadership in the Arab world. Apparently there is no such formula and therefore the world remains disturbed.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 15, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

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SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

George Sokolsky called me from Otis, Massachusetts, to advise that a New York agent named Sidney Howe had called his New York residence and inquired for him and then told one of his clerks that she could do as good as he and wanted to see her. She, of course, referred Howe to Sokolsky.

gp 10-1

Sokolsky stated that we knew where he was and if there was anything we wanted to let him know. I checked with ASAC Simon who told me that the New York Office had received a letter from the Bureau dated July 31, referring to Sokolsky's column which appeared in the Washington Post on July 25 wherein Sokolsky referred to a circular letter which he had received from Professor Louise Pettibone Smith appealing for funds for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Howe had contacted Sokolsky's New York Office not knowing he was out of town and not wanting to bother him inquired for the secretary. A man, who turned out to be George's son, stated the secretary would be in on August 14, but there was nothing wrong in Howe's handling of this matter.

I accordingly called Sokolsky and told him what we wanted. In a few minutes he called back and stated that Dick Arens had also written for this circular letter and it had been sent to him. I called Arens, who told me that Don Appel had the letter; that the Committee was going to work up something on the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; and suggested Agent Connors pick up the letter from Don Appel and make a Photostat and return it.

RECEIVED

I think in the future when something like this is wanted from Sokolsky, the simplest thing is to refer it to me and I will call Sokolsky on the phone.

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(2)

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170 AUG 22 1956

AUG 21 1956

Section chiefs Domestic Intelligence Division advised

55 AUG 29 1956

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, August 5, 1956

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Open Mouth

In 1948 and again in 1952, those close to Robert A. Taft were more worried about Harold Stassen than they were about either Thomas E. Dewey or Dwight D. Eisenhower. I was very close to the Taft group in those years and I do not speak from hearsay.

Harold Stassen was muddying the waters. In 1948, he had no chance of being nominated. The candidate was bound to be either Taft or Dewey. But Stassen hoped that he could so confuse the issue, so disturb political conditions, that he would be the compromise candidate.

In 1952, Stassen was again in the picture. At the beginning, it looked as though Robert A. Taft would be nominated. Then a strange course of bargaining started, mostly directed by Thomas E. Dewey in the interest of Dwight D. Eisenhower. But all the time, Stassen was a candidate, holding on to his few delegates until he turned them over to Eisenhower. He was ever hopeful that he might be the compromise candidate.

In the 1956 Republican Convention, there is no possibility of anybody being the compromise candidate for President. Eisenhower will be nominated. But the big issue will be the Vice Presidency. Stassen was, up to a few days ago, willing to run for that and I believe he is willing to run for that office today or any day. But he pulls the name of Christian Herter, Governor of Massachusetts, out of his hat, projects him as a candidate and starts a lot of trouble.

The reason that Harold Stassen has proposed the name of Christian Herter is not difficult to grasp. It is that Christian Herter, an able and conscientious man, is not altogether available for the nomination. He was born in France. The Constitution says:

> "No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

The same rule holds for the Vice President.

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It has never been decided what is "a natural-born citizen." The common meaning is one who was born within the United States. But what is the rule concerning an American child born on foreign soil whose parents are engaged upon the business of the United States? That would have to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. As the Supreme Court will not hand down a decision on a moot question, it has to wait until an actual case comes before it. And no case has ever come before the Supreme Court dealing with this particular question. Therefore no one has a judicial definition of the phrase "natural-born citizen" and no one can say in advance what the court might decide.

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SENT DIRECTOR
8-8-56

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Meanwhile no Convention is likely to take a chance on nominating a man for the Vice Presidency who might not be permitted to take that office when the time comes.

Furthermore, the mere mention of Herter's name raises the question of Eisenhower's health. Should the President's health prove inadequate and the Supreme Court hold that Herter is not a "natural-born citizen" because he was born in France, although of American parents, the Presidency of the United States might fall to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, who is next in succession, if the Democrats control the House, or to Joe Martin, if the Republicans control the House.

Surely this is too complicated and too unfortunate politically for any party to monkey with it.

I am sure that that is why Stassen, who has that type of oblique mind, picked Christian Herter. Stassen is really working for Stassen, who has been a candidate for the Presidency so long that it is part of his nature.

# # #

President Eisenhower has a strong dislike for politics. He believes that the Presidency is an executive, an administrative and ceremonial position. This kind of work he is familiar with, he having practised it for 40 years in the Army. But politics he does not like. Maybe, the American people prefer a President who does not like politics. But they also preferred Franklin D. Roosevelt who was one of the most astute politicians of all time.

At any rate, the President takes the position that a Convention should be open, that is, that the delegates should be free to choose whomever they please. That is a sound view theoretically, but actually when a man has had a term as President, his party is likely to nominate him for a second term, particularly when the feeling is general that he probably will be elected.

Therefore, so far as Eisenhower is concerned, the Republican Convention is all sewed up. Eisenhower will be nominated by one ballot and there will be no candidate in opposition.

# # #

So, if there is to be a fight, it must be over the Vice Presidency. The consensus of opinion among Republicans is that Richard Nixon will be nominated on the first ballot. He will be nominated by Governor Christian Herter which means that Herter will not be a candidate. Any other conclusion reflects on the sincerity of Herter and is unfair.

There is opposition to Nixon. It is not on the Republican side. It comes from the Americans for Democratic Action, a Fabian Socialist group who are trying to dominate the Democratic Party. It also comes from the Friends of Alger Hiss who seek revenge because Nixon, while a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, pinned down Alger Hiss and paved the way for his conviction. It was Nixon who went to Whittaker Chambers's farm outside of Baltimore, and found "the Pumpkin Papers" which started the series of trials that resulted in Alger Hiss's conviction.

The Friends of Alger Hiss will never forgive Richard Nixon for the part he played in uncovering the perjury in this case which involved espionage.

They have been doing their best to destroy his political career.

Now, every man in public life has friends, enemies, and competitors. And Nixon has plenty in all three categories. As a result, however, of the attacks on him by the A.D.A. and the Friends of Alger Hiss, the Republican Party is solidly behind him, with the exception of Harold Stassen who wants Nixon's job. That is one reason why 180 Republican Congressmen signed a petition in support of Nixon -- a most unusual document. It was a statement of Party solidarity. It represents all branches of the Republican Party.

# # #

Richard Nixon has been entrusted with several diplomatic missions by the President. While this is an unusual function for a Vice President, it has served to elevate this office. Nevertheless, it must be presumed that when any American official is sent on a diplomatic mission, he is briefed by the State Department and the President and when he talks, he usually talks to the brief. It is impossible to believe that a Vice President would make policy on his own. The followers of Nehru in this country -- about the same people who used to think that Stalin was a gift to the human race -- object to Nixon's strictures on the immorality of neutralism which is about what John Foster Dulles had to say on the subject but differs from the comments of the President.

No matter how you look at it, Nixon was right. If a man can be neutral between the United States and Soviet Russia, he is opposed to those principles of life enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and he should not be regarded favorably by Americans.

When Stassen was asked what is the basis for his opposition to Nixon, he did not know what to say. That is characteristic of most such opposition. A truthful answer would be that Nixon has been rough on Communists and on Alger Hiss and that Stassen wants to be President of the United States.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

It is characteristic of our pragmatic, materialistic era that things are done and said which represent a departure from traditional morality. This applies not only to public life but to private life, as well. For instance, Ingrid Bergman, the actress, recently expressed the view that no one ought to have been surprised that she, a mother, bore a child out of wedlock, fathered by a man not her husband. The world was shocked at this highly advertised rejection of the moral law.

Sometimes one wonders at adult delinquency, which is usually the product of egocentric selfishness.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

"As regards your questions concerning the data running from page 89 in the radio and television report, this seems to me a melange of misinformation. I do not know who is responsible for it but it would seem that someone was boasting, was trying to give the appearance of being a big shot.

"For instance, reference is made to a public relations counsel who obtained affidavits from me. I never signed an affidavit. Even if the word, affidavit, is put in quotation marks, it is (still) untrue.

"Reference is made to Victor Riesel, Frederick Woltman and I acting together. This never happened, except that Victor Riesel (and Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League) came to my house one day with John Garfield. Just before he died, Garfield was preparing a statement in Arnold Forster's office, which he told me would show the relation of Charlie Chaplin to Communist recruitment in this country. I never saw this statement. I was told that it was taken by Benjamin and Krim after Garfield died. I do not know whether this is true or not, as I did not pursue the subject.

"Forster also asked me to see Judy Holliday and a man called Block who advertised a tooth paste on radio or television. I saw Judy Holliday but our conversation led to nothing. I also saw Block but only recall that he told me he had given someone "expenses" for clearing and I would have nothing to do with him.

"The letter which Cogley's report says I gave an actor was to Luther Adler. I cannot understand why his name is omitted from the account as this seemed to me a clear case of injustice and I said so. I had known Luther Adler's father and mother, among the greatest actors of their time, and I respected them. I am sure that that played some emotional part in my attitude toward this man who while he was a liberal certainly was no Communist.

"In any case, there was no clearing ring, as Cogley's book seems to infer. As for Frederick Woltman, an able journalist, I am quite sure that we had no occasion to discuss these particular problems at all.

"It rather amuses me that with all the money that the Fund for the Republic has expended on this research, they did not get at the true nature of the effort for rehabilitation and they permitted this so-called "public relations expert," whoever he may have been, to tell them a weird story which was wholly untrue. His motive could only have been to advertise his importance. No one ever asked me to see 10 or 12 persons interested in radio and television. I never saw others in this field than I have here indicated by name."

I had always made the point that a man makes his own record in life. Nobody can make his record for him. Nobody can change it for him. There were lawyers and public relations men who tried to change the record for a fee. They usually failed. John Garfield told me that he paid $35,000 to a lawyer and $5,000 to a public relations counsel. Money does not buy everything.

Whenever you hear someone ask: Who are these people who constituted themselves an organization to do this or that, you must recognize by the questions that it is being asked by a Left-Winger who believes in an all-powerful government like that of Soviet Russia. The American people always organized committees, societies and associations for all sorts of purposes, like the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Foreign Policy Association, Committee to Preserve Elm Trees, Masons, Knights of Columbus, B'nai B'rith — anything. This is a right of a free people.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-oo0oo-

W KLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVE
AM CAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATI

GIR 8

By George E. Sokolsky, July 15, 1956

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Fund for the Republic

File 10-1

The big show this week was the hearing into the black-listing reports of the Fund for the Republic which was established by the Ford Foundation by a tax-free gift of $15,000,000. The hearing occurred before the House Committee on Un-American Activities of which Representative Francis Walter is Chairman.

One of the projects undertaken by the Fund for the Republic was a study into blacklisting in the movie, radio, and television industries. There are two volumes, one on movies and one on radio and television, and I am mentioned frequently in both. In the volume on movies, I am a sort of hero; in the one on radio and television, I am a villain. I do not think that I can quite play both parts in the same show, although the authors of the report attribute to me a dexterity beyond my deserts.

I could not go down to Washington to testify at the hearing and yet, I did not choose to be silent about the mendacity in these reports, so I wrote a statement for the Committee, which read:

"In reply to your inquiry by telephone, I wish first to regret that my health does not yet permit me to come to Washington. Were it possible, I should only be pleased to join you.

"I have read both volumes of the Cogley Report on "Blacklisting" and while the volume dealing with motion pictures appears to me to be of superior workmanship to the volume on radio and television, both suffer from inadequate research, from either an unwillingness or an inability to get at all the facts, from a double-standard of morals.

"As regards the double-standard of morals, I note that some persons are identified by name while others are anonymous or are disguised by initials, or are turned into composite personalities so that their indentities do not disclose themselves although certain phases of their personalities are identifiable. This is not objective reporting and represents, in my opinion, that characteristic of Congressional investigations which Mr. Cogley and others have described as McCarthyism, namely an accusation without adequate proof or any at all.

"Before I proceed to answer your direct question, I wish to make the point that my interest was entirely in the field of movies and never in the field of radio and television. The reason is quite simple: In the motion picture field there was the possibility of aiding in the rehabilitation of men and women of talent so that they might be enabled to contribute to American life. It was also possible to smash the Communist treasury which drew more heavily on Hollywood than anyone will ever be able to establish.

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"Also, the motion picture industry is well-organized, with comparatively few companies, headed by men of direct responsibility. Radio and television is vast arena of networks, local stations, advertising agencies, producing companies, with participants who come and go and about whom one learns only long after the ~~event~~. I therefore felt that, while it was possible to do a constructive job in motion pictures, it was practically impossible to do anything constructive in radio and television.

"Although Cogley mentions me often and apparently I have won some favor in his eyes, his researchers have failed to discover how I came into it at all. There

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68 JUL 30 1956

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: 7-12-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I called George Sokolsky and told him that on further reflection on the Silurains dinner on November 12, 1956, I felt that it would perhaps be inappropriate for anyone from the Bureau to be there, that, of course, if Whitehead wanted to speak there would be no objection to this.

George stated that this would not be enough to make a program, that he felt that this would be an ideal opportunity to bring some understanding with New York newspapermen and would be of great value to the Bureau in years ahead.

I told him that even so it would be connected with the book and the book would not be out as yet and I thought that it might have the wrong connotation. George stated that he was so enthusiastic about the prospects that he would like for me to discuss the matter with the Director as he felt the Director would immediately see the value of this if I didn't. I told him that I, of course, would be glad to mention this but that I had checked on the Director's schedule and his situation was such that he just couldn't take on anything, that, in fact, he had been declining invitations and that it would just be impossible for me to participate as much as I would like to do anything to help George.

George asked that we keep an open mind and discuss it further as he felt that this would be a ready made place to do a good job as the newspapermen all respect Whitehead, that Whitehead need not talk about the book other than what he had learned about the Bureau and use it as a springboard to clear up erroneous conceptions.

I told George there would be no objection, of course, to Whitehead's doing this, that very definitely I feel that we should not participate.

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. Jones

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I agree

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170 JUL 24 1956

JUL 23 1956

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I agree. I am getting a
little fed up on the way
some people harp upon
FBI shortcomings & that
[illegible] Sokolsky. H.

JUL 25 1956

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, July 1, 1956, Broadcast

HOOVER

In his pre-Fourth of July broadcast, Sokolsky took note of the national holiday and the event it commemorates; called for the election of a strong Congress; and proposed that all countries provide full military data and submit to inspection and control by an international body.

The commentator asserted that if the Declaration of Independence only separated us from Great Britain, it would not be a very important document. It does more than that, he said. It proclaims a philosophy of government. It establishes an ideal of life. On the basis of the moral philosophy proclaimed in the Declaration, we have a government which is elected by the people and which the people can dismiss at will.

The nation has grown in population, power and wealth, but it has not found it necessary to alter our structure of government, the heart of which is the Congress of the U.S. Over the whole of American history, it has been Congress that has prevailed, that has laid down the policy for the U.S. and that has been most accountable to the American people. Therefore I firmly believe that the people should pay the greatest heed as to whom they elect to Congress.

Everytime there is a Presidential election, the campaign orators proclaim that this is the most important, the most crucial in American history. I do not believe that it will make any very serious changes no matter who is elected President in 1956. The problems that this nation now faces are so complex, so difficult of solution due to errors made between 1943 and 1948, that whoever is in office will have to respond more or less in the same way to the challenge that comes to us from Soviet Russia.

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We thought we had the a[illegible]r that country) until

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Mr. Nichols July 3, 1956

M. A. Jones

FULTON LEWIS, JR.
BROADCAST ON 7/3/56

At the conclusion of his broadcast tonight, Mr. Lewis stated that George Sokolsky informed him today that a 1952 meeting at which Sokolsky and Victor Riesel were present, according to the Fund for the Republic's "new phony study on black listing," was a pure figment.

There was no such meeting, Sokolsky told Lewis. Apparently the Fund's report of the meeting was a propaganda attempt to link the names of Sokolsky and Riesel with the name of Harvey Matusow, since Matusow was also listed as attending.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Fund for the Republic File, 100-391697
cc - Victor Riesel File, 62-82105
cc - George Sokolsky File, 62-89885

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167 JUL 5 1956

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68 JUL 5 1956

October 30, 1956

RECORDED - 262- 89885 -135

INDEXED - 21

Mr. J. D. Gortatowsky
King Features Syndicate
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, New York

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 30 2 25 PM '56

Dear Mr. Gortatowsky:

Your letter of October 23, 1956, has been received, and I am indeed grateful for the cordial invitation to prepare a letter to be placed in a volume for presentment to Mr. George E. Sokolsky when he is honored by the Banshees with your Tenth Annual Award of "The Lady."

Enclosed is a letter of the type you desire. It is a real pleasure to participate in this thoughtful project.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
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Enclosure

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NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory re Gortatowsky. Letter dated 11/13/56, addressed to George E. Sokolsky sent to Gortatowsky for inclusion in referenced volume. The Director sent a congratulatory letter re the award to Sokolsky on 10/23/56.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
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Mohr
Parsons
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andy

JRH:imc
(3)

50 NOV 9 1956

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

KING FEATURES SYNDICATE
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

October 23, 1956

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227,988

10-1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Thursday, November 15th, the Banshees, a luncheon club of New York editors, artists, writers and leaders in allied professions, will present its Tenth Annual Award of the silver statuette, "The Lady."

George E. Sokolsky will be the recipient of this year's Award in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments as a columnist in the newspaper field.

George Sokolsky's column "These Days", appears in more than 300 daily newspapers throughout this country. His writings have been acclaimed by editors, educators, economists, historians, and most of all, by the every day newspaper reader.

In honoring Mr. Sokolsky with "The Lady" Award, the Banshees propose to present him with a volume of testimonial letters from a selected list of leaders in various fields of endeavor in this country who are acquainted with his work. We should be pleased indeed to have you contribute a letter expressing your views for this volume.

The Banshees Committee, Arthur "Bugs" Baer, Barry Faris, Bradley Kelly, Joe Willicombe and I, will be grateful for your contribution.

With best wishes,

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INDEXED - 24
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NOV 2 1956

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Gortatowsky

J. D. Gortatowsky

JDG:lk

ltr to Gortatowsky (mml)
Sokolsky (Coml op area) 11/13/56
10-29-56
JEH

EXP. PROC.
OCT 24 1956

4

4-11 (Rev. 9-19-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10, 1956

TO:

____ Director
____ Mr. Tolson, 5744
____ Mr. Boardman, 5736
____ Mr. Belmont, 1742
____ Mr. Mohr, 5517
____ Mr. Parsons, 7621
____ Mr. Rosen, 5706
____ Mr. Tamm, 5256
____ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
____ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

____ Mr. Nichols, 5640
____ Mr. McGuire, 5642
____ Mr. Wick, 5634
____ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
____ Mr. Morgan, 5625

____ Mr. Jones, 4236
____ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
____ Mr. Waikart, 7204
____ Mr. Eames, 7206
____ Mr. Wherry, 5537

____ Mr. Nease, 5744
✓ Miss Gandy, 5633
✓ Mr. Holloman, 5633

____ Records Branch
____ Pers. Records, 6631
____ Reading Room, 5531
____ Mail Room, 5533
____ Teletype, 5644
____ Code Room, 4642
____ Mechanical, B-110
____ Supply Room, B-216
____ Tour Room, 5625

____ Miss Lurz
____ Mrs. Faber
____ Miss McCord
____ Miss Rogers
____ Miss Loper
____ Miss Price

____ See Me
____ For Your Info

____ For appropriate action

____ Note & Return

P 3

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Page 3

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, October 14, 1956

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Danger of Democracy

This election campaign, more than any other I have experienced and my memory goes back very far, establishes, for me, at any rate, that there is a weakness in our system of choosing presidents which could, in critical times, become perilous.

This election campaign is without issues over which men can quarrel with excitement and fervor. Fundamentally, the two parties are in agreement although temperamentally they are very different.

Adlai Stevenson has tried to raise some issues usually in the hope of anticipating Eisenhower whom he suspected of the same intentions. Of the three principal ones, all three fell flat because they were false and Stevenson obviously was either misled by advisers or was only anxious to prevent Eisenhower from beating him to the punch -- which proved not to be a punch at all. The three phony issues were:

1. That Dr. Milton Eisenhower aided Peron which was obviously incorrect in time and fact. It was Harry Truman and Dean Acheson who aided Peron;

2. That the draft should be dropped, which is, at this moment, obviously absurd because we dare not lessen our strength when real trouble is just around the corner;

3. That we stop testing bombs, a move which would have made Soviet Russia so much stronger than the United States that we would literally have become a second-rate nation.

These three issues having been raised, argued, exploded and exposed as meaningless, there seems to be nothing left but for two gentlemen to slug at each other with phrases which both will hope everybody forgets the day after Election Day.

# # #

Obviously, Adlai Stevenson knows that President Eisenhower is no more a "part-time" President than any other President has been in our history or than Adlai Stevenson will be, should he be elected. Presidents do not punch a time clock. They do not work a 40-hour week. They live where they work and the nation's business goes on around the clock.

Some men like to do everything themselves and usually make a mess of things because there is neither time nor energy, nor competence for any one man to do so much of a job all on his own.

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Other men have learned to organize an efficient staff, to delegate and deputize and to have the most expert man in the precise spot. Eisenhower has had the advantage of army training; he had served as General Douglas MacArthur's secretary and aide for seven years and his training has been such that he knows how to organize a staff and how to delegate work. That does not mean that he does less; the management of a staff and the selection of just the right person for the right job is a task of its own. Eisenhower works that way; as a matter of fact, so did Franklin D. Roosevelt, but Roosevelt enjoyed having his own finger in every pie

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which sometimes made a mess.

The Democrats made a mistake in emphasizing this "part-time" President business. They got Eisenhower angry enough so that he pitched into the campaign, travelled about making speeches, showed himself live and on television as healthy and robust and in fighting form. That knocks all the whispering campaign about his illness into a cocked hat.

# # #

I know something about Eisenhower's health from personal experience, except that I understand that I had it a bit worse than he did. The timing is that he had his heart attack about four months before I had mine. We are only a few years apart in age, but he has lived a more wholesome life than I have.

Now, I am in pretty good shape, carrying about as heavy a schedule as I ever did and managing quite well, as long as I eat less and do not smoke. When I get tired, I lie down for a short time and then back to work. The way I feel, I expect to do the best work of my life during the next ten years. It is with this understanding of the President's health that I utterly discard this particular question as of any significance.

The other day, I was at a luncheon given by Grover Whalen to Cecil B. de Mille who is 75 years old and who has made 70 successful motion pictures and has just completed one, "The Ten Commandments," which is probably the most remarkable contribution of the motion picture industry to civilization. On one side of me sat Louis B. Mayer, 71 years old, who, after a long and successful career in the motion picture industry, has gone into other kinds of business with equal ability and success and whose vision of the world has not been dimmed by age. On the other side of me sat Judge Meier Steinbrink, 76 years old, who after a long career as a jurist, has retired to be one of the more prolific storytellers I have ever listened to.

So what has age to do with anything? There was nobody in that room in his 40's or 50's who was working any harder or achieving as much as these men in their 70's. We have devoted ourselves to research with the object of prolonging not only life but virility, but we retain our traditional concepts of old age which were based on a table of mortality devised in the 1880's when the average span of life was 35 years; today, that average is over 60 years. And there are many men in their 60's and 70's and 80's who are able to do top-notch jobs not only with great energy, but with experience and wisdom.

# # #

Another difficulty with our political system is that whereas it is the democratic process for candidates to bring out the worst in their opponents, it is also a fact that one of those candidates is President of the United States, doing business as such, and things said in the campaign, while thoroughly understood by Americans as being so much campaign hokum, will not be understood abroad and can affect the national interests very seriously.

For instance, the proposal to drop the draft and to stop testing bombs is not being taken seriously in the United States and most Americans understand that should Stevenson be elected, he will listen to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and not go off half-cocked about such serious matters, but do the governments of Europe, Asia and Africa know that? And just now we are in the most ticklish stages of the negotiations over the Suez Canal crisis which does not merely involve the management of the Canal but the possibility of war.

From that standpoint, this particular phase of the campaign has not only not been smart, but it has been very dangerous and has done Stevenson's reputation for seriousness considerable harm.

# # #

On the other hand, Eisenhower has pulled a boner, too. His comment on the inadvisability of a President being limited to two terms was unnecessary and politically futile. The Constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to two terms was passed with lightning speed because the American people really do not want a President to be all-powerful, like a dictator or a despotic king, and even those who voted for Roosevelt for a fourth term now realize what a tragic mistake that was.

Again, I understand that the President plans to certify Tito for further American aid. It would seem to be poor timing to do that during the campaign when such an issue evokes emotional rather than reasoned responses. It would be smartest to raise this issue of aid to Tito when Congress is in session and the entire question could be discussed in the Senate pro and con and the people would have a chance to study the problem. It looks like pushing something through hurriedly.

# # #

It is still an unexciting and uninspiring campaign and thus far has done nothing to arouse the fervor of the American people one way or the other. Perhaps it will improve before Election Day, and perhaps we shall have, before that day, some serious discussion of the problems which face this country. So far neither candidate has done us the honors.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

In New York State, the Senatorial fight continues to attract some attention more by the stupidity and bad manners of the argument than by any discussion of issues.

Jacob Javits, the Republican candidate, has developed a technique of calling his opponent, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, an apprentice. What Javits really tries to say is that he, Javits, knows it all, but that Robert F. Wagner is an ignorant youngster.

This is a ridiculous argument. Robert F. Wagner is Mayor of a city of 8,000,000 human beings, responsible for its administration. On all sides, it is admitted that he has shown himself to be a competent Mayor. Javits has not held a comparable position in his life.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-oo0oo-

4-11 (Rev. 8-13-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN[illegible]GATION

________________, 1956

TO:

____ Director
____ Mr. Tolson, 5744
____ Mr. Boardman, 5736
____ Mr. Belmont, 1742
____ Mr. Mason, 5256
____ Mr. Mohr, 5517
____ Mr. Parsons, 7621
____ Mr. Rosen, 5706
____ Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
____ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

____ Mr. Nichols, 5640
____ Mr. McGuire, 5642
____ Mr. Wick, 5634
____ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
____ Mr. Morgan, 5226

____ Mr. Jones, 4236
____ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
____ Mr. Waikart, 7204
____ Mr. Eames, 7206
____ Mr. Wherry, 5537

____ Mr. Nease, 5744
____ Miss Gandy, 5633
[✓ Mr. Holloman, 5633]

____ Records Branch
____ Pers. Records, 6631
____ Reading Room, 5531
____ Mail Room, 5533
____ Teletype, 5644
____ Code Room, 4642
____ Mechanical, B-114
____ Supply Room, B-216
____ Tour Room, 5226

____ Miss Lurz
____ Miss Carter
____ Mrs. Faber
____ Miss McCord
____ Miss Loper
____ Miss Price

____ See Me
____ For Your Info

____ For appropriate action

____ Note & Return

P 2 & 3.

P. 2 & 3.

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSK/pmf
227,988

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, September 30, 1956

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Egypt before the U.N.

The Suez Canal question is a simple one despite all the appearances of complications.

Nasser has seized and now holds property that is mainly French and British, namely, the Universal Suez Canal Company. This is an organization that was founded to build and operate the canal and has a contract which expires in 1968. The general terms of operation are stipulated in an international agreement called the Constantinople Convention of 1888.

Two important questions arise from this seizure:

1. Is it possible for a nation unilaterally to void an agreement which affects its relations with other countries;

2. Can the Suez Canal, whichis a public waterway, be operated according to the terms of the Constantinople Convention, impartially and with equal treatment to all shippers and never used, in time of war, as in time of peace, in the interest of any one country? As a matter of fact, the Constantinople Convention has made the Suez Canal the most open waterway in the world.

There it is without any over-simplification. The United Nations must answer these questions or the United Nations has no reason for existence. The matter is before the Security Council, where it is possible for one of five nations to veto any decision dealing with a substantive matter and this, obviously, is a substantive matter. Therefore, it has to be calculated that Soviet Russia, one of the five nations possessing the right of veto, may veto any decision taken by the other members of the Security Council.

Soviet Russia has the right to employ the veto and has employed it an extraordinary number of times. However, if the veto is used in connection with the Egyptian question, it will be proof beyond doubt that the United Nations Security Council is paralyzed and unable to function and that the United States could, with wisdom and justice, withdraw from a body that has ceased to be useful in the prevention of war. Should a war occur because of the failure of the Security Council to prevent it, the result could be a universal disaster.

# # #

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, has come up with two proposals:

1. That a Users' Association be organized to protect the interests of those nations, about 18 of them, which provide the canal with about 90 percent of its business;

62-89885-

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2. That as now the principal shipping through the Suez Canal are tankers, carrying oil, very large tankers are being built, such as would find it economical to go around the Cape. This would eliminate a large share of the business of the Suez Canal and would ultimately starve Egypt economically.

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While no government is willing to use the dirty word, boycott, that is precisely what John Foster Dulles has proposed and it could work, because the reason why Nasser seized the canal was in order to get the money that comes from the tolls of the canal. He did this immediately after he discovered that neither the United States nor Great Britain would finance the Aswan High Dam which could come to billions of dollars before it is finished. Nasser requires this financing to keep a part of the fantastic promises he made to the Egyptian people of an improved standard of living based upon industrialization. Egypt cannot accomplish this by its own means and Nasser believed that he could blackmail the United States into providing the wherewithal for his program. In this he miscalculated.

Why the United States should finance Nasser's political career after he had betrayed the peace-loving countries of the West and secretly allied himself to the Soviets is beyond understanding. It was sound for this country to tell Nasser to go to the devil. It is sound for this country to organize an international boycott of the Suez Canal. It will be sounder for this country to help build a second canal outside of Egypt than to submit to Nasser's blackmail. Modern ships, going at increased speeds, can round the Cape in sufficient time to make a canal unnecessary. At any rate, the United States does not need to submit to blackmail. This position, John Foster Dulles made perfectly clear in his interview with the reporters of "Meet the Press." He established it that the United States would not submit to blackmail.

# # #

Obviously, from what has since transpired, it was Nasser's objective, not to seize the canal, but to force the United States and Great Britain to give him the money to build the Aswan High Dam. Had he managed to effect a compromise, he would have had this money; he would have had a larger voice in the affairs of the canal; he would have had Russian military aid; he would have proved to the other Arab states that he is a big shot. He could have built an Arab Empire which would have made him one of the central figures of the world today.

But Nasser calculated badly. He may have thought that during a political campaign, President Eisenhower would consent to any conditions in order to avoid having controversial questions raised. But he misunderstood Eisenhower's psychology. President Eisenhower is not the kind of man who would sacrifice his country, its dignity, its honor and its welfare for any kind of personal benefit. If the Suez Canal crisis had to break during the election campaign, it just had to break that way. Whereas the Eisenhower Administration is making its slogan "Peace and Prosperity," the President would not risk the sacrifice of his country to make a slogan truthful. Therefore, we went ahead with the Suez Canal problem uncompromisingly, although it is true that the proposals of John Foster Dulles prevented war from breaking out between Great Britain, France and Egypt. It is unfortunate that Nasser's calculations were so faulty. Perhaps he was badly advised. Perhaps Shepilov of Soviet Russia gave him a wrong steer. Whatever it was, Nasser was all wrong.

# # #

If the United Nations meets this situation with justice, propriety and dignity it will enhance its stature. If the United Nations ducks this situation, hiding behind expediencies and subterfuges, it will take a long step toward its own destruction.

# # #

One of the major difficulties toward a proper decision is that Soviet Russia never considers a proposition on its own merits but always generalizes from the particular. This, to the Russians, is not a question of the Suez Canal and the seizure of private property, but concerns the broader problem of colonialism, which to the Russians means only the domination of the colored races of the Earth by the Western Europeans. The domination of countries or even their absorption by Soviet Russia, they do not regard as colonialism but as liberation. And they have put that idea over.

If the Russians can weaken France and Great Britain, they will have attained one of their major objectives. If they can embarrass the United States and force this country to choose war instead of peace, they will attain another objective. Soviet Russia approaches each problem as though it were a part of a world situation and not something on its own. They are always playing for world domination even if the problem does not involve such dimensions.

Furthermore, fundamentally, the seizure of the Suez Canal Company involves the question of private property and the Russians do not believe in private property. They do not recognize that the ownership of shares in a company is a fundamental human right. They call it exploitation. They are in that state of socialistic development when the state can do no wrong, when the state is all powerful, and when the state must be protected against all comers, even its own citizens. Therefore, the Russians can have no sympathy with the attitude of Great Britain and France or with the supporting position of the United States.

It is upon such propositions that the Suez Canal crisis hangs -- and it could still lead to war. It is that dangerous.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

The Presidential campaign thus far is an awful bore. It carries no weight, no conviction, no enthusiasm. This applies to both parties.

It looks as though someone sold the politicians the idea that the less said about fundamental American problems, the better. So they are not yet hitting hard. President Eisenhower's Peoria speech was the first really effective message on the Republican side. Richard Nixon is too polite. Estes Kefauver is too polite. Stevenson's attempts at blows are too soft.

Why don't we get going? Why are the candidates not discussing the problems that really concern the American people -- high taxes and an inflated dollar and a great national debt.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

November 13, 1956

EX-126

62-89885-136

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

May I offer my sincere congratulations to you on being selected for the Banshees' Tenth Annual "The Lady" Award. This outstanding honor, accorded to one who has brought such credit and prestige to his chosen profession, is indeed a cause for justifiable pride.

You have never forgotten the unique place occupied by the field of journalism in our democracy and the tremendous responsibility that has been entrusted to it. Your record of accomplishments is indisputable testimony of your ability and determination to completely and objectively inform the American public of what it is entitled to know.

My best wishes, and those of your many other friends in the FBI, go out to you on the occasion of this splendid tribute.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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KING FEATURES SYNDICATE
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 29, 1956

cs 10-1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept my earnest expression of appreciation for your kind testimonial letter in behalf of George E. Sokolsky, author of the newspaper column, "These Days", in honor of his receiving the Banshees "Lady" Award for 1956.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Gortatowsky

J. D. Gortatowsky

RECORDED - 24 62-89885-136

INDEXED - 24 10 NOV 6 1956

EX-126

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CRIME REC.

~~EXP. PROC.~~

OCT 30 1956

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 30, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George

George Sokolsky, who had been approached by former Senator Owen Brewster to have lunch with Brewster and Leopold Silberstein, stated that this was to come off last Tuesday, October 23. George went to keep the luncheon engagement but Brewster and Silberstein did not show up. He then sent Brewster a wire and Brewster stated the luncheon was scheduled for Tuesday, October 30. This Sokolsky knows is a mistake since the reason he couldn't go to dinner, which was the original invitation on October 23, was that he had another engagement.

George further told me that General Julius Klein is now working for Silberstein and had peddled the story that George Sokolsky and Leslie Gould of the New York Journal-American were under the control of James Selvage of the National Association of Manufacturers. George wrote Julius Klein a letter, a copy of which he sent me, which is a classic. Immediately upon receiving this letter, Klein sent George a telegram stating he had made no such statement and profusely apologizing for causing George the inconvenience.

cc-Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
LBN:jmr
(4)

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CRIME REC.

OCT 31

126 ew
note from Sokolsky

58 NOV 9 1956

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send you the attached copy of a letter which he sent to General Klein.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Patt
Secretary

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ENCL

CRIME REC.

C
O
P
Y

October 20, 1956

General Julius Klein
110 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Julius:

You talk too much and you say the wrong thing. Sometimes you do not know what you are talking about. Your statement that Leslie Gould and I are controlled by James Selvage does neither you nor the client any good. As a matter of fact, it is a bad way to handle a situation because if either Gould or I sued you for slander, you would be in a hell of a situation and deservedly so. If you have to slander anybody, pick someone easier to handle.

I am not interested even slightly in the proxy fight of Fairbanks-Morse. I am interested in alien money raiding American defense industries, particularly if the alien money cannot be identified except by a number in a Swiss bank. I strongly advise you to make no attempt to do any fixing in this situation because you may find yourself in an unpleasant fix. If any fixing is tried by anybody, I hope to publish the story.

I am sending a copy of this letter to James Selvage, Leslie Gould and Richard E. Berlin, to whom you may address your defense for being a blabbermouth.

Respectfully yours,

GES:HP

George E. Sokolsky

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227,988

62-89885-137

GIR 4

November 8, 1956

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

(1)

10-1

Dear George:

It was very kind of you to invite my associates and me to attend the annual dinner of the Silurians in New York next Monday night. This is something that we certainly would like to do, but unfortunately prior commitments deprive us of this privilege.

I would particularly like to be present in view of your featured speaker, Mr. Don Whitehead, whose book on the FBI will be published on November 28. This is by far the most thorough, accurate and definitive account that has yet appeared on the activities of the FBI. We were all impressed with the objective manner in which Mr. Whitehead approached his assignment of writing the book.

I have heard of the many fine things which the Silurians have done in coming to the aid of their members in times of distress, and I do wish that you would express the deep regret on the part of my associates and me at being unable to attend the dinner.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

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Tolson
Nichols
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Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOTE: See Nichols-Tolson memo dated 11-8-56 regarding Mr. Nichols' conversation with Sokolsky, LBN:rm.

LBN:rm
(3)

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EX-118

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COMM - FBI

11 NOV 14 1956

67 NOV 16 1956

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, October 28, 1956

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT

Revolt of the Masses

file

The people of Poland and Hungary have suffered severe trials at the hands of their Communist rulers and they have at last given vent to their emotions by street fighting and demonstrations. This has been expected by anti-Communists for several years and they have been surprised that liberty-loving peoples like the Poles and the Hungarians have submitted to the brutal mastery of their Communist rulers, backed by Soviet armies, tanks and airplanes.

But it has been established that the propaganda power of the Communists has been enormously effective and they have succeeded in getting people to make sacrifices for them which they would make for no one else. Force has not always been required.

In Poland and in Hungary, the governments remain Communist, but the wounds of the people have been opened and salt has been poured into those wounds. And the pain and the hurt and the deaths will not soon be forgotten. The spell of Kremlin superiority has been broken even if the fact remains.

###

Soviet Russia, at Teheran and Yalta, arranged for a number of satellite countries encircling Russia and acting as bulwarks against possible conquest by Germany and Japan. The absurdity of the Russian claim for such bulwarks lies in the fact that both Germany and Japan were defeated countries, after Yalta, occupied by foreign troops and dependent upon the United States for their existence and restoration. Nevertheless, Soviet Russia got part of Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Soviet Russia absorbed Karelia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Soviet Russia tried to hold Yugoslavia but there encountered the independence movement of Tito. Soviet Russia managed to absorb Turkestan and Mongolia; and to set up a closely affiliated state in China. Soviet China conquered all of Tibet and part of Burma, North Korea and North Indochina and is extending itself into Southeast Asia.

The sweep of the Communist Empire includes about 900,000,000 human beings and the largest, land-mass, contiguous empire the world has ever known.

All this was the achievement of Stalin who ruled by intrigue, by murder, by brain-washing, by every form of brutality available to one who could use such devices. Stalin was a total dictator and while he gave the impression of being part of a politburo and being controlled by a system, called "democratic centralism," actually he governed solo, even a more complete dictator than Hitler or Mussolini.

What we are witnessing now in the Communist world is a struggle for power and control by Stalin's associates, not one of whom is capable of exercising the tight, brutal power over other human beings that gave Stalin his position.

62-89885-

In the earliest struggle for power, Nikita Khrushchev emerged as the leader, but he lacks the seniority and the experience and the dignity of person to make it possible for him to hold the satellite countries [illegible].

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To build his own strength and reputation, Khrushchev entered upon a vast campaign to downgrade Stalin, to make his historic role appear to be unimportant, to accuse Stalin of crimes which he actually committed but which were kept secret from the world. His speech before the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia attacking the memory of Stalin created a storm in all Communist parties and weakened the leadership in most of them. Only Tito benefited by Stalin's conduct because Stalin hated Tito and that, of itself, became a crime in the eyes of Khrushchev. The unfortunate and indisputable fact in the whole situation is that Khrushchev was one of Stalin's executioners and was to a great degree responsible for the execution of some of Stalin's worst crimes. Therefore his present conduct lacks conviction and gives the impression that he is downgrading Stalin to exalt himself. In a word, Khrushchev has never held, nor has he been able to win the respect of the leadership in Communist countries or of the masses of the peoples of those countries.

# # #

The result of all this activity has been that Communist parties in all countries, in the satellites and the free countries, have suffered from this struggle. The American party, for instance, has been reduced to a shell and what remains has definitely gone Titoist which is not unnatural as Tito's nationalistic Communism was first proposed by Earl Browder and was not only, at the time, rejected by Stalin but also by Tito. The French party has remained Stalinist but the Italian party is largely Titoist with a fierce struggle going on inside.

# # #

Poland has probably suffered more from Communist imperialism than any other satellite. The Russians acted as conquering masters, taking from the country foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods and giving practically nothing of value in return. Polish intellectual leaders were often arrested and sentenced to exile in Siberia.

Poland has been under Communist control for a comparatively short period and the Communists have not had time to wipe out the deep-seated faith of the Polish people in the Roman Catholic Church. Only Spain and Ireland are as faithful to Roman Catholicism as Poland and the Polish people have always been led by their priests for whom they have great love. All this the Communists sought to destroy and the Polish people dared not rebel while Stalin was alive. It is not at all unnatural that such a rebellion should take place when Khrushchev is at the helm.

Stalin placed in realistic control of Poland, Marshal Rokossovsky, a Russian general, born in Poland. He is the target of the hatred of the people.

I feel that this is the first stage of the revolt of the Polish people against Soviet Russia and Communism. I include the Poznan strikes as a prelude to the present events. This will be followed by a readjustment in the Communist government of Poland, but it will remain Communist. The great uprising is still to take place.

# # #

The situation in Hungary is about the same. The Hungarians are a liberty-loving people, but not moreso than the Poles. They are also a Roman Catholic people. They have never forgotten the brutal destruction of the brain of their Cardinal Mindszenty. They have never forgotten that even the Hapsburgs recognized Hungarian liberty. Hungarians, I am sure, hate the Russians because they are conquerors who occupy their country and force the people to their will.

It is possible to judge the depth of that hatred by the slogans adopted by the students who shouted "Russkies Go Home." It is impossible to believe that this proudest people in Eastern Europe will consent long to remain the slaves of Russia or any other country. The Magyars are originally a nomadic people out of Turkestan, horsemen who settled on the Danube in the 9th Century. Such men have a long tradition of liberty.

The revolt in Hungary brought on more bloodshed than in Poland. It seems to me that the Communist regime will outlast this revolt, but it will not be a strong regime and will be forced to make many concessions to the people.

Ultimately, there will be other revolts and probably a great uprising in which all the satellites will move together simultaneously. Once the people recognize that the Russian secret police were unable to stop a students movement from a sort of spontaneous combustion, the people will gain confidence in their ability to free Hungary from Russia. Watch the resurrection of such names as Hunyadi and Kossuth as national heroes. That will be a sign for the future.

# # #

Meanwhile, intrigue continues in the Kremlin. Where has Khrushchev landed? Sure, he has travelled much. He has been feasted and garlanded. But where has he landed politically?

Since he has taken over leadership of the Communist movement, it has been weakened everywhere and noticeably. Since he has become the master of Russia, its position in the world has deteriorated. Khrushchev is having a tough time with his colleagues. The next stage in international Communism will be the struggle between Tito and Mao-Tze-tung for primary leadership.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

This Presidential campaign has at last got hot. The attacks are ferociously personal and there are ugly undertones. The real reason is that the polls show that President Eisenhower's re-election seems assured.

At the same time there is increasing doubt that he will carry along with him all the local candidates who find his coat-tails a comfortable conveyor belt. In New York State, some Republicans hope that Eisenhower's vote will be sufficiently large to carry Jacob Javits, candidate for United States Senator, along with him.

It sure is a queer election.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

(Y)

From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Lou: Will you please read the attached correspondence and tell me what you think of it. Please return it to me.

S

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227,988

3 ENCLOSURE

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INDEXED - 14
EX. - 120

62-89885-139

12 JAN 24 1957

January 9, 1957

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Ave.,
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

Thank you for your letter of January 4. I want to apologize for neglecting to give the sources on which my comment relative to the possible existence of a Government "black list" was based.

The writers referred to are Richard and Gladys Harkness--"Facts About the Security Cases," Reader's Digest, September 1955, Page 202 (inside retitled: "How About Those Security Cases?"); succeeding article in either October or November of same year.

My main source, however, is the article that appeared in Bluebook magazine on or about January 1956, entitled:

"You Are On A Blacklist ..... if you're like one of every four working Americans. The blacklist is drawn up by U. S. Government agencies and is composed of secret 'security' files on 18 million ordinary U. S. citizens .....". (Quotes theirs.) (Emphases mine.)

This article is by Henry Paynter, World War II graduate of OSS, U. S. Air Staff espionage, sabotage, intelligence and security schools, who was commissioned by Bluebook "to make a fresh study of the security problem direct from Washington sources."

His escutcheon looked good enough to me, and until it is disproved, I shall accept it implicitly.

The degeneration decision (I do not find 'desegregation' in my dictionary) flung down by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1954 loosening the Bantu in this country does not appear to have improved the picture as a whole.

Sincerely,

Warren F. Avery

Warren E. Avery
101 W. Taylor St.,
Savannah, Ga.

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ENCLOSURE

62-89885-139

January 4, 1957

Mr. Warren F. Avery
101 West Taylor Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Avery:

In your letter of December 14, you quote some persons unknown to me who say that one out of four or one out of five Americans are on some kind of FBI blacklist. Whoever these writers are, they have lied if they so stated. I have investigated the matter thoroughly. No such blacklist exists. What is more, I have formally asked the FBI for a statement on the subject.

Where these writers get the information, I do not know but I shall find out.

Faithfully yours,

GES:NW

George E. Sokolsky

2

ENCLOSURE

62-89885-139

activity will be "funneled" to the FBI. According to last week's newspapers some 70-odd men and women are under surveillance which includes many students.

Would you send your son or daughter to a school that was under criminal surveillance? Like hell you would.

As I said a moment ago and with reason: I no longer have the confidence in the old "gal" that I used to. I don't like the company she keeps.

Sincerely,

Warren F. Avery

Warren F. Avery
101 W. Taylor St.,
Savannah, Ga.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: 1-9-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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Approximately a year ago a rabbinical meeting in Los Angeles took a strong stand against informants. GEORGE Sokolsky has been doing considerable research on this and has finally come up with the answer and he is now organizing a countercampaign. ~~Under~~ Jewish law dealing with informants, known as Messirah, the rabbinical organization has ruled that it is sinful for one Jew to inform on another. The left wing element has sought to take this ancient rule out of its context and apply it improperly.

W.C Sullivan
Baumgardner

The ancient law was treated exhaustively by Rabbi Melech Schechter in a booklet issued by Yeshiva University in Hebrew. A photostat copy not translated is attached along with a translation of Rabbi Schechter's discourse on the law. The essence of it is that it is sinful to inform on your neighbor unless a friendly state is involved, in which event it is not sinful because the individual informing is merely doing his duty to the state.

George has interested several Rabbis in endeavoring to put the ancient law on informants in its proper light and the thought occurs that Domestic Intelligence Division might want to review the attached study by Rabbi Schechter and furnish the highlights of it to the offices figuring in the Top Lev Program as this might be used most effectively in interviews with individuals of Jewish background as the law thoroughly supports our general position as we do not ask anyone to furnish information of a personal nature but only for the benefit of the security of the United States.

ENCLOSURE

As an indication of ancient tradition and its bearing on contemporary life, Sokolsky told me that in about the 14th century his ancestors lived in Italy at a time when the Jews were being persecuted by the Christians and one of the items sought as evidence in the persecution was the adherence to the Hebrew law on food. One of his ancestors had killed an animal according to Jewish custom. Parts of the body were thrown in the fireplace which if recovered would have provided the evidence that the family was following Hebrew food laws. A group of inquisitors came to the home of George's ancestors seeking evidence and, as they entered the home, a raven flew down the chimney, picked up the discarded portions of the animal and flew away with the evidence. The raven became the family seal of George's ancestors which he later had reproduced. A copy of the seal is attached. The hands upraised are in thanksgiving for the deed of the raven which is depicted below.

ENCLOSURE

Filed with orig

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
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CENTRAL RESEARCH
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December 14, 1956

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
c/o King Features Syndicate, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

Have just finished your piece, "The FBI," which ran on our editorial page Dec. 13 (The piece is enclosed.).

I must say that I too once looked upon that great investigative body as being above and beyond human foible and fallibility. But I submit that when the U. S. Supreme Court went off the deep end, doffed its robe of legal sanctimoniousness, stuck its long nose into state affairs and rights and began meddling with the people (as the Federal Government is doing presently in Clinton, Tenn., for instance), my confidence in the FBI is no longer what it once was. (I use the U. S. Supreme Court and the Federal Government as tantamount terms, which, for practical reasons, is what they are anyway.)

Let me digress just for an instant by saying that the everyday layman--and this includes writers--knows absolutely nothing about the FBI and its functions, unless it be indirectly and inferentially in the way of morsels let fall by

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its avatars for popular consumption. According to an article by Henry Paynter in Bluebook magazine around the first of the current year one in four Americans is on a black list; Richard and Grace Harkness in Reader's Digest said, about the same time, that it was one in five. I will leave it to your imagination as to just how this rotten state of affairs occurred; nor do these figures point to criminals and fugitives from justice. They're just plain Americans.

We had an old saying in the Army (World War II) that the best way to judge a girl was to observe the men she was to be seen with!

Figuratively I can't help judging the "gal"--the FBI --by the despotic bum she is having truck with: an encroaching, gradualistic, stealthy Federal Government which is more and more whittling away our rights. That's the kind of company she keeps and THAT'S the reason for my lack of confidence in her.

At this very moment, men and women are awaiting trial before a Federal Commissar in Knoxville, Tenn. They are from the tiny community of Clinton, Tenn. These men and women are guilty of no more than I am in this very writing; they are no more criminal than I.

Nevertheless, the prosecuting attorney of those environs says all information having to do with anti-integration

4

GIR 1

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, December 9, 1956

file

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Bu George Sokolsky

The Historic Sense

60-1

We have been so deluged with news and events, with movements of troops and speeches before the United Nations that we have lost our historic sense of perspective. Let us pause for a moment from the pressures of today and think about the problems in broad historic terms.

W. C.

Let us first note that Soviet Russia has won the first battles in a war to reach the Mediterranean which has been continuous since Catherine the Great and her general, Potemkin, moved southward toward the Black Sea and the Caucasus, toward the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara. The design was to find an entrance into the Mediterranean Sea and to take from Turkey as much of the Sultan's territory as Russia could get.

The Osmanli Turks, often referred to as the Ottoman Turks, had built a great empire, one of the greatest in history. Within this empire was included all the countries which inhabit the Balkans, and all the countries which are now called Arabian. As Turkey grew weaker and weaker because of the extravagances of the Sultans and the ruling classes, Russia helped to underwrite liberation movements. Greece won freedom in 1829; Bulgaria in 1878; Serbia in 1878; etc.

As the Russian policy developed, Great Britain took an unfavorable view of the situation because the real danger was that Russia would some day be so strong as to be able to conquer India. It was to keep Russia out of Turkey that the Crimean War was fought in 1853-56. The British intervened on behalf of Turkey. You recall Tennyson's poem which we had to learn as school children:

> "Half a league, half a league,
> Half a league onward,
> All in the valley of Death
> Rode the six hundred."

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In 1907, Russia and Great Britain entered upon a treaty of amity in which their respective spheres of influence in the world were mapped. For instance, in Persia, the Russian sphere was in the North; Great Britain's to the South. In fact, in view of the rise of Germany, Russia, France and Great Britain entered upon the Triple Entente and a great cordiality developed among them.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Empire collapsed; the Sultan was deposed and in 1912, the Young Turks, under the leadership of Kemal Pasha -- subsequently known as Kemal Ataturk -- laid the foundation for what in 1923 became a Republican government. All the Balkan countries were either free or part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Egypt became a protectorate of Great Britain and the Arabian provinces of Turkey became an area of intrigue and confusion.

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World War I changed nearly all of this. The Czarist empire of Russia was replaced by the Bolshevik Revolution. The Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed. The Balkan countries all became independent and quarrelsome. The Arab countries,

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which had not been independent in a thousand years of history, were broken up into a number of independent countries plus a large number of independent shiekdoms such as Kuwait. The British and the French established spheres of influence in these Arabic countries, although the demarcation was never clear.

It is easy for Americans to say that they do not believe in imperialism and colonialism, but the fact remains that certain areas of the Earth have either always or generally been held, in one form or another, by conquering peoples. It is possible to find historic reasons for all this, but it would clutter up this broadcast to be diverted from a recital of the story to an explanation of the causes.

It must, however, be noted that during World War I, Woodrow Wilson introduced into international language the Fourteen Points and one of his points was the right of self-determination which is an old American doctrine, being stated in the Declaration of Independence, holding that each people is entitled to a government of its own choice. Whereas Wilson was an internationalist and advocated the League of Nations, he actually gave a tremendous impetus to nationalism and to the fragmentation of Europe often on a basis not more firm than the language or dialect that the people spoke.

And so we come to World War II. In 1939, the Russians were in pretty bad shape and Stalin entered into a pact with Hitler dividing the world between them. In effect by what has been called the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Soviet Russia subordinated itself to Nazi Germany. However, Hitler distrusted Stalin and in a wild moment turned on the other monster. This brought the United States into the war much more effectively than Pearl Harbor and President Roosevelt gave Stalin $11,000,000,000 of aid which put Russia on its way to become the second largest industrial country in the world. Also, Soviet Russia was treated as a full ally and shown every consideration even to the extent of our not having an entrance to or an exit from the American zone of Berlin. Russia was permitted by her allies, the United States and Great Britain, to establish a number of satellite countries on the theories of the German nationalist Treitschke, who advocated that every powerful state should be surrounded by satellites which act as defensive bulwarks. By a series of conquests and political machinations, Soviet power expanded under Stalin until it included about 900,000,000 human beings and extended from the River Elbe to the Pacific Ocean and from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean. It has been a magnificent achievement and then Stalin died.

# # #

Soviet Russia can stand still, consolidate her strength and build a great nation; or Soviet Russia may suffer as all empires do by revolutionary movements on the periphery such as is being witnessed in Hungary and Poland; or Soviet Russia can continue the march of empire, conquering new countries, as Soviet Russia has just, by her peculiar, even unique methods, conquered Egypt and Syria and moved upon the other Arab states.

During the past month, two contrary movements occurred simultaneously. One was the uprising in Hungary which disclosed the Russian weakness; the other was the imperialistic movement into the Arabic world during which Russia succeeded in establishing herself in the Mediterranean.

The Hungarian Revolution was inspired by many agencies, including the efforts of Tito to establish an anti-Kremlin Communist Confederation. At any rate, Hungary has forced Soviet Russia back into the era of Stalinist imperialism and the sacrifice of human life to the will of the Kremlin. That killed all prospects of any understanding between East and West and restored the Cold War.

But the Egyptian situation had another effect. The United States has based its foreign policy upon NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has numerous weaknesses that were on the verge of being ironed out. Because of these weaknesses Great Britain and France went into Egypt without consulting the United States and the American government blandly permitted Great Britain and France to suffer a major defeat which may prove to be more costly than World War II to them. Thus, Soviet Russia, which has always objected to NATO has succeeded in nearly smashing that organization, assisted by the Eisenhower Administration which did not think out the problem to its logical conclusion in time.

The result is that this country is now faced with the necessity of restoring the strength of Great Britain and France, or waiting to be told to remove American bases and installations in both countries. American action has produced a political crisis in Great Britain but not in France. Should the British Socialists gain office because of this crisis it could mean a major political defeat for the United States.

On the other hand, when Soviet Russia faced the prospect of Hungarian freedom, all lofty principles were forgotten. The Russians reasserted sheer, brutal imperialism, killing on all sides and more than one hundred thousand Hungarians fled their country not knowing where to find sanctuary.

The outcome of all this is not clear and will not be for many years. It is a major historic movement of forces and peoples and nothing has really changed but the techniques of war. Nothing can really change in this situation except the techniques of war because it is imperialism that is really effective, and it is not the imperialism of Great Britain or France but the imperialism of Russia.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

You will be told by shopkeepers that it is wrong not to buy goods from behind the Iron Curtain because the American shopkeeper has already stocked up. He has already paid for the goods and if you do not buy them, he will lose money.

Another excuse is that the State Department never said that Americans must not buy consumer goods from behind the Iron Curtain.

Why should you bother about arguments? Refuse to buy goods that were made by slave labor in Iron Curtain countries.

Buy American and buy the goods of our allies. Spend your Christmas dollars for human liberty.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

November 23, 1956

62-89885-

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th. It was certainly good to know that the annual dinner of the Silurians was such a success, and I am indeed sorry I did not have the opportunity to be with you. I am happy to know that Mr. Don Whitehead did his usual fine job.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List. Bulet 11/8/56 to him informed him that prior commitments precluded the Director and his associates from attending this dinner.

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SOCIETY of THE Silurians INC

An association of men who, 25 or more years ago, worked on the staffs of New York City newspapers as reporters, editors, photographers, artists or illustrators, and who continue to meet semi-annually in an evening of good fellowship. Founded in 1924 by Charles Edward Russell, William O. Inglis, Perry Walton and David G. Baillie.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
President
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

November 15, 1956

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thank you for your kind letter of November 8. We had a gala dinner. Don Whitehead made a delightful address which was full of meat but also plenty of good humor.

I only wish you could have been with us.

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

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GIR

January 17, 1957

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

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Dear George:

Thank you for sending me the correspondence from Mr. Warren F. Avery which comments about the FBI.

You were perfectly correct in your January 4, 1957, letter to Mr. Avery in saying that the FBI does not maintain a "blacklist." This is an old canard, usually propagated by those individuals interested in injuring the security of the Nation or by persons who simply don't know what they are talking about. The FBI, as the investigative arm of the U. S. Department of Justice, makes investigations pursuant to the laws of the United States and on the instructions of the President and the Attorney General. At no time has the FBI ever maintained, in any shape or form, a so-called "blacklist."

I have examined the article entitled "How About Those Security Cases? - II" by Richard and Gladys Harkness which appeared in the November, 1955, issue of "Reader's Digest." There I find this statement: "Few Americans realize that the federal government has looked into the personal affairs of one out of every five employed adults." It then goes on to talk about various screening programs, officers and enlisted men of the armed forces, defense plant employees, etc. Now, I do not know the accuracy of the figures cited by the Harknesses, but I do know that, of the grand total, FBI investigations represent only a small share. All too often any type of investigation, regardless of what Federal agency conducts it, is attributed to the FBI. This gives a false picture of our activities. It should be remembered that the FBI is only one of many governmental investigative

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agencies. This point is reflected in Mr. Avery's quotation from the "Bluebook" article, which reads: "YOU ARE ON A BLACKLIST... if you're like one of every four working Americans. The blacklist is drawn up by U. S. government agencies...." This statement is not directed toward the FBI but refers to "U. S. government agencies." As I indicated, the FBI does not, nor never has, maintained a "blacklist."

Another point raised by Mr. Avery concerns allegations that the FBI is actively involved in the Clinton, Tennessee, racial disturbances, even to the extent of surveilling some 70 individuals. This again is a false statement. The FBI did not make arrests in the Clinton, Tennessee, case, these arrests being made by U. S. marshals. Moreover, the FBI did not conduct any surveillances of individuals, as alleged by Avery. Here again the FBI is accused of something it did not do. The FBI is conducting an investigation at the request of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, to determine whether there has been a violation of the orders of the U. S. District Court, Knoxville, Tennessee. This investigation is strictly in accord with the duties of the FBI as the investigative arm of the Department of Justice.

Lastly, in regard to Mr. Avery's assertion that he doesn't like the FBI because of its connection with "an encroaching, gradualistic, stealthy Federal Government which is more and more whittling away our rights," I can say that the FBI has no apologies for helping to enforce, within its jurisdiction, the laws of the United States. This is a government by law and if the FBI at any time decided what laws it should enforce and which ones it shouldn't enforce, a despotic situation would have arrived. The FBI, under the leadership of Mr. Hoover, is a fact-gathering agency, working within its jurisdiction to enforce the laws of the Nation.

I hope my letter answers Mr. Avery's false allegations against the FBI. As you requested, I am returning Mr. Avery's letters.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosures (3) with Sokolsky's article, "The FBI"
Letter from Warren F. Avery to George E. Sokolsky, December 14, 1956,
Letter from George E. Sokolsky to Warren F. Avery, January 4, 1957.
Letter from Warren F. Avery to George E. Sokolsky, January 9, 1957.

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(See note next page)

Mr. George E. Sokolsky January 17, 1957

NOTE: Sokolsky sent two letters from Avery which criticized the FBI. No identifiable record in Bufiles re Avery. The article by Paynter appeared in January, 1956, issue of Bluebook Magazine. It was critical of Government security program, but no derogatory references to Bureau. By SAC letter dated 1/10/56 the field was told not to make any comment re article. (62-70274-43) Draft of article reviewed by Bureau. The Harkness articles appeared in the September and November, 1955, issues of Reader's Digest.

December 14, 1956

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

10-1

Dear George:

I have just read your column on Don's book which appeared in yesterday's "Washington Post and Times Herald," and I just wanted to drop you this note to thank you once again for your continuing efforts in behalf of "The FBI Story." It was very thoughtful of you to devote your column to our responsibilities under the various loyalty and security programs.

I was very pleased with the attention which Don gave our all-too-often misunderstood work in this field, and I believe that there cannot be too much emphasis placed on setting the records straight in this regard.

Sincerely,

~~ENCLOSURE~~

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These Days . . . . . .

Whitehead on the FBI

By George Sokolsky

SOME YEARS ago a book appeared about the FBI written by one Max Lowenthal, who is reputed to have master-minded the designation of Harry Truman as Vice President. It was an unfriendly book, representing not a research of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but a hatchet job on J. Edgar Hoover.

Sokolsky

Now another book has been written about the FBI by a newspaperman, Don Whitehead, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. The Whitehead book, entitled "The FBI Story," published by Random House, is a particularly valuable document as it gives much of the story of how this country evaded the dangers of establishing a national police force, because J. Edgar Hoover fought before committees of Congress against the invasion of the functions of the local police, state and municipal police, upon whom this country must depend for the maintenance of law and order.

Some readers will be interested in the cop and robber stuff, the history of which is, of course, given in the Whitehead book, but it does seem to me that the greatest value of this history of a Government agency is that it documents a theory of the relations between the Federal Government and the local governments as it applies to policing the country, and secondly that it brings into high relief the personality of J. Edgar Hoover, who, when so many in Washington were empire-building, sought for his own agency stringent limitations which would prevent it from becoming an oppressor of the people.

HOOVER, himself, wrote an introduction to the Whitehead book in which he makes his point of view clear, particularly as regards subversives:

"The FBI is an action agency in securing facts, apprehending violators of Federal laws within its jurisdiction, and servicing law enforcement agencies. Once we gather the facts, apprehend the violator and provide our services to other agencies, our duty is fulfilled. We submit the results of our investigations to other officials of Government. We neither evaluate the results of our investigations nor make recommendations. We do not inject ourselves into the administrative operations of other agencies of Government by saying who is loyal and who is not loyal or who is a security risk or who is suitable for service in the Federal Government. We merely report the facts."

It is the investigative character of the FBI that is important; what the administrative officials of the Government or local officials do with the data brought together and placed at their disposal is not for the FBI to decide.

It is a startling fact that practically since its reorganization under J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI has been under attack, usually by some vested interest in crime or by those who believe that whatever misfortunes they have encountered in life are the result of an FBI investigation. Many Government officials believe that it is an FBI screening that has destroyed their careers.

THESE OPPONENTS of the Bureau act as though the FBI were a gossip mill and that J. Edgar Hoover goes about Washington whispering tales in the ears of administrative officials. Actually the Bureau does not evaluate the data in its possession. Its raw files, which contain processed and unprocessed data, rumors as well as facts, are not available to others and although attempts have been made to force such disclosures, they have usually failed because it is absurd to attempt to produce a raw and unevaluated file as evidence.

By avoiding the responsibility for prosecuting, the FBI avoided the possibility of becoming a national police force. In the final analysis, the FBI is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice and the responsibility for prosecution lies with the Department of Justice.

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Photostats sent Mr. Nichols 12-13-56 JTM

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST ON
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, January 20, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Budget

Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, said a startling thing which needs to be repeated and repeated. He said:

"If we don't begin taking less out of this economy, I predict we will have a depression that will make your hair curl."

This is not a sentence that can be ignored. The President's budget is altogether out of line as a peace-time budget. The question must arise: Are we at peace or are we at war? Here is a budget of $71,800,000,000 with a provision for a surplus of $1,800,000,000 which means that the American people will have to put up $73,000,000,000 for the Federal government alone this year. On top of that, there will be state, municipal and local taxes, as well as excises and fees.

No government puts up a red cent for anything. A government has no money. Every penny of this $73,000,000,000 has to come out of the earnings of the American people. Fifty-one cents out of every dollar of taxes comes from individual income taxes; that is the money that you and I have to pay out of our salaries and wages.

Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey says that this enormous, out-of-line budget can be cut. Certainly the waste can be taken out of it. The Hoover Commission has been laboring for years and has proposed numerous procedures for eliminating waste in the Federal government, waste that amounts to billions of dollars. During the Truman Administration some progress was made in Congress to adopt some of the Hoover proposals. During the Eisenhower Administration none of the Hoover proposals for the elimination of waste has been adopted.

The principal expenditure in the new budget is for military purposes, which must include military aid abroad, the development of atomic energy and the cost of stockpiling. The defense budget takes 59 cents of the budget dollar; if all forms of foreign aid are included, it will take 63 cents.

The military will get $38,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 more than last fiscal year. In 1941, when we went to war, our total budget was $13,262,000,000; by 1945, the war budget had risen to $98,000,000,000.

It then fell to $39,000,000,000 in 1949.

Since 1952, the budget has been steadily rising.

One of the problems that we face in this connection was well expressed by the President when he said:

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"...we are now engaged in the development of a whole new family of even more advanced weapons for all the services. Large expenditures will be required to bring these weapons into use. During the transition, we must continue to purchase enough of the current types to preserve our readiness

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until the effectiveness of the advanced weapons is demonstrated in tests."

It costs money to be at war, to be prepared for war, to be ready for whatever the enemy might do. Our enemy is Soviet Russia. Another enemy is Red China. We have expended enormous sums of money to win friends and allies; most of that money has gone down the drain. Today, we are faced by the need for standing mostly alone. At the height of World War II, we were spending about $80,000,000,000 on defense; during the Korean War, we spent about $40,000,000,000 on defense. In the present budget, we are to spend about $38,000,000,000 on defense. It is an enormous sum and must establish in our minds the grave threat that Soviet Russia and Red China are to us and how much we have to pay for the mistakes that our great men make.

Our national debt is one of the most serious problems we face. Harry Hopkins and Franklin D. Roosevelt did not seem to mind much about the national debt because their theory was that we owe it to ourselves. But we know now that the debt must be paid whoever is the creditor. And in the present budget, $7,400,000,000 has been allocated to paying interest charges on the national debt. This means that about 10 per cent of the entire budget goes to interest charges alone, with additional two per cent for debt retirement.

The national debt is expected to reach $270,600,000,000 by June 1958 when this budget comes to an end. Now, let's have a look at the debt. While other countries have been reducing their national debt, ours has gone steadily upward. In 1940, when Roosevelt's second term came to an end, it stood at nearly $43,000,000,000; by the time Truman was elected President in 1948, it was $252,000,000,000; when Eisenhower became President it was $266,000,000,000; today it is expected to rise to $270,000,000,000.

While some people talk about a balanced budget what they mean is that the United States is able to pay out of the earnings of its people, ten cents on every tax dollar, as the interest charges on the national debt. But that is as far as we can go. We are spending ourselves into increasing debt and as George Humphrey would say, nobody ever got rich that way. If the waste were cut out, we might be able to reduce the national debt as the British and other Europeans reduced their debts, using counterpart funds for that purpose.

# # #

A good deal of nonsense is being talked about the need for the government continuing to take away so much money from the people to prevent inflation.

Who says that we have no inflation now? Go to your grocery store and try to spend what you spent in 1939 or in 1946 and see what you get. The purchasing power of the dollar is down to about half. George Humphrey, as Secretary of the Treasury, could not criticize the President or the Administration. To do so would really require him to resign. So he said:

"Congress enacts laws that start with the public. The public, various groups of the public -- and it is getting so more and more -- keep turning to the Federal Government for everything in the world to be taken care of. Whenever anybody gets into a little bit of trouble he immediately runs to Washington and asks for something to be done about it.

"The pressure is put on Congress to enact laws to help them. Congress enacts some laws to help them and the Executive, when the laws go in, has to support the laws and work with the laws and that adds to the payrolls and it adds to the employment and it adds to the cost of Government and that adds to the taxes..."

George Humphrey understands money and what can happen to money and how dangerous it is to a nation when money depreciates or when the reservoirs of private capital dry up because too large a part of the earned dollar goes to taxes. Some people still believe that the income tax is good because it taxes millionaires. As a matter of fact, the middle economic group is being taxed out of existence. That group has always been the backbone of every growing civilization.

What actually is now happening is that the United States is being taxed into a socialistic economy of a curious type in which the government subsidizes the productivity of different economic groups out of taxes. This can reach a point either of tax resistance or buyer's resistance. When either happens, we are bound to have severe economic trouble.

In a word, there must be a ceiling for the budget. There must be a ceiling for taxes. There must be a ceiling for the amount of money that the government can take away from the people.

When the government takes too much, the people become impoverished and they are unable to buy the produce of the country. What are we going to do? Are we about to establish a system by which every industry of the country is required to live on subsidies provided by the government and to manufacture unneeded and unwanted goods to keep the labor force of the country employed? This is not sound economics. This is a peril to the United States. It is a peril that only Congress can deal with in the budget.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

Governments are best when they are small and function under the control of an intelligent and informed citizenry. Governments tend to expand and to accumulate power when they are not controlled and curbed by the people.

When the people respect the fundamentals of national existence and in such a country as ours, adhere to the Constitution, the state grows strong and the people are contented. When the people take on man-gods and make untouchable and uncriticizable heroes of their leaders, they imperil the country and their own happiness. The budget is an index to these conditions.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4-9-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-13-2001 (SP7 u/cam 2-2001) SP7GSK) DMS appeal #97-0522

2-23-99
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George Sokolsky told me that on April 8, 1957, ten or twelve hand-picked representatives of the press, radio and television had an off-the-record luncheon with the First Lord of the Admiralty who was on "Meet The Press" Sunday evening, April 7. George stated that he took as much as he could and then he lit into the Lord. After the Lord of the Admiralty had been critical of President Eisenhower on the ground that the President had promised the British an atomic submarine and had not complied, George stated that he pointed out to the Britisher that he could buy a copy of the Constitution for five cents and he could read it and learn from it that the President could not give away an atomic submarine, that this is prohibited both constitutionally and by act of Congress.

He further pointed out that Woodrow Wilson had promised all kinds of things at Versailles and could not comply, that the President of the United States could not function like a British minister because ours is a constitutional republic and theirs is a government by ministry. George stated we were not going to change the Constitution, that we might give the British some money, that we might send our boys around the world. The Lord of the Admiralty then asked Sokolsky how we would have allies if we didn't know how to make the Constitution work. He then pointed out our need for allies. George stated that the Lord of the Admiralty should turn this around, that we didn't need the allies half as bad as the British needed them and what would the British do without us.

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After the meeting George got the Lord of the Admiralty aside and had a private talk with him. He hopes that he opened his eyes to a few things but doubts it. The Lord of the Admiralty made the point we were too excited about security. He then boasted about British security. George told him that if the British security was any good there would be no Klaus Fuchs, Pontecorvo, Burgess and MacLean or Alan Nunn May cases, that their security was no good certainly up to October when they went into Egypt. This took the Lord of the Admiralty aback and all he could say was that nobody had complained about security in the British government. George told the Lord that he simply didn't know what he was talking about.

20 APR 11 1957

Where has the good Lord been? They had a special commission looking into & have recommended many changes. H.

George stated to me that he regrets that it is necessary for him to get in these fights, that the last time he saw Winston Churchill, Churchill started popping off about FDR, and George told him he never liked Roosevelt himself but that he didn't like to hear a limey like him saying anything about our President. I asked George if it wasn't risky for the Lord of the Admiralty to go about making such assertions about the President. He stated that was his game, that he, of course, was banking on the hand-picked crowd and the fact that the meeting was billed as an off-the-record affair.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46990-

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
LBN:nl (4)

50 APR 15 1957

April 3, 1957

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Your analysis of "The American Communist Party" which appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" today is exceedingly well presented, and I wanted you to know how much I appreciate your warning to prevent public acceptance of the schemes of this dastardly conspiracy following its 16th Annual Convention.

All of us must continue our unrelenting battle against the communists, and it is most encouraging to know that we can always count on you as one of our highly respected friends and supporters.

Sincerely,
Edgar

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NOTE: Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List

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These Days . . . . . .

By George Sokolsky

The American Communist Party

Sokolsky

THERE is a tendency to accept the American Communist Party as a reformed body that purged itself of its indecencies at the 16th national convention in February. Actually that convention confirmed the Moscow control of the party, which remains an arm of the Kremlin as it has been all the years of its existence.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, has summarized the results of the 16th national convention of the American Communist Party as follows:

"1. Despite a year of debate, the party retained its old name and traditional organization.

"2. The party continued the majority of its old leadership.

"3. The party reaffirmed its adherence to the basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism.

"4. The party reaffirmed its acceptance of 'proletarian internationalism.'

"5. The party refused to take a stand against the Soviet rape of Hungary.

"6. The party refused to take a stand against the tyranny and anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

"7. The party at no time passed any resolution during the convention declaring its independence of the Soviet Union, nor did it urge freedom in the satellites, nor did it support American foreign policy to the detriment of Soviet foreign policy; and at no time did it disavow its dependence upon the Soviet Union or its loyalty to the Soviet Union. In fact, upon its conclusion, the Soviet-controlled press hailed the Communist Party, USA, for remaining loyal 'to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.'

"8. The party reaffirmed its adherence to the basic Leninist concept of democratic centralism, even more than in prior conventions; through the selection of convention delegates who were primary functionaries, and who ended the convention agreeing that 'the party won' and that there was 'unity.'"

ALTHOUGH the American party is small in membership, it remains a disciplined body which now has the advantage of a certain acceptance hitherto withheld from it. During the past few weeks, Communist functionaries have found platforms in American universities and among learned societies which had, during the past few years, avoided association with Kremlin agents. The general atmosphere seems to be favorable to united front activity such as was usual in the 1930s. The policy of the Kremlin is to develop united front organizations in all countries as an offset to the trend toward the reemergence of anti-Kremlin Socialist parties. It is perhaps significant that the committee of the Senate which is devoting itself to discovering corruption in labor unions used to be the McCarthy committee which devoted itself to the uncovering of Communists in Government.

THE REAL object of the united front movement in the United States is to get around such legislation as the Smith Act by creating the impression that the American Communist Party is really a social and educational organization rather than an espionage arm of an alien government. The party had gone underground after the McCarthy investigations and had to create a mechanism for reemerging into the open. The united front is such a mechanism, for it makes it possible for the party to use non-Communists as an umbrella for active party members. It is easier to recruit new members through united front organizations than to attempt to bring them directly into the party without the testing involved in an intermediary step.

But most of all the united front is useful because it gives an aura of respectability to Communist operatives. It is often possible to find dupes who lend their names to head Communist operations because they agree with the announced purposes of particular committees or organizations; when they are discovered to be dupes, they are usually indignant that others do not take them at their own valuation.

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N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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The Attorney General

May 10, 1957

Director, FBI

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY'S
COLUMN OF MAY 9, 1957

I am enclosing a copy of George E. Sokolsky's column entitled "Press Agents" which appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" on May 9, 1957, and which I thought might be of interest to you.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (with copy of enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: In regard to Sokolsky's column, the Director noted, "Send copies to AG and Rogers."

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These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

Press Agents

A-19

THE telephone rang and I was put on to someone who described himself as from the press department of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., which is publishing Alger Hiss' book. The voice was gentle, neither a tenor nor a bass and the attitude was not malevolent, although possibly insecure.

Sokolsky

At any rate, this press agent said that he had heard that I had written a column on the Hiss book, thus breaking the release date. I naturally told him to buy a newspaper, read the column, digest its contents, if he knows how, and then to telephone me again. Why he or anyone should believe it possible to discuss a subject without taking the trouble to get at the facts is beyond me.

Curiously enough, I had not broken the publisher's release date; although had I wanted to I should have done so without the slightest qualm. If I have a deep urge to write about a book, I can buy it and often do. If a publisher sends a book free of charge, he generally wants, in return, some free advertising. Half the books I see reviewed are not worth the white paper they cover, and some of the most valuable books are never reviewed at all.

BUT what the publisher wants is free advertising because he is in the book publishing business to make some money just as a fish store sells shrimps to make some money. Few publishers will put their money behind a noble work of art with the expectancy of losing by it—unless he is one who needs an income tax loss to put him in a lower bracket which can be a profit by the twisted accountancy methods that have turned us into a Nation of tax-dodgers.

So, this press agent got nowhere in his discussion on the telephone and one reason is that the press agents are getting too hoity-toity and they need their knuckles rapped now and then. If the newspapers and magazines stopped printing their mimeographed releases, most of them would have to go out of business, and there is no reason why anyone should print their mimeographed stuff; particularly when it is provided by the taxpayers' money, when the press agent works for the Government or some department thereof. In this particular case, it would not have mattered whether I had broken the sacred release date, as the book was already on sale in three Washington bookstores, as I learned by telephone. The publisher, therefore, was guilty of breaking his own release date.

Another press agent gag is to invite newspapermen to press luncheons and press cocktail parties. I almost never go to these shindigs, having a prejudice against being purchased by a lamb chop or a piece of fried chicken which I am not permitted to eat, anyhow.

I went to one of these things once and had to listen to a guy tell us something about Korea which I knew, by 20 years, at least, of personal experience, to be unadulterated nonsense.

I think I could be a freeloader at such a lunch every day if there were the inclination to eat at a press agent's expense and then give free advertising for whatever he happens at the moment to represent. Often that form of free advertising is justified by the news value of the story; but if a story has that much news value, a release date is a presumptuous assertion of censorship which ought to be ignored. Not only does this duffer demand free advertising but he places a limitation upon when it is to be used. His claim is that he wants to give everyone an even break, except the public which pays for the services of both the newspaperman and the press agent.

THE press agent who called me about Alger Hiss' book lacked the one qualification which gives a press agent a job, namely that he speaks and acts in a manner to encourage the use of his material. When he approaches the subject of his brainwashing in the tone of a tax collector objecting to an item in an expense account, he defeats his purpose and wastes the money of those who hire him.

In this particular instance, it did not matter. I had already read Hiss' book, had already written about it and had already decided that Alger Hiss had added nothing new to an already tiresome discussion.

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The Worker
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Date MAY 9 1957

Send copies to A.G. & Rogers
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Memo to AG
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July 17, 1957

Mr. George L. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George: Sokolsky

Your column on punishment and crime is a classic. I strongly feel it is one of the most effective and persuasive pieces you have ever done, and it is going to straighten out the thinking of a lot of confused sentimentalists. If you have the time, I'd be deeply interested in seeing some of the comments that you will be getting.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

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THESE DAYS:

Punishment Fits the Crime

16

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

A FRIEND writes me:

"... Fundamentally, the reason why punishment does not act to deter crime, is because every crime in the book is a symptom of a fundamental disease, and apprehending and punishing the criminal does no more good than putting salve on the open sores of one who is suffering from the deficiency disease of scurvy."

This is a point of view that has been growing upon the human race since Beccaria engaged in proposing prison reform. If we sentence a man to reform him, we shall inevitably fail because it is experience that punishment does not improve the criminal, although it may make him afraid.

Nevertheless, we cannot place a crown of laurel leaves on the kidnapper's brow and praise him for his kindness in not kidnapping two children instead of only one. What needs to be done with a kidnapper is to deprive him of his liberty and life as we deprive a murderer of his life. And we ought to be honest about it: we ought not to say that we send a kidnapper to Alcatraz to reform him, to improve his morals, or to set a glowing example to future generations. We ought to say that we do it because this fellow is a no good so-and-so and we want to get rid of him.

Knew Many Wicked People

It is nonsense to say that men kidnap or murder or go into rackets because they are starving. Who that is older than 25 years has not, somewhere along the line, had it very tough and even been hungry at times? But most of us of the older generation expected nothing that we did not earn ourselves and there were no laws to keep boys of 18 with mustaches and sideburns, idle.

I have known many wicked people in my day, gangsters, thieves, murderers, bandits, even kidnappers, the kind of people a newspaperman gets to see and talk to professionally or even socially. Part of my boyhood was spent where on one side, the Kid Twist Gang was being formed and on the other ~~side the~~ ~~Paul~~ Kelly Gang was already operating.

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My friend's idea that punishing the criminal does him no good has merit—if that is what she means, but when I see a young girl in New Jersey raped and murdered by a dope, or a baby on Long Island kidnapped and thrown among bushes to die from exposure, I have no desire to reform the guys who did it. I want to get rid of them, so that they may not do it again. It is presently regarded as sound sociology to be merciful to the evil-doer; to be tough on the police if they try to discover a criminal, and to ignore the social value of protecting the person against whom the crime is committed.. It is twisted logic.

Protect Other Little Girls

Did the little girl in New Jersey have as much right to live as her raper and murderer? She did not have a twisted mind. She was not abnormal or subnormal or whatever you want to call the dope. She was just a girl, going her way and living a decent life. This idiot was impelled to rape and murder her because, as my friend says, he was suffering from a fundamental disease. So he raped and murdered her.

But what about her? And what about other little girls that this fellow or similar ones will feel impelled to rape and murder? Are they not to be protected from such compulsions?

And that is what is so wrong about the Jencks and Mallory decisions handed down by the Supreme Court. Suppose you, as a citizen, driving along the road, hear a small child crying in what looks like an abandoned house. Suppose you have been a neighbor of that child and recognize its voice. You telephone to the FBI and express your suspicion that you know where the kidnapped child is.

Your suspicion goes into the raw files of the FBI. They may be correct or not. Up to the Jencks decision, you could be sure that your act of good citizenship would be sacred, that your own children would not be imperilled by an act of revenge. Once the citizen feels he is in such peril, he will not aid law enforcement agencies. The law of self-preservation will guide him.

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THESE DAYS:

Congress Can Limit the Court

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

FEW will question the scholarship of Charles Evans Hughes, although some may not agree with his conclusions. It was due to Chief Justice Hughes' leadership that the Court was saved from those who sought violently to alter its nature during the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In his book, "The Supreme Court of the United States," Charles Evans Hughes establishes that the Court has itself recognized that Congress has constitutional authority to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Hughes was delivering a lecture in 1927 and this is what he had to say on the subject:

". . . In 1868, in the difficult days of reconstruction, the Congress took away from the Court the appellate jurisdiction under the Habeas Corpus Act of 1867, the bill being passed over the President's veto. This was done while an appeal in the celebrated McCardle case was actually pending in the Supreme Court, in which it was sought to test the validity of the Reconstruction acts. The Court unanimously decided that the Congress had deprived it of jurisdiction. The Court held that its appellate jurisdiction was derived from the Constitution but was subject to the exceptions made by the Congress, and as the Congress had made a definite exception the Court must abide by it and was not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the legislature."

Can't Ignore Congress

Such Senators as Wayne Morse of Oregon and Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania who have been warning their colleagues not hastily to interfere with the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Jencks and the Mallory cases, particularly the Jencks case, which opens FBI files under certain conditions, are entitled to their point of view but they cannot ignore the authority of the Congress in the issue.

The essence of our government by checks and balances, is that no one branch can establish itself as having uncontrolled authority. Somewhere there must be a check. For instance, while the Supreme Court may declare an act of Congress, signed by the President, unconstitutional, the President appoints the judges; the Senate ratifies the appointments and may withhold ratification and the Congress may withhold funds from the Court leaving it derelict. This is a peculiar system of government but it is ours and will remain so until the Constitution is amended, establishing some other system.

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The underlined portions did not appear in Washington Post.

Very significant!

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The British have no such system. The final jurisdiction in Great Britain is the House of Lords where the Law Lords (about nine of them, but three is a quorum) sit under the Lord Chancellor, who is at the head of the legal profession and is always a lawyer of distinction. Those members of the House of Lords who are not specifically Law Lords, do not sit in appellate cases. The House of Lords hears very few cases because the Attorney General has to certify that the point of law is of exceptional importance and affects the public interest. However, Parliament may change the British constitution, which is not a written document, but a body of fundamental law and tradition going back to the Witan of the time even before Alfred the Great, by the mere passage of an act. The British take their constitutional traditions very seriously, regarding a breach as almost a national calamity.

Difficult To Define

It has been suggested recently that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall not be extended to cases in which the security of the United States is involved. The difficulty here is, what precisely is meant by security. The Rosenberg case was accepted by the Supreme Court as involving the security of the United States. So was the Hiss case. But the Supreme Court rejected that concept in the Jencks, the Watkins and the Service decisions.

Congress, if it sought to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Court on these grounds, would have to define security so strictly that there could be no misunderstanding by anyone. There is no such definition today anywhere in the law.

What is not security? Did you travel about on the Fourth of July? How many flags did you see displayed? Is a nation secure when its citizens ignore its national birthday except as a long week end? Some say that they need not carry patriotism on their arm; that it is of the heart and the spirit. But how to define security by law, by words, by incontrovertible words! It seems to be a very difficult task.

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4-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-30-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A6117-A6118 Congressman Tuck, (D) Virginia, extended his remarks to include an address delivered by Mr. George E. Sokolsky on July 14, 1957, on the Girard case. Mr. Sokolsky also comments on other recent decisions of the Supreme Court. The reference to the FBI, contained in this address, was set forth in a memorandum written earlier this date.

Original filed in: 66-1731-1400

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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Monday, 7-29-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: July 22, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

With reference to Mr. Belmont's memorandum of July 19 regarding George Sokolsky's column on the possible parole of David Greenglass, wherein it is speculated that Sokolsky's information has its origin to the comments of O. John Rogge, Greenglass's attorney.

I wish to advise that the Internal Security Subcommittee has been very much exercised over Greenglass for a couple of years ever since he testified. Within the past few weeks with the Supreme Court reversing communist cases, the Internal Security Subcommittee has been agitating on Greenglass. From what Bob Morris has told me, they have made representations to the Department and I am certain that George Sokolsky's column resulted from a discussion with Bob Morris. It does seem to me it would be pretty outrageous for Greenglass, after all he did, to still languish in prison when Fuchs only got 14 years.

LBN:hpf
(4)

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

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~~DATE BY~~

62-89885-

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76 JUL 26 1957

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July 1, 1957

Honorable James P. McGranery
4310 42nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I thought you would like to see the enclosed copy of George Sokolsky's column of June 28, 1957, concerning the report of the Commission on Government Security.

Sokolsky's column, as usual, penetrates to the heart of the matter, and I did want to make sure you had the benefit of his thinking on this problem.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

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~~Enclosure~~

NOTE: Sokolsky agrees with McGranery's dissent in the Commission's report to the effect that a Central Security Office is not necessary as the mechanics of the Commission's recommendations would permit the proposed Security Office to replace the Attorney General in deciding what organizations would be placed on the list.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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- ___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
- ___ Mr. Boardman, 5736
- ___ Mr. Belmont, 1742
- ___ Mr. Mohr, 5517
- ___ Mr. Parsons, 7621
- ___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
- ___ Mr. Tamm, 5256
- ___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
- ___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742
- ___ Mr. Nichols, 5640
- ___ Mr. McGuire, 5642
- ___ Mr. Wick, 5634
- ___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
- ___ Mr. Morgan, 5625
- ___ Mr. Jones, 4236
- ___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
- ___ Mr. Waikart, 7204
- ___ Mr. Eames, 7206
- ___ Mr. Wherry, 5537

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- ___ Supply Room, B-216
- ___ Tour Room, 5625
- ___ Miss Lurz
- ___ Mrs. Faber
- ___ Miss McCord
- ___ Miss Rogers
- ___ Miss Loper
- ___ Miss Chidboy

- ___ See Me
- ___ For Your Info
- ___ For appropriate action
- ___ Note & Return

WRiteR OF ATTAched Letters is BRother of Mickey Cohen-

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

2 ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOS.

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57 JUN 26 1957

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SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

From
ORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

Lou Nichols

I hope this may interest you.

Geo. Sokolsky

EAstgate 7-2600
" 7-2601
BITTERSWEET 8-0225

CONTINENTAL BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.

Everything for Home Modernization
2808 NORTH HALSTED STREET
CHICAGO 13, ILLINOIS

May 31st, 1957

Mr. George Sokolsky,
Hearst Newspapers,
New York, N. Y.

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Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

Unfortunately I have been a reader of your column for the past 20 years. In many cases I have had some respect for your comments and have also disagreed with many of your columns. I presume we are all entitled to our opinions.

You have many times harped on Free Speech for the Newspapers. I wonder why columnists like yourself should be entitled to Free Speech and the likes of Mickey Cohen, should be stifled, when he wants to voice his opinion, on a program that is Advertised asan UNREHEARSED PROGRAM. Mickey, not knowing what was to be asked of him, by Mike Wallace the commentator. Is Free Speech, just for the likes of you? Do you know all the facts in this matter, with reference to the L. A. Police.

Do you happen to know that Chief Parker and Captain Hamilton, are running their own POLICE STATE, in Los Angeles. Have you investigated their tactics? At least I know one thing in Mickey's favor, he has not been accused as a COMMUNIST. I have heard many times that you are COMMUNISTICA LLY INCLINED and fought for you. A story like yours could only be written by another JEW, unless you are ashamed of that. Can you compare your past performance with Mickey, as far as devoting some of your help to the JEWISH cause in ISREAL. A people who are fighting for their lives, for FREEDOM and to live a peaceful existence as a nation. I, possibly could forgive some writer, a Non Jew, for his sentiments and degrading writings about some people.

I classify you also as a PUNK, who knows no better, then to try to degrade a person, who has paid his debt to society and wishes to re-habilitate his life and to forget his past, with good deeds, which you evidently are not capable of. How do you know that Chief Parker and his Co- horts are fine people, who can do no wrong? How do you know Mickey has no decency in his heart, when you have never had the pleasure of meeting him in person and I resent your calling Mickey a NO GOOD PUNK. Who do you think you are? Who gave you the right to Slander people at your will? Is that what you call FREEDOM OF THE PRESS? I dont think you ever met Mickey in person, had you taken the time to try to meet him in person, you might not have written in such a caustic tone for the world to read. Are you trying to create ANTI- SEMITISM? ARE you holier than God? I would hate to investigate your background, I might find out somethings that are not as Pink as Mickey is. How can you compare Mickey, with the people who have injured seriously such a fine writer like Vic Reisel, a fine man. As far as I am concerned you are a crummier crumb than Mickey could ever beg in life. I defy you, with the power of the Press, to try to stifle my very low opinion of you. And I defy you to print my answer to your low down mentality in writing of Mickey.

All this could have been avoided, had you at least investigated, Chief Parker, Captain Hamilton and his Intelligence Squad, who daily violate a citizens CIVIL RIGHTS, with their Gestapo tactics, stopping innocent people for questioning, and at least known Mickey in person, which you dont. Evidently you had nothing better to fill your column with, so you took your spite out on Mickey, when you never met. No apology was necessary in Mickey's case on the Mike Wallace Show, the facts are true, and can be backed up by Mickey, who is awaiting a denial.

Harry Cohen

ENCLOSURE

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EASTGATE 7-2600

CONTINENTAL BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.

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3725 NO. SOUTHPORT AVENUE
CHICAGO 13 ILLINOIS

June 4th. 1957

Mr. George Sokolsky
Editorial Writer
Hearst Newspapers
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

With reference to your article " COHEN AND FREE SPEECH."

Are you as a syndicated writer or your great newspaper, or any other writer and newspapers, or T. V. or Radio etc. the only ones in this country, entitled to FREE SPEECH? Has the time come, according to you, where an American Born, like Mickey Cohen, should not beallowed to quote his thoughts and convictions etc.

If you were the great reporter and editorial writer, with many years of experience that you think you are, dont you think that you should have at least investigated the situation, that Mickey was goaded into by Mike Wallace and the A.B.C. program. Did you know that Mickey voiced the same opinions, on a Los Angeles T. V. program named Eye to Eye, several weeks before the Mike Wallace UNREHEARSED PROGRAM FIASCO.

It is my opinion, as his brother, that had Mickey had the education, that you had or have, or the education that the Honorable Senator Wayne Morse has had, Mickey would have or might have been able to use the term " IMMORALIST" or words to that effect, just like Senator Morse used in criticising our great President Dwight Eisenhower.

It is my opinion that Mickey is no grea ter PUNK than you are, at least he is not PINK. How do you know that Chief Parker is one of the best Police Officers in the country? As for Mickey's admission that he was a BOOKMAKER, I dont know if that is a crime, if it is, then our Federal Government, the States, county's and cities, where horse racing is legal, should be condemned as accessories to a crime, as I can go to any track and gamble openly, but if I bet with a bookmaker, both of us have committed a crime. Is that JUSTICE? Presumabely, just as long as Government Bodies, receive a percentage of GAMBLING, that makes it legal, even the many crooked races are held, that is a fact. The trainer, jockey etc are set down for a crooked race, but the public lose their hard earned cash, but that is all O. K. as long as Government get their share of the loot.

Mickey paid his debt to society and now , it is people like you, the power of the PRESS who keep hounding him, with such trash editorials like yours, that may compel him to change his mind about rehabilitation, as it is guys like you who will not give him the opportunity to forget his past. I wonder whether ther is not something in your PA ST in your younger days that, you would not like to be disclosed to the HUNGRY HEADLINES. Why Oh Why dont you spend your editorial space and time, with getting rid of the bad COMMUNISTS, who are devoted to the overthrowing of our Government and our way of LIFE. How come that such a fine newspaper writer like BILL SLOCUM of the New York Mirror, knew about Mickey's previous outbursts on Chief Parker and Captain Hamilton and wisely avoided, the accusations you make, concerning Mickey and laid the blame, where it did belong, to Mike Wallace and his A. B. C. T. V. supposed to be UNREHEARSED PROGRAM?

ENCLOSURE

Again I must say you are not as well informed a reporter as you think you are.

6-17 Respectfully, Harry Cohen

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, May 26, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Battle of the Budget

I continue to discuss the budget because it is the crux of our political situation. It is quite possible that the Congress will pass the President's budget with minor cuts amounting to $2,000,000,000 or so, but it will be the last big budget to be passed and the 1958 campaign will be fought on that single issue and men will be elected and defeated in such a manner that it will be clear beyond any doubt that high government expenditures, high taxes and realistic results in diplomacy are no longer mere matters of campaign oratory.

Let us ask ourselves what has been accomplished during the past two years of high expenditures to give the American people a sense of justification. All right! We put up the money. We taxed ourselves. We went without. And we have something to show for it. So what do we have to show for it?

First of all, we made a horrible mess of the Egyptian situation. Say what you will -- that the British are colonialists; that they are arrogant; that they look upon us as country cousins -- but they maintained the peace of the world for nearly a century; they developed undeveloped and distant areas of the world, including our own country which they held for 169 years before the Declaration of Independence; their pound sterling gave stability to money everywhere, and their doctrine of freedom of the seas safeguarded the lanes of commerce across the seas for all countries including our own.

Beginning with the end of World War I, American influences were at work to break down the British Empire. We did not engage upon this because we disliked Great Britain, but rather because of doctrinaire anti-colonialism preached by various foreign policy groups, in universities, in pulpits and in the press. Some of the foundations devoted themselves to the cause. While nationalism was opposed in the United States and those who loved their country were ridiculed as "one hundred per cent Americans," as though that were a disgrace, we supported nationalistic causes in British, French and Dutch colonies. All these activities, mostly private, it must be admitted, but not opposed by any Administration, Republican or Democratic, in time helped to demolish the British, French and Dutch Empires, to throw Africa and Asia into chaos and to strengthen the position of Soviet Russia.

This cost the American taxpayer many billions of dollars. The British got kicked out of the Suez Canal by a puffed up monkey called Nasser and they immediately made it clear that they are quite pleased to be a second class nation, to reduce their armies, to cut their expenses and to let the United States have its own way in all things. That will cost us several billion dollars, as it already has, because the stabilizing force of Great Britain among the Arab countries is gone -- we have to take up the task unless we want the Russians to do it. We sent an ambassador with $200,000,000 to speak gently to the Arabs and to beg them to take our cash, which some of them refused to do, even rejecting a visit from the special ambassador.

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I put this matter in summary because it gives the listener some perspective on why the President needs so much money and wants to "wage peace."

71 JUN 6 1957

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Let us analyze the phrase, "wage peace." We usually speak of waging war. Why does the President speak of waging peace? Actually, it has been the Russians who have waged peace. They have used peace as a weapon of war against us. They invented the Picasso Dove and made it a symbol of peace, of peace used as war. The Russians have waged peace successfully, turning countries that had always been friendly to the United States into neutrals, and then making enemies of such neutrals as Egypt and Syria.

What I say to you now is a realistic portrayal of a failure in diplomacy, a failure by the United States which did not and does not understand the nature of Russia's war against us, a war in which propaganda is a more deadly weapon than the atom bomb. It is at work constantly and thus far successfully.

Why has our propaganda not been as successful as that of the Russians? In the first place, concerning Russian ideological statements, they have been more than a century at it. After all, the basis of their statement in the field of religion, sociology, economics, history and mass propaganda arises from the basic writings of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. It was upon this that the superstructure of Lenin, Stalin and many others was added. This propaganda started in 1848. The intellectuals of all countries have been considerably influenced by Marxian ideas, the foundation of which is in the teachings of Charles Darwin and Thomas Huxley and comes out in summary as this: That man is a biologic creature, an accident in evolution, a product of his environment and governed by the tools he employs to earn a living. Because of economic and social conditions, man divides into classes and the basic struggle in the human race is the class-struggle. Marx's phrase is:

"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

"Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes."

It is this class-struggle that appeals to the great mass of people who do not live on a standard of life equal to what appears in American movies and American magazines, which our government distributes throughout the world to show how superior Americans are to all other peoples who cannot buy automobiles, electric ice-boxes, nylon stockings and a hundred kinds of lip-stick. The Russians promise heaven on earth in the distant future which is romantic and soul-stirring; we promise a high standard of living to all the world right now but it is not delivered because nothing is harder to deliver immediately than a high standard of living for people who have never had one.

So, the Russians succeed in getting their message down to the masses and we do not succeed. As a matter of fact, after spending billions of dollars, we have not succeeded in a single country, not even the British having accepted our propaganda.

This is the real issue of the budget. When we spend money, we ought to know what we are spending it for and with what success. If we do not succeed, we ought to know why we do not succeed. We ought to investigate our successes and failures. Politicians tend to glorify their successes and to rationalize their mistakes and explain them away.

But the people know what is wrong because they measure the results and the results are not uniformly good. When American soldiers fight, they win wars; when American factory workers produce goods, we win wars. However, when we do propaganda, we seem to be stupid. We are good advertisers, but empty propagandists because somehow what we say falls on dead ears. We do not have the ideas, although we have the words.

Therefore, we ought to cut out those phases of our activities which we do not do well because we do not know how. Maybe we shall some day learn how. But this has been proved by the Marshall Plan, European Military Aid, Point Four and all the other attempts to buy friends -- money does not buy friends; only mutuality of ideas wins friends. Unless we can develop a philosophy of life based on American tradition and history and acceptable to other peoples, we have nothing to say and we shall have no friends. And we cannot afford to waste money doing it the wrong way.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

All the Republican politicians stand together, shoulder to shoulder for the Big Budget. Even Vice President Richard Nixon delivered a speech for the Big Budget although that will plague him in 1960.

But the people ask: Why were these Republicans so outraged by the big spending of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman? All of them attacked Roosevelt and Truman for spending and they all won as anti-spenders. They said that they would cut taxes.

What will they say in 1958 and 1960 when they are faced by parallel columns?

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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Mr. Tolson
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Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST ER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, May 12, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

More on Taxes

10-1

The President at his press conference on Wednesday had this to say on the subject of the high budget and high taxes:

"Now, I want to make just one more observation about this budget. If you are going to cut the budget the way we want, eventually cut it, not by a small amount, 2 per cent or something of that kind, just by eliminating a program here or there of minor importance, what we consider the least important, we have got to tackle this great thing of national defense.

"You are not going to cut national defense markedly until you have eased tensions in the world, and the money we put into all of the foreign things we do, the State Department, mutual security, technical aid, information service, that whole sum which is, after all, only a small portion of the budget, is put there to wage the peace so you can finally tackle the defense item and make cuts in the budget that this country really is looking forward to with great longing.

"Now, that is not going to be done in a hurry, but we have got to aim at real cuts in this budget, and they are not going to be brought about — reasonable ones can be brought about if you will abandon domestic programs, but the big ones have got to make certain that the foreign situation has been eased very, very greatly before they can be made."

###

This statement is not very satisfactory. At best it is an encouragement to the Russians to keep us disturbed. As long as we are off base, according to this idea of President Eisenhower, we shall have to remain on a wartime basis, with a high budget and high taxes and a tendency to move from a capitalist system to a mixed economic system, partly capitalist and partly socialist. This process could in time eliminate the United States as a capitalist country, impoverish our people and bring our standard of life down to that of an Eastern European country.

It is true, however, that by such a program we shall avoid the devastations of war; our cities will not be blown up by A-bombs and H-bombs and our sons and grandsons will not be killed.

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In a word, the President admits that Soviet Russia holds the initiative and is the determining factor in American political, economic and social life and that we do not know how to free ourselves from such bondage, short of war. If the President's position is correct, we are, indeed, in a bad way.

62-89885

Of course, most of our troubles go back to mistakes of our own making and these mistakes can be counted and multiplied, depending on one's political outlook. Clearly, it was a grievous error for the United States, which was not disturbed, to permit itself to become involved in World War I and World War II, both wars coming so expensive to us that our economic system was altered by them and neither war bringing to the American people a single compensation. This is an extremely controversial subject about which historians will argue for many decades, gathering documents to prove their points.

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Less controversial, now pretty well established, is the American failure at the Tehran and Yalta Conferences at which Roosevelt made sacrifices to Stalin which made Stalin the victor in the war. Roosevelt is dead and his side of the story has not and probably will never be presented. The State Department has published a volume of the Malta and Yalta Papers, but this is an incomplete documentation, apparently many papers being omitted to save Alger Hiss from further difficulties. At any rate, we do know that we do not have a complete documentation of the Yalta Conference and none at all of the Tehran Conference or the Potsdam Conference and until all this material is available, we are really moving in the dark, except that the course of events has made it clear that Soviet Russia gained all the benefits and that the United States got none.

Since 1945, it has become clearer and clearer to the people of the United States that Soviet Russia is our only enemy. It has always been surprising that we did not realize that in 1917, because at all times, from the beginning of the Russian Revolution until this day, Soviet Russia has consistently hated the United States as the principal impediment to the achievement of a universal Marxist Revolution. This has never changed not even during the years when the two countries were allies in a war against Germany. Soviet Russia remained out of our war with Japan until the very last days of that war when the Russians sneaked into Manchuria to grab the spoils there.

It was the failure to understand the true nature of the Russians and their political and military targets that produced our greatest mistakes. It was because of this failure to understand that we permitted such men as Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White to have free sway in our government or that President Roosevelt permitted Lauchlin Currie to be an administrative assistant in the White House, or that we opened the Manhattan Project to such men as Dr. Klaus Fuchs and Bruno Pontecorvo and the Rosenberg gang of spies. It was because those in charge of the American government misunderstood the Russians that the Korean Incident occurred, that this country became involved in a United Nations police action, when what it should have been was a war for the honor and dignity of the American people, with General Douglas MacArthur leading his forces through Manchuria into North China right up to the gates of Peking.

When we failed to do that, we indicated to the entire world that the stern nature of the American people had become diluted by internationalist concepts and that we had neither plan nor purpose but were playing by ear, and what we had was a tin ear. The result was that a large number of countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, most of which were usually on our side, became neutralist between the United States and Soviet Russia.

Desperately we have been expending huge sums of money to win the neutralist nations back to our side, but money will not do the trick. It is courage, the maintenance of principle, guts, if you please, that can hold nations to our side. Thus, we did not support the French in Vietnam until Dienbienphu destroyed the French Empire. We sacrificed Great Britain and France and Israel to the fetichism of colonialism until Nasser, a silly, strutting colonel became an international figure. And we sacrificed the Hungarians to the tanks of Soviet Russia. We have taken not one single step which would require the Russians to respect us.

# # #

This is only a cursory summary of the events which now face President Eisenhower. Some of them occurred in the Roosevelt, the Truman and the Eisenhower Administrations. All show the same trend and pattern, namely, that the United

States seeks to avoid war at any cost.

It is this course of events that Soviet Russia studies in even greater detail and applying to it Marxist dialectics, the Russians reach the conclusion that all they need do is create a new and different disturbance every year and that we shall go on spending more and more money, and we shall go on taxing our people more and more, and we shall go on devaluing the dollar more and more until we shall all be broke. It may take a few years, but no one in government has come up with an alternative program. It never occurs to our rulers that if we stop spending, maybe the Russians will have to try some new tactics to destroy us. At any rate, this is what this generation is stuck with and maybe the next two generations. As long as the American people will tolerate high taxes, high costs, high prices, and low value for the dollar, we shall be in trouble. The Russians are fighting with new techniques. Their greatest technique is the destruction of our economic system and the devaluation of our dollar. We must not let them do this.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

We have witnessed this past week a remarkable outpouring of the American spirit in honor of and sorrow for Senator Joe McCarthy, his wife and their child. In most instances, the American people responded with dignity, although there were, inevitably, a few instances of unbelievably bad taste.

Senator McCarthy is now part of American history and there is no value in arguing pro and con as to his worth. But there is value and merit in deciding that the fight to reject Communists among the American people be continued. We do not need them. We do not want them. We will not tolerate them. That is the importance of Joe McCarthy in American history.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, April 28, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Jordan

The crisis of the moment is still in the Middle East where it will probably remain for some time. What we now call the Middle East used to be called the Near East and before that the Ottoman Empire. It is an enormous territory that runs from the Atlantic Ocean to the heart of Asia in Pakistan. It includes some 20 nations who are either Arab-speaking or are conditioned by Arabian culture. Most of its inhabitants are Moslems, although there are also Christians, many of whom are of primitive sects going back to the first three centuries after Christ. There are also Jews among them, not only the Jews of Israel most of whom are Europeans, but Jews who have been in Arabic countries since the time of Abraham, and there are Sephardic Jews who settled in North Africa and in Asia Minor in the 15th Century but who came from Spain. It is a very mixed world, of many languages and dialects, intense poverty and deep hatreds.

This Arabic world is not homogeneous, nor has it known independence long, many of the nations having been newly created as a result of World War I. In modern history all of this land was part of the Ottoman Empire; that is, it was held by Turkey. As the Turks weakened their hold upon Empire, the British stepped in and dominated the Asiatic and Egyptian areas; France and Spain vied for control of North Africa. The Arabic countries rarely knew freedom.

# # #

During World War I, nationalism asserted itself in the Arabic world, much of it fomented by Great Britain as a war measure against Germany. The great friendship between Feisal of the Hashemites with Lawrence of Arabia, a fabulous Englishman, played an important part in the development of Arabic nationalism.

Now, it is customary in the present era in the United States to decry nationalism as the antithesis of world brotherhood which is supposed to be so tremendously important. But this American attitude is exclusively American. The rest of the world is nationalistic to a degree. For instance, even in neighboring Canada the Foreign Minister, Lester Pearson, attempts to stir nationalistic responses by stimulating an anti-Americanism which makes no sense at all. If Americans were to take Pearson seriously, which no one does, it could produce a very unpleasant situation. But as Americans are not nationalistic, Pearson's diatribes are calmer than a summer zephyr.

Arab nationalism is extreme. It is being stimulated by Soviet Russia for the Kremlin's own purposes and it is so intense that it can, at any time, get out of hand. Nasser, the dictator of Egypt, uses every device to make Arab nationalism excessive, not for the sake of the Arabs but to destroy his neighbors, Arabs as well as Israeli, with the object of the imperialistic expansion of Egypt. His most current victim is Jordan.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/83 BY SP16SKI DMS
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This little country, artificially created by the British, governed by a Hashemite king, holding half of Jerusalem, cannot support itself or defend itself. It has, since its establishment, lived on a subvention from Great Britain. Under Egypt's instigation, Jordan rejected the British subvention, assuming that its Arab

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10 MAY 16 1957

61 MAY 22 1957

neighbors would make up the amount. This, they did not do, leaving King Hussein and his kingdom destitute.

The population of Jordan is divided. The Bedouin who live in the desert and who raise sheep, goats and camels, are a poor folk, devotedly loyal to the King who springs from their stock. They have always been loyal to the Hashemites. But another element has come into the life of Jordan. These are Palestinian refugees who ran away from Israel when the Jewish state was established there and who have never been integrated into the life of Jordan. The Palestinian refugee may even descend from early Jewish and Christian tribes who were forcibly converted to Islam in the first centuries after the Prophet. They are violently anti-Israel and pro-Egypt. They are used by Nasser for his own political purposes. They are now also anti-British, anti-French, and anti-American. They have been told to be anti-Eisenhower Doctrine, although it is doubtful that any of them know what the Eisenhower Doctrine is. They will be anti-anything in their present temper.

So all-in-all this is a tough crowd to have in a country and their object is to drive out King Hussein, to whom they have no affiliation although they live in his country and to force Jordan to become part of Syria which is now closely allied to Egypt and Soviet Russia.

Into this situation moves King Saud of Saudi Arabia, a Wahhabi. The Wahhabis and the Hashemites have always been enemies, but King Saud so dislikes the upstarts in Egypt and Syria that he is reversing the traditions of his family and his tribe and will join forces with a Hashemite. So King Saud is supporting King Hussein. What the nature of the support is, or will be , we do not yet know. But King Saud is very rich because of his enormous oil holdings and he has status because of his great family. Therefore, it is to be expected that such a union could produce good results, if it is sincere. On the other hand, it may lead to trouble between Saudi Arabia and Iraq if King Saud is only using this situation to absorb Jordan into Saudi Arabia.

# # #

If by now you are slightly mixed up, you are no worse off than the rest of the world is. The Arabs, who claim descent from Ishmael, are a fighting people, but mostly they fight each other. They continue to live in a feudal world. The only way the people can express themselves is by rioting in the capitals and by concentrating on their various hatreds.

It is for this reason that their politicians find it necessary to stimulate hatred and always find a way of doing it. Israel is Egypt's special hate, although the concept of a Jewish homeland in Palestine is no new idea, having been advocated and discussed since 70 A.D. when the Romans burned the Temple and scattered the Hebrews to the four corners of the Earth. In modern times, the movement for the restoration of Zion goes back, in many manifestations, for several centuries when elderly Jews migrated to Jerusalem to die there and every day stood before the remaining wall of the Temple to weep there. In the Passover Service appears the Hebrew line, "L'shono haba bi-Jerusalaim" — next year in Jerusalem — and on this occasion each year is recounted the exodus of the Jews from Egypt under the leadership of Moses but through the intervention of God.

Religion, culture, language, the hardships of the Diaspora all played their role in the concentration of the Hebrew mind upon Zion which became synonymous with Palestine. As far back as the 12th Century, Jehudah Halevi, a Hebrew poet in Spain, wrote:

In the concept of resurrection is also the concept of redemption and in the Passover is the concept of redemption.

But what happens to those who have no beliefs and who live like sticks and stones without ideals and hopes and meaning? What happens to those who know only the materialistic way of life, who believe that they are accidents of nature and will disappear through accidents of life? For them there can be nothing but brutality and beastliness, for their lives are without other meaning than that to the strong belongs all power and that the test of strength is that power can be and has been seized.

And so we find a character like Nasser emerging into history. He seized power. He betrayed his comrades. He broke the faith of his country. His has been a reign of destruction. And he formed an alliance with Khrushchev, another destroyer. But that does not mark strength; it is rather that the West is without the spiritual courage to stand by its principles and its dignity. It is the compromises of the West that give freedom to the forces of evil.

What the rhythm of life teaches is that evil cannot and will not conquer the good, that nature does not tolerate disorder and that the good will be resurrected to do God's work.

###

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

###

I want to thank those who telephoned and wrote concerning last Sunday's missing broadcast. It is gratifying to know that there were some who cared.

We have now settled our tax accounts and have met that phase of our responsibility, not cheerfully, not too willingly, but we have done it. Now the time has come to complain about government waste and extravagance and the starry-eyed ideas of those who believe that by impoverishing the American people, they will make the world safe against Russia.

It is difficult to believe that such juvenile ideas can prevail among grown men.

###

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

"Zion, wilt thou not ask if peace's wing
Shadows the captives that ensue thy peace,
Left lonely from thine ancient shepherding?

Lo! west and east and north and south— world-wide—
All those from far and near, without surcease,
Salute thee: Peace and Peace from every side;"

And then he ended the poem:

"Happy is he that waiteth:--he shall go
To thee, and thine arising radiance see
When over him shall break thy morning glow;

And see rest for thy chosen; and sublime
Rejoicing find amid the joy of thee
Returned unto thine olden youthful time."

Therefore when Israel was established as a state by the United Nations in 1948, it was a response to a long-prayed for aspiration. It is a little country — so small it can hardly be noted on the map; nevertheless, it is already the most progressive and best governed country in the Middle East. It is the only country with a European form of government in the Middle East. It is this country that Egypt would destroy, aided by Soviet Russia and, in a measure, supported by a fatuous and ill-conceived policy of the State Department. But those who would destroy Israel will not succeed because once having been re-established upon their ancient soil the sons and daughters of Israel will fight for the soil or die on it.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

The world remains in turbulence and only those who seek votes and applause speak of peace and universal brotherhood. It does not exist and the 81 flags that decorate the building of the United Nations represent only oratory and the symbol of the place ought to be an open mouth.

The British seem to be very glad that the United States has taken over world leadership. They have had it and they feel content that we should have a dose of it. They wonder how happy we shall be about it in perhaps a decade of leadership as costly as it can be.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

GIR 2

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, April 21, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Easter, 1957

Spring has come again and the Spring festivities are upon us in all the gay colors of renewed life. Passover and Easter fall close to each other this year and in these festivities, the motive is renewal and resurrection, the end of slavery for a people, the promise of eternal life for mankind.

10-1

BRANIGAN

The times are troubled. Nations remain at war or in warlike posture. The wealth and energy of peoples are being dissipated in arming for the next war. The atom and hydrogen bombs are not only instruments of war but contain within themselves the possibility of destroying the entire human race. Great empires have fallen and smaller states have come into the hands of pompous and disreputable scoundrels. The world remains in confusion.

I could go on reciting the woes of this generation endlessly, but the fact is that the Winter has passed; Spring has come again. The flowers of Spring join in a chorus of beautiful colors and the birds will soon be singing their mating songs even where the snows are now melting. As the Earth turns on its axis with regularity and in order, so the Spring comes in its due time and with it, the warming of the spirit of man. Where there is Spring, there can be no hopelessness.

###

The Passover festival speaks of human freedom. It is a holiday to remind men that the liberty of the individual is a sacred, even a precious gift, which man may not neglect and lose. Freedom is not only those items which may appear in a constitution or in the laws that men write in legislative bodies; freedom is the dignity of the individual man who is different from all else in nature because he was so created, whose spiritual and intellectual growth is the most astonishing phenomenon in nature. For it is in this growth that man has found law and justice and righteousness and the family and man's responsibility to others. Liberty, in such terms, does not mean anarchy or license; it means the grandeur of individual growth and dignity; it means the assumption of responsibility without compromising individual rights.

Easter includes all the concepts of Passover but adds to it the enormous panoramic idea of resurrection, the renunciation of death as impossible in the economy of nature and in the concept of a God of mercy and justice. For would God have created man in His image only to bring him to the finality of death? The concept of Easter teaches that there is no death, that life is rich and eternal and everlasting; that the hopes of man are not to be destroyed by silly prattlings of politicians and warriors and those who know not what is good or bad but only that they desire power to do as they choose. And what they choose is only too often evil.

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Easter is the story of the death and resurrection of Jesus. It takes place in Palestine, now called Israel. It is a country ~~now, as then, in~~ the toils of troubled times and great sadness. In those days, the Romans had marched their

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legions into Jerusalem and had corrupted the people and had vilified their worship of God. Today, Jerusalem is cut in half, between Israel and Jordan, and Israel is beset by enemies, by Egypt and Syria, which would conquer Israel and destroy this new country. Israel perhaps stands alone to meet this onslaught because Great Britain's weakness has been exposed and the policy of the United States is to placate those who hate this country most -- a policy that is both dangerous to the United States and to the peace of the world.

The comparison between Roman times and the present day is startling because in both eras the temples of God have been polluted and the morals of the people have become wayward and men's hopes have fallen low because the transgressor has been rewarded while the righteous have not even been recognized. Rome fell at the moment of its greatest power because while physically strong, it lacked the inner spiritual forces to maintain itself. It was over-run by barbarians, many of them coming from the very countries which today are in alliance with Soviet Russia.

The same forces are at work today to overcome us and our civilization and to break down the concepts of life which have sustained us through the centuries. And they strike not so much at our physical strength which remains impregnable, but at the inner strength, the moral and spiritual life of our people, the deep religious faith that has maintained us through other troubled times.

# # #

Usually, in the Western world, when such a crisis faced the people and the nations, a great personality arose who preached the grandeur of spiritual life and moved the people to follow him. In Russia, in the years prior to the Revolution, when the soul of Russia was rotting away, Tolstoy rose to guide his people. Tolstoy came too late; he came, but the time when his leadership could be counted on was passed. Gandhi, a follower of Tolstoy's ideas, showed the people of India the road to a new life; but Gandhi was followed by Nehru, a politician who can assume the pose of a Gandhi but lacks the spiritual qualities to serve his people. In the Western world there has been nobody of grand spiritual stature in any country in this or in recent generations. Political leaders follow their selfish whimsies and so-called liberal minds soon show their feet of clay and what is seen is ugly.

The West thus has lost its way because it has accepted a materialistic interpretation of man and life, whereas the nature of Western civilization requires a powerful spiritual tonic to resurrect the life that gave it its strength and its leadership in prior centuries.

# # #

What is new today? Those who earn their bread by recording events must strive to repeat what happens and so little happens that will be remembered the day after tomorrow.

A diplomat leaps from a roof because, as he wrote, he dares not describe what he has become involved in. But this is certain that a man only chooses to commit suicide when his involvements are beyond human endurance, when an error has been pyramided into a mighty structure of errors.

Otherwise what is there to fear? A criticism? A bad word? A personal attack? We can only fear what we know we cannot correct. Otherwise, man can afford to take steps to redeem himself. And redemption can come only with the truth.

In the concept of resurrection is also the concept of redemption and in the Passover is the concept of redemption.

But what happens to those who have no beliefs and who live like sticks and stones without ideals and hopes and meaning? What happens to those who know only the materialistic way of life, who believe that they are accidents of nature and will disappear through accidents of life? For them there can be nothing but brutality and beastliness, for their lives are without other meaning than that to the strong belongs all power and that the test of strength is that power can be and has been seized.

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IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

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It is difficult to believe that such juvenile ideas can prevail among grown men.

###

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

At La Jolla, California
August 12, 1957

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED ON 4/28/83
BY SPIGSKI oms 227,988

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George: Sokolsky

The office sent me a copy of the editorial in the "New York Daily Mirror" Friday morning entitled, "First of a Kind." It was, of course, not necessary for one of my associates to advise me of the identity of the author as I have read your column long enough to know your style.

This was such a good editorial that I simply could not refrain from dropping you this personal note to tell you what a grand job you did. It is so characteristic of the way you have carried the ball during the past few difficult months, and the adroit manner in which you brought up the chaotic effect of the Jencks decision should have a rather telling effect upon your readers. You are so right because some of the district judges, if they followed previous rulings in applying the Jencks decision, would require the production of prior statements of witnesses and, if an FBI Agent were to testify, then they would require the production of the Agent's reports which we, of course, simply could not do and still discharge our responsibility for maintaining the internal security.

62-89885-146

RECORDED - 73

23 AUG 13 1957

SENT TO THE
DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE
AND MAILING
8-9-57

cc-Mr. Jones

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71 AUG 16 1957

Mr. George E. Sokolsky August 12, 1957

I do hope that you are having a most enjoyable summer on your farm and that you are taking it a little easy. From the accounts which I have received regarding the multitude of telephones and lengthy extension cords which you have, I can well understand how it is possible for you to keep up your contacts without taking any unnecessary steps. Do take care of yourself.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

GIR 9

August 19, 1957

PERSONAL

AIRMAIL

62-10-1

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George: Sokolsky

Once again it is my pleasure to extend sincere thanks to you for your timely support and confidence.

I found your column of August 16, 1957, concerning the Abel spy case to be explicitly clear as to the problems facing this Bureau since the Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case. Your good words urging action on legislation to protect the confidential nature of our files are very encouraging to all of us. Please accept our heartfelt appreciation for your favorable remarks on the Abel case and for your splendid appraisal of the difficulties confronting the FBI. Your broadcast Sunday night was excellent and your remarks were pointed and left no area for misunderstanding. Thanks again for all you have done.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

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ENCLOSURE
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DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE
AND MAILING
8-19-57

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INDEXED-20
62-89885-1457
4 AUG 27 1957

Note: Mr. George E. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List.

X-110

CBF:glj:jmr
(3)

(George asked his radio audience to write Cong. Celler to protect FBI files.)
LBN

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSK/DMS
227,988

71 SEP 5 1957

These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

The Abel Spy Case

Sokolsky

IF THE FBI FILE in the Abel spy case has to be produced in court, even if limited to its pertinent parts, the case may never be brought to trial because such a file would contain direct leads to other files. Thus the Jencks decision of the Supreme Court, which has already resulted in a number of cases being withdrawn, could protect this spy from an effective trial in our courts.

Deportation will not serve because Abel is a cooked goose anyhow. Should he be deported, he will undoubtedly be sent to Siberia, for no greater crime can a spy commit than to be caught red-handed. As a matter of fact, the safest way out for Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel is to throw himself on the mercy of an American court and hope that he gets life. On the other hand, he has a family in Soviet Russia and is not likely to risk their lives to save his own.

The FBI has done a masterly job in getting the evidence on the Abel ring, but its work, in this connection, is obviously not done. No country, operating an efficient espionage organization, leaves it to one group. During the past few months, the FBI has broken up two Russian "systems" in this country; the likelihood is that a dozen or more are at work and that they do not know each other.

* * *

AT ONE TIME, the Russians employed American natives as couriers and as agents, such as Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—to mention a few who have either confessed or been convicted. The American agent became a problem when some of them exposed themselves or were exposed by a congressional committee. Apparently, the new espionage systems do not include many Americans, if any.

I think, however, that as the work of the Russian spies is unfolded in a court before a jury, it will be found that one important center of activity was at Ft. Monmouth, where Sen. Joe McCarthy stubbed his toe by uncovering astonishing Army negligence.

The general assumption after the Army-McCarthy hearings was that Joe McCarthy had tried to make a case against the Army and had failed. As I was present at some of the preliminary discussions between Sen. McCarthy and Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens, I know that what McCarthy was seeking at Ft. Monmouth was a spy ring that was obviously working there. McCarthy was certain that he had found it, but the Army desired to avoid a scandal and to get rid of the bad boys in its own way. However, in no conversation at which I was present was there ever a denial that Ft. Monmouth was a seat of trouble.

* * *

I AGAIN RAISE this unpleasant issue because Abel operated in the electronic field which must have included the work at Ft. Monmouth.

The Russian problem has been not only to catch up with the United States in electronics, but to have blueprints of what we have done in this field to measure their own advances, which have been enormous. This form of espionage is continuous because it is essential to national interest. Undoubtedly we engage in it by some means or other and if we do not, we deserve to be defeated. The efficiency of such work is not measurable by normal means, because it is always assumed that spies will get caught, that some will become traitors and that some will become double agents. The best espionage system therefore is one that duplicates and triplicates its operations and that ruthlessly murders those who betray it.

* * *

IF THE FBI is hampered by the Jencks decision from catching Russian agents at work, we shall be weakened in our defenses to a degree that is not yet clear to all our people, certainly not to Rep. Emanuel Celler who has been slow in putting through the House Judiciary Committee the Keating bill which is essential to meet this crisis.

(Copyright, 1957, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

The Washington Post and Times Herald
August 16, 1957

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Ltr. to Sokolsky (Encl)
8-19-57

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKLOMS
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Summary added on the card
noted 8-19-57 mg

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ENCLOSURE

GIR-9

August 30, 1957

RECORDED - 99 62-89885-148
INDEXED - 99

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George:

I am returning your newspaper clipping to you and am afraid that we can't help you very much as we don't have any information concerning this critic of yours.

As far as his identity is concerned, I note that the current Washington telephone directory indicates a George Angus Sinclair, Rear Admiral, Retired, resides at 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. This is probably your boy. The 1954 Navy Register reflects that a George A. Sinclair, born April 26, 1901, was retired in March, 1949. The highest rank he obtained in active service was Captain. He advanced in rank on the retired list by reason of combat citation awarded by the head of an Executive Department.

Sorry we can't be more helpful.

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

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Enclosure

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63 SEP 11 1957
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSK10MS
227,988

From ①
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone: COlfax 9-3551
Teletypewriter: Otis (Mass.) 87

Dear Lou:

Do you know who this guy is. It looks like Arab propaganda and most of what he says is incorrect. But I wonder why the paper gave him more space than they gave the original article.

Sok

(Special cases)
ome acl 8/30/57 PGH

pO-1

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKL dms
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GIR 11

September 4, 1957

PERSONAL

AIRMAIL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Kim-Fong Farm
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George: Sokolsky

Confidential sources of known reliability have informed me that tomorrow you will celebrate another milestone. I want to join your many friends in wishing you a happy birthday and to express the hope that in the years that lie ahead you will have an abundance of all that your heart desires.

I also want to again express my deep appreciation for the very fine job which you did in connection with the chaotic situation brought on by the Jencks decision. I am convinced more and more of the correctness of your thesis that the time has come when those interested in the preservation of this country will have to be more militant and stand up and fight. You don't know how difficult it has been for me to restrain myself and adhere to long-established Departmental policy and, even then, I did "jump the traces" on a couple of occasions when I felt that it was absolutely necessary. Your interest and support have been a real source of encouragement and among our many blessings for which we are eternally grateful is your friendship.

I also want to express my deep appreciation for your review of the book and for your many constructive suggestions, which we will take into consideration in the final editing.

Again, many happy returns of the day.

Sincerely,
/s/ Edgar

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19 SEP 5 1957

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cc-Mr. Jones

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(4)

His Birthday is 9/5/57

57 SEP 10 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSK/Dms
227,988

September 17, 1957

Honorable Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bernard:

I don't know whether you saw it or not but you might be interested in the attached column of George Sokolsky wherein he makes reference to the ADA.

Sincerely,
Edgar

~~Enclosure~~

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71 SEP 25 1957

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, November 3, 1957

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

What Is Government?

What is government? The art of politics is an old one and its science is an extraordinarily difficult one to grasp. Man knows many things: he has names for all the stars; he can split an atom and then fuse it; has hurled a Sputnik into space, orbited it around the Earth; he has made the Sputnik send signals to the Earth which, we are told, are of great scientific value. Man sure is a very smart being and can do things which nothing else in nature can do.

For instance, an elephant is enormous and has great physical strength but he has made no steel. A lion is strong and can tear any man into shreds and even eat him but he has never invented a rifle which would simplify his task of getting food. An earthquake can destroy miles of land and all upon it but it cannot design and build a skyscraper. And so it goes. Man is smart. He possesses enormous ability and ingenuity.

But he has really never learned how to govern himself. Over the eight or so thousand years of written history all sorts of examples of government have come down to us but none of them have been particularly good, because the essential task of government is to perform with maximum ability the tasks which all associated with them need to have done in common, while at the same time preserving for the individual man the largest measure of personal liberty and at the same time avoiding any interference with human progress.

The prophet Samuel described the dangers of government much the same as the Declaration of Independence did. You may recall that the Israelites had grown weary of the tribal governments which they had and which they had found wanting. They were in constant wars and moral chaos had set in and they desired peace. They thought a king might bring them peace. So they demanded that a king be placed over them. This is what Samuel said to the people and it is a classic of politics to this day:

"This will be the manner of the king that shall reign over you: he will take your sons, and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his chariots.

"And he will appoint him captains over thousands, and captains over fifties; and will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war, and instruments of his chariots.

"And he will take your daughters to be confectioners, and to be cooks, and to be bakers.

"And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your oliveyards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants.

"And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards, and give to his officers, and to his servants.

"And he will take your menservants, and your maidservants, and your goodliest young men, and your asses, and put them to his work.

INDEXED - 7
EX-147

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"He will take the tenth of your sheep: and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day."

But the people got a king because that is what they wanted. They had Saul and David and Solomon but they had no peace and it was peace that they really craved.

The Greeks went through every form of government and through all sorts of wars and privations. In Athens the Greeks developed the freestform of government yet known in human history, but it was freedom for Greeks based on a slave economy for conquered peoples. The entire Greek world and nearly all the then known world was conquered by Alexander who is often referred to as a Greek but who was a Macedonian. He was a dictator and a tyrant and an absolute ruler. His tutor had been Aristotle, the greatest philosopher who had ever lived and who wrote on politics. Aristotle makes the point that man is a political animal and therefore the state is a product of nature. But why does the state exist? Aristotle said:

"...the administration of justice, which is the determination of what is just, is the principle of order in political society."

# # #

I have gone into this subject in this broadcast because one of the very great confusions of our era is that we expect all governments to be identical or at least alike, whereas there are many varieties of forms of government growing out of the history and traditions of various peoples. It is the failure to grasp that fact that cause even important and outstanding men to make mistakes about China and Soviet Russia and surprisingly Great Britain from which we took our own form of government.

Let us discuss Great Britain first. We, the United States, started out as British colonies and the basic form of government is what is called Anglo-Saxon. But over a period of 300 years, they moved away from us and we moved away from them and the two systems of government are really not alike at all any more. In fact, our form of government has grown so complicated and our government is so enormous that men like Washington and Jefferson would not recognize it.

For instance, a correspondent writes me wondering why the Prime Minister of Great Britain came here immediately after the Queen left. This correspondent wondered why the Queen did not do all her own talking to President Eisenhower, as she is the boss.

Curiously, the Queen of Great Britain is not the boss. The center of power in that country is in Parliament and the Prime Minister represents Parliament, and Parliament is chosen by the people. It would have been improper for the Queen to discuss politics with President Eisenhower; it might even upset the monarchical apple-cart.

So the Queen went through her ceremonies and Prime Minister Macmillan dropped by to do some business. True, the Queen's popularity made it easier for Macmillan but it must be noted that no matter how popular the Queen may be, she will not discuss a political question with an American President or any other foreign government official.

# # #

O D

Now, let us turn to Soviet Russia. That country has a President but he has no authority like our President's. In fact, he is a figure-head. His name is Voroshilov. He has no authority whatsoever. When Kalinin was President, there were some Americans who believed that he was more powerful than Stalin. They soon learned that while the President of the United States is the most powerful official of our government, the President of Soviet Russia holds only a nominal position.

Soviet Russia also has a Prime Minister but he is very different from a British or a French Prime Minister. The British Prime Minister is the leader in Parliament of the political party that has a majority of votes in Parliament. When he loses his majority, he is likely to cease to be Prime Minister. Great Britain is essentially a two party country, one party in power, one in opposition. When the Prime Minister resigns, he does not leave public office; he remains a member of Parliament, of the House of Commons, which is the only office to which he was elected.

On the other hand, the United States has no Prime Minister, that office being amalgamated into the Presidency. When an American ceases to be President, he ceases to be in any political position. He may be a forgotten man.

The Russian Prime Minister is not the head of the government. He is not chosen, as the British Prime Minister is, by voters; he is selected by the Presidium of the Central Soviet; actually, he is selected by the Secretary-General of the Communist Party who possesses the real power. Khrushchev is today the most powerful man in Soviet Russia, not as President or as Prime Minister, or because he was elected, but as First Secretary of the Communist Party.

###

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

###

Aristotle said:

"...The principle that the multitude ought to be supreme rather than the few best is one that is maintained, and, though not free from difficulty, yet seems to contain an element of truth. For the many, of whom each individual is but an ordinary person, when they meet together may very likely be better than the few good, if regarded not individually but collectively...For each individual among the many has a share of virtue and prudence, and when they meet together, they become in a manner one man..."

###

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 9, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George Sokolsky has come to the conclusion that there is a well-organized group operating among the wealthy people in Westchester County, New York, deliberately trying to break them down into developing pro-communist and pro-Russian sentiment. While he is certain there is such a group involved, he has no evidence and this is merely his conclusion based upon a few things he has heard, ~~and~~ that among the group is a Mrs. Tobe Rosenblum, who is a dress designer and who last year took Sam Newhouse and his wife to Russia and who at the present time is with Mrs. Newhouse in Paris buying clothes for her and is constantly using a pro-Soviet, pro-communist line. Another member of this so-called "cabal" is Sylvia Porter, who on Sunday, September 1, became intoxicated and started talking about hoping to live to see her ideal come true of the closest friendship between the Soviets and the United States. The third individual is David Carr, who is tied up with Leeman Brothers banking firm, which George claims is one of the key outlets for money coming out of the Swiss banks into the United States.

George has good judgment and his hunches are pretty good; however, I see nothing specific to warrant any investigation.

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~~4/28/83~~
~~Classified by SP16SKLOmS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 227,988

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CL/LCW
ON 2-19-99
appeal # 97-0522

cc-Mr. Belmont
LBN:jmr
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62-18988
NOT RECORDED
76 SEP 18 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-45168

7 2 SEP 23 1957

9-19-57

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

MR. GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
TWX NUMBER EIGHTY SEVEN
OTIS, MASSACHUSETTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKI OMS
227,988

DIRECTOR IN OPENING HIS REMARKS BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY THIS AM POINTED OUT QUOTE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION AND DEFIANCE OF THE LAW THREATEN THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF OUR SOCIETY END QUOTE. HE THEN MAKES THE POINT THAT QUOTE TOO MANY OF OUR PEOPLE ARE NOT TAKING THE DANGER SIGNALS SERIOUSLY. THERE ARE THOSE IN THIS COUNTRY WHO THROUGH IGNORANCE OR DESIGN CONFUSE THE BASIC ISSUES OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM AND MUDDY THE WATERS OF NATIONAL UNITY END QUOTE. HE THEN REFERS TO THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, THE ATTITUDE OF COMPLACENCY THAT HAS PERMEATED THE NATIONAL MIND DESPITE OUR UNPRECEDENTED MATERIAL ADVANTAGES. HE THEN DEALS WITH THE RISE IN CRIME, THE FACT THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST LAWLESSNESS, WHILE DISCOURAGING, IS NOT HOPELESS, THAT THE SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT TODAY REPRESENTS A MORE DEADLY MENACE THAN THE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Tolson
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Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
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Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

LBN:jmr 96
(4)
cc-Mr. Jones (detached)

COPIES DESTROYED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 19 1957 2:54P
TELETYPE

62-89885-151

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67 SEP 26 1957

FIGURE WOULD INDICATE, AND MAKES THE POINT QUOTE WHEN WE DISMISS THE MENACE OF COMMUNISM AS THE ACTIVITY OF A SMALL DISSIDENT GROUP, WE MOVE INTO A INNER QUOTE FOOL'S PARADISE END INNER QUOTE AND OUTSIDE QUOTE. HE THEN STATES AS FOLLOWS COLON PARAGRAPH QUOTE WHATEVER THE SURFACE INDICATIONS OF PARTY DISCORD, THE FBI INVESTIGATIONS HAVE SHOWN THAT THERE IS A HARD CORE OF CONSPIRATORIAL REDS UNAFFECTED BY PARTY DIFFERENCES AND CONTROLLED BY THE HEAVY HAND OF MOSCOW. AS LONG AS THIS UNDERCOVER INNER QUOTE APPARATUS END INNER QUOTE EXISTS, THE COMMUNIST THREAT CANNOT BE BRUSHED ASIDE AS TRIVIAL OR FANCIFUL. IT IS A CONTINUING, AGGRESSIVE FORCE CONSTANTLY AT WORK TO SUBORN AND SUBVERT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. PARAGRAPH QUOTE THE UNITED STATES IS HAMSTRUNG BY MAUDLIN SENTIMENT OF SOME AND SINISTER DESIGNS OF OTHERS. FORCES HAVE BEEN AT WORK IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH OF ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM, WHICH SEEK TO WEAKEN AND DESTROY US. SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, IN FACT, REITERATED THIS GOAL WHEN HE PREDICTED IN HIS WELL HYPHEN PUBLICIZED JUNE TELEVISION INTERVIEW THAT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 19 1957

2:54P

TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO MR. GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

SUCH ORGANIZATIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY TAX HYPHEN EXEMPT FUNDS. OTHERS ARE INFILTRATED BY A HARD CORE OF PROPAGANDISTS DASH DASH SMALL BUT ARTICULATE DASH DASH WHOSE REAL AIMS DO NOT REPRESENT THOSE OF THE HUNDREDS OF OTHERWISE WELL HYPHEN MEANING AMERICANS WHO ARE SUPPORTING SUCH ORGANIZATIONS. THE RECENT CAMPAIGN TO THROW OPEN THE FILES OF THE FBI IS A CASE IN POINT. THE BLAND REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE AND THE PROPER USE OF COMMON SENSE RESULT TOO OFTEN IN A PROSTITUTION OF THE LAW IN FAVOR OF EVIL. PARAGRAPH QUOTE SADLY, THE CULT OF THE PSEUDO HYPHEN LIBERAL, WHICH IS ANYTHING BUT LIBERAL, CONTINUES TO FLOAT ABOUT IN THE PINK HYPHEN TINTED ATMOSPHERE OF PATRIOTIC IRRESPONSIBILITY AND REMAINS STRANGELY SILENT WHEN ANOTHER NATION SUCH AS HUNGARY IS PILLAGED, PLUNDERED, AND REDUCED TO VIRTUAL SERFDOM BY BARBARIC COMMUNISM. PARAGRAPH QUOTE EVERY PSEUDO HYPHEN LIBERAL IN THIS COUNTRY SHOULD LOOK INSIDE HIS HEART AND GIVE HEED TO THE DESTRUCTION HE MAY BE BRINGING UPON THE VERY COUNTRY THAT PERMITS HIM TO ENJOY THIS VERY FREEDOM OF THOUGHT. END QUOTES.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 19 1957

TELETYPE

2:54P

LBN

TELETYPE TO MR. GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

YOUR GRANDCHILDREN WOULD LIVE UNDER THE HEEL OF COMMUNIST SOCIALISM. THE INFLUENCE OF THE SUBVERSIVE CONSPIRACY HAS BEEN ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE DASH DASH REACHING DEEP INTO PRACTICALLY EVERY WALK OF LIFE. TO GAUGE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN, WE NEED ONLY TO NOTE THE WIDESPREAD AND VOCIFEROUS CLAMOR RAISED WHENEVER OUR GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO DEAL FIRMLY IN SELF HYPHEN DEFENSE AGAINST THE SUBVERSIVE THREAT. PARAGRAPH QUOTE CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS OBVIOUSLY DEDICATE THEIR EFFORTS TO THWART THE VERY CONCEPTS OF SECURITY. THEY VEHEMENTLY OPPOSE METHODS TO GAIN THIS SECURITY AND IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THEIR AIM IS TO DESTROY IT. THEY PROTEST THAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM, BUT IN REALITY, THEY SEEK LICENSE. THEY HYPOCRITICALLY BAR COMMUNISTS FROM THEIR MEMBERSHIP, BUT THEY SEEM TO HATE ALL PERSONS WHO ABHOR COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNISM. THEY CLAIM TO BE ANTICOMMUNIST BUT THEY LAUNCH ATTACKS AGAINST CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO CURB COMMUNISM. THEY DISTORT AND MISREPRESENT AND RIDICULE THE GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY PROGRAM. THEY LOBBY AND EXERT PRESSURE ON THE LEADERS OF GOVERNMENT BOTH IN THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES. PARAGRAPH QUOTE SOME

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 19 1957 2:54P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, May 19, 1957

See p. 3

214

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY TRANSCRIBING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Cost of War

What the President tried so hard to say in his speech to the nation on the budget was that the cost of war comes high and that if the United States were not involved in the prospect of war, the budget would be in very good shape and taxes would be down.

file

Quite true! But then our warlike relations with Soviet Russia are now chronic. We do not fight them; they do not fight us. Nevertheless, both sides are always ready for war and the cost of this activity is probably eating both nations out of house and home, but it costs us more than it costs them because prices are higher in this country and we have no way of using slave labor for anything. The Russians are apparently trying to force us to spend our wealth preparing to fight them.

So we are in a tough situation, one for which there is no solution.

In 1955, President Eisenhower went to Geneva to discuss this very question with General Bulganin and Secretary Khrushchev of Soviet Russia and the whole world watched the discussions, but nothing came of them. It was a famous meeting. The hopes of the world were soon shattered and immediately after the Summit Conference, as it was called, Soviet Russia began fussing about in the Middle East and it was not long before we were in a worse situation than we had ever been in before, because Russia made an alliance with Egypt and Syria and upset the entire world.

Now we come to the more fundamental question, which is, how long can we afford to take so much out of our economy without imperilling it? Nobody has ever worked out a limit beyond which we dare not go. It is impossible to work out such a formula because there are too many unknown and imponderable factors. Some economists say that we are already spending beyond our capacity; others say that we are not yet in danger.

How do you measure the danger point? That is always an uncertainty. Suffice it, for the present, to note that the country is at last becoming conscious of the fact that taxes are too high, that prices are too high, that the cost of government is too high. This may be the barometer that we need, because the people are conscious of the fact that something is wrong and requires correction. That is why Congress, which is closer to the people than the President, wants the budget cut and taxes cut. Congress has to go to the people for re-election in 1958; the President never needs to or ever can go to the people for re-election.

62-89885 ✓

The President says that he wants the budget cut and taxes cut, too. But he does not want to get caught, as the American people were on the eve of the Korean War. Let us go back to the year 1950. The Secretary of Defense was Louis Johnson who had to take the rap for our lack of equipment on the eve of the Korean War. So General Dwight D. Eisenhower appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee on March 29, 1950 to speak in favor of Johnson's budget, but he advocated that $500,000,000 be added to improve the Air Force, anti-submarine and Alaskan Defenses. Eisenhower stressed the danger of harming the national economy by overspending on arms and he praised Louis Johnson's defense economy measures, and he said that the

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government had gone too far on economizing on some specific military items. He thought that the government could afford to spend $15,000,000,000 a year on defense, indefinitely. Well, we are up to $41,000,000,000 for only one year, this fiscal year.

So prices have gone up since 1950 and what may have been reasonable in that year is not possible now. Just as you pay more for everything, so the government has to pay more for everything.

# # #

But these prices are the result of a frightful inflation. It is like the ago-old conundrum, which came first, the chicken or the egg? Wages go up, prices go up, then wages go up, then prices go up. But taxes remain stationary. In effect, they go up too, because the value of the dollar goes down. Nothing can be more dangerous for a country than an inflation and when to that are added enormous military expenditures, then surely we are close to going broke. There is the peril.

The first problem then is to deal with inflation because that is the crucial question of the day. If our government has no way of dealing with the problem of inflation, which is the relationship of wages, prices and taxes to the value of the dollar, then it can do nothing to meet a very awkward situation that could defeat this nation as though we had lost a major war.

Sooner or later, we shall have to do something about inflation. The politicians do not like to go into this because curing an inflation may produce a full-blown depression even if it is a short one. The labor leaders dislike it because it would put a ceiling on wages and might even reduce wages, but the dollar would be worth more and therefore although the worker might get fewer dollars, he would be richer. Some farmers would dislike it because it would cut their subsidies. Some businessmen would hate it because it would reduce their expense accounts and many of them would have to work as they used to.

But in the end everybody would benefit because the dollar would be worth more than it is today in purchasing power and the government would be able to buy airplanes and tanks and submarines for fewer dollars. Nevertheless, it will look bad at the start and it will frighten many people who will see 1929 all over again.

Winston Churchill had the courage when he became Prime Minister to say to his people that he could offer them nothing but blood and sweat and tears. And the reason that Great Britain is not a conquered country today is that the people responded to the challenge of Winston Churchill's gloomy words. They took an awful beating, but they took it.

Most of the world thinks that we have become a soft, materialistic people who love our luxuries so much that we lack the courage to meet the challenges that face us as a nation. It is not true. It must not be true.

Surely, the people who settled and built this country have not become so effete that they cannot meet their problems. Surely, a race that created this wonderful nation has not so gone to pot that it has nothing to offer the world but soft words and blatant advertising. We can still meet our problems with fortitude and courage, if it is necessary to restore the value of the dollar to save ourselves from the debilitating effects of inflation.

Right now, in New York, Billy Graham is preaching the spiritual life, but we also need someone to preach the wisdom of a sound economic life. We have not been sound since 1933. We are not sound today. We are actually unsafe economically. We are risking not only our own future, but the future of our children and our grandchildren in a struggle with Soviet Russia.

Do we need to wait for a war before we can show courage? Do we need an atomic explosion to convince us that we can fight for what we believe to be true? Do we need to see the whites of the enemy's eyes to know that we can meet him on our terms?

This is certain: inflation can be as devastating as war, and the Russian can defeat us by inflation as he can defeat us by war. We need not wait. The time to fight inflation is now, when we can still meet the problem. There is no value in waiting until the inflation has become a disaster.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

One of the major problems that faces law-enforcement agencies is the tendency of the present Supreme Court to ignore the practical problems of the day -- time, space, means of communication, etc. This makes some of the Supreme Court decisions impractical. For instance, in the recent Thompson Case, the Court did not object that the FBI took some things belonging to the Commies 200 miles away to inspect them. It objected that the FBI took too many things. What did they expect the FBI to do, bring their analytical equipment 200 miles up a mountain? Even the Supreme Court might be reasonable sometimes.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

September 24, 1957

VIA LIAISON ~~[illegible]~~

Honorable Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bernard:

I am enclosing George E. Sokolsky's column which appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" today.

Best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Shanley out of town - delivered to Mrs Colle - his secy 12 noon - 9/24/57 JMF

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Jones

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7-16

September 24, 1957

PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I have just finished reading your hard-hitting column which appeared in today's papers, and I wanted to let you know of my deep appreciation.

Certainly, you have hit effectively at the groups which I attacked in my talk before The American Legion--those "license-dedicated" organizations which establish their own self-serving concepts of freedom and hamstring the Government's efforts for security on every hand. Their pattern is all too familiar. I only wish there were more people like yourself willing to call a spade a spade.

These past few months have been a most crucial period for us, and, as I have said many times before, without the splendid job turned in by you and some of our other good friends our cause would have indeed been in doubt.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,
Edgar

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NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List.

ENCLOSURE

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These Days . . . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

A15

Hoover Warns the Nation

Sokolsky

J. EDGAR HOOVER of the FBI is warning the country that we are becoming dangerously complacent about Communist activities in the United States. Of course, the number of party members has been reduced to a bare minimum, not only by the resignation of opportunists and time-servers, but also by a shift of confirmed and believing Marxists to related movements and by the hard core of obedient agents of the Kremlin who have gone underground. Some of these are now operating out of Mexico.

The FBI is more familiar with the details of this situation than any private citizen can be, for it is obvious from court trials and congressional committee hearings that the FBI has infiltrated this movement and is able to have detailed reports on its activities from the inside. On the other hand, it has become a phase of party propaganda, as anyone who reads the Daily Worker can see, to minimize the importance of the party in the United States.

To this, J. Edgar Hoover replied at the American Legion convention:

". . . The FBI investigations have shown that there is a hard core of conspiratorial Reds unaffected by party differences and controlled by the heavy hand of Moscow. As long as this undercover 'apparatus' exists, the Communist threat cannot be brushed aside as trivial or fanciful. It is a continuing, aggressive force constantly at work to suborn and subvert the American people . . ."

BUT MUCH more significant are his references to those sentimental and maudlin organizations which refuse to recognize the danger of Communist activity which in the 1930s was devoted largely to propaganda, in the 1940s to infiltration, but today is an espionage and sabotage apparatus of fearful dimensions.

Hoover said this:

". . . The influence of the subversive conspiracy has been almost unbelievable—reaching deep into practically every walk of life. To gauge the effectiveness of this campaign, we need only to note the widespread and vociferous clamor raised whenever our Government attempts to deal firmly in self-defense against the subversive threat.

"Certain organizations obviously dedicate their efforts to thwart the very concepts of security. They vehemently oppose methods to gain this security and it is obvious that their aim is to destroy it. They protest that they are fighting for freedom, but in reality, they seek license. They hypocritically bar Communists from their membership, but they seem to hate all persons who abhor Communists and communism. They claim to be anti-Communist but they launch attacks against congressional legislation designed to curb communism. They distort and misrepresent and ridicule the Government's security program. They lobby and exert pressure on the leaders of Government both in the legislative and executive branches."

ONE MIGHT assume that J. Edgar Hoover is referring to the Americans for Democratic Action or to the Fund for the Republic, although in his speech, he did not itemize the organizations which he denounces so vehemently. Nevertheless, he does call attention to the fact that "some such organizations are supported by tax-exempt funds," which points a very sharp finger in a specific direction.

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Ltr to Sokolsky (encl; [illegible] corres list)
9-24-57
CBF

Wash. Post and Times Herald A15
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

SEP 24 1957
Date

②

62-89885-153

ENCLOSURE

November 8, 1957

①

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George: Sokolsky

I thought you might be interested in the attached pamphlet entitled "Operation Abolition," which was prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The booklet concerns the campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Government security program as waged by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its affiliates.

The release date of this pamphlet, as announced by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is November 13, 1957.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Enclosure

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EX-132

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:15 PM
DATE 11-8-57
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GIR 16

November 6, 1957

①

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I read with considerable interest your column on "Intellectual Bigotry" which appeared in today's papers. You certainly handled the subject matter well in your own inimitable style, and we appreciate your coming to our defense, if defense is necessary in the matter of bigotry. It is most reassuring to know that we can always count on having you in our corner.

Sincerely,

/S/ Edgar

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
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NOTE: Sokolsky's column on 11-6-57 defends the Bureau against the baseless charges of Professor George W. Elderkin of Princeton University who has alleged there is a "Jesuit influence in the FBI." In regard to this column, the Director noted "An excellent column. Write George a note."

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MAIL ROOM ☐

52 NOV 1957

MAILED 5
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COMM-FBI

Efforts to locate letter referred to by Sokolsky have been unsuccessful so far.

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Clayton
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

January 4, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thank you for your letter of December 18 and for your very good wishes.

I miss my association with the Bureau through Lou. I know that somehow we shall find a way of continuing it but the habit of working with Lou was so strongly developed that sometimes I find myself automatically tempted to call him about one thing or another.

I do hope that we may pick up the lines again.

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:HP

no reply ✓

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The Attorney General

January 6, 1958

Director, FBI

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY COLUMN
JANUARY 4, 1958

I am enclosing a Photostat of George E. Sokolsky's column, "These Days," which appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" January 4, 1958. The column is entitled "Crime and Morals," and I thought it might be of interest to you.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

Note: In regard to this column, the Director noted "Send copies to AG and Deputy AG."

1-ENCLOSURE 48
(clipping)

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These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

Crime and Morals

Sokolsky

J. EDGAR HOOVER, director of the FBI, year by year issues a report on crime in the United States, and one year is worse than the other. The year 1957 shows the usual increase; in fact it is the all-time high year for crime, 2,756,000 major crimes having been committed. The largest increases reported are in what are called "crimes against property," namely, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto thefts. This is an inaccurate designation because not property but persons are robbed. The loss, the heartache, the inconveniences involve people, not property.

Crimes "against property" are normal in conditions of poverty such as do not exist in the United States where it is still possible, even in a period of economic readjustment, to learn a living wage if one will work. The crimes are not committed out of desperation. Most criminal activities in the United States are willful; youngsters form gangs to go robbing, to steal automobiles, to be big shots before they are even little shots.

Crime, in the United States, is a reflex to immorality just as our sex problems are reflexes to immorality, to an abandonment of the basic moral and ethical standards of our society.

THIS IS A BIG problem that is variously answered. Some liberal sociologists would solve it all by improving environmental conditions, but it has been established by police records in New York that gangs develop in the new housing projects despite the improved environmental conditions. In a word, experience in new housing developments in a city like New York shows the mere physical improvement of an environment will not make for righteous living if the home life is inadequate, if moral values are not inculcated in the young in the home, the school and the church. Palaces without morals will not produce moral persons.

The juvenile gang, our main source of criminal training, is on the increase and includes girls as well as boys. Robberies and auto thefts in time lead to murder, but the most shocking increase in crime is crimes against parents, including the killing of parents in fits of anger. A boy is now in the hands of the police for having shot and killed his mother because she objected to his tying up the telephone by calls to his girl.

The brutality of this act has attracted no unusual attention. I have noted no such excitement as when Harry Thaw, a millionaire, shot Stanford White, an architect, over Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, a young lady who once earned her way by jumping out of a pie in the nude. It is not the times that have changed; it is that we have grown callous. We accept outrages against society as more or less normal because our standards have been debased.

IN HOOVER'S report it is stated that kidnaping convictions have increased by 20 per cent and that over 16,000 stolen automobiles moved across state lines were located by the FBI. It is as important to think about what we should do to straighten out these boyr and girls who live by crime, undoubtedly because they enjoy living that way, as it is to produce more engineers and scientists.

Hoover praised the citizen who acts as an informant. He said:

"Through the efforts of FBI informants it has been possible not only to penetrate vast subversive conspiracies against the entire country but also to afford better protection to the lives and property of individual citizens.

"Information furnished our agents by confidential informants resulted in well over 1400 arrests in FBI cases during 1957. Other data received from our informants and passed on to the authorities concerned were responsible for nearly 1500 arrests by other law enforcement agencies. In addition, as a direct result of their services, more than $1,700,000 in stolen and contraband merchandise and valuables was recovered."

Citizens would do more to protect society were it not that they are pilloried in courts by shyster lawyers. It used to be, when I lived in China, that if a person saw another being murdered, he ran away, not because he feared the murderer, but because he feared the police and the judges who, seeking a solution for a crime, might seize upon anyone to establish guilt. It is not quite as bad as that here. But being a voluntary witness, giving law-abiding information, leads to so much inconvenience that many shun such activities.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald A-7
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JAN 4 1958

7 photostats c/R 1/6/58

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ENCLOSURE

January 6, 1958

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I have read with a great deal of interest your column entitled "Crime and Morals" which appeared on January 4, 1958. The annual increase of lawlessness witnessed in this country year after year should be of utmost concern to every public-spirited citizen, and I sincerely feel you are performing a worthy service by reviewing some of the problems encountered in the fight against crime. My associates and I are grateful for your continued support and confidence.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,
Edgar

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EX-131

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

Crime and Morals

A-7

Sokolsky

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ENCLOSURE

January 17, 1958

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I did want to send you this personal note commending you on your outstanding column in today's newspapers concerning the "Daily Worker" and the Communist Party, U.S.A.

It is truly a succinct and hard-hitting appraisal of the present status of the communist menace in this country, and I feel it is one of your best efforts in your long fight against the subversive elements. I know it will receive widespread attention and approval.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

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cc - Mr. Nease

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NOTE: See Jones to Nease memo of 1-17-58 entitled "George E. Sokolsky, Apartment 8B, 300 West End Avenue, New York 23, New York," CBF:ijj.

62-89885-160

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

The 'Daily Worker'

THE CLOSING of the Daily Worker and the resignation of John Gates from the Communist Party may give the impression that that Party is dead. John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker and once the commissar of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in the Spanish Civil War, has been an important figure in the Communist Party. He had served a term in prison under the Smith Act.

Sokolsky

Since the death of Stalin, there has been a split in the American Communist Party between those who accept Moscow's word absolutely and those who are critical of the Kremlin. Among the many who have resigned from the Party under these circumstances has been Howard Fast, the writer, who in Soviet Russia has been acclaimed as the foremost American author of this generation.

The Daily Worker has been in existence for 34 years. The reason given for the suspension of the publication is lack of financial support. This is only true to the extent that Soviet Russia would not support a newspaper edited by the deviationist, John Gates. The American Communist Party has never been short of funds, such being provided either by rich Americans who wish to remake the world or by the Kremlin.

IN FEBRUARY, 1957, at the 16th national convention of the American Communist Party, a potent quarrel took place between the Kremlin crowd and the right wing who were attempting to follow Earl Browder's concept of American exceptionalism, that is, that economic and social conditions in the United States are different from other countries and that therefore the rules set up by the Kremlin cannot be applied to this country.

Soviet Russia requires each Communist Party in every country to be a branch of the Russian party and subservient to it. During World War II, because communications were difficult, Browder was able to establish a nationalistic Communist Party in the United States. Immediately after the war, Browder was expelled from the American party. However, American Communists had experienced a measure of freedom from Soviet dicta and some preferred it. Furthermore, as the cold war progressed, Russia tended to ignore the Party and to depend more and more upon spies and agents whose job was not so much agitation and propaganda as it was, and is, corruption and sabotage.

Those who favor being subservient to Moscow under any circumstances, are led by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, who have long been Party functionaries. Opposed to them is a group led by John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, who employed this Party newspaper to advocate his point of view. Gates has held that Russian communism, inconsistent, racist in the sense that it has become overtly anti-Semitic, violently anti-American, in fact, is forcing upon every member of the Party an attitude of treason. The Gates faction sought to sell the medication, Marxism, in a more beautiful package, even one wrapped in the American flag. This sentence may sound as though I question the sincerity of Gates' motives; I do not. Many Communists have faced the proposition that they cannot submit to the Kremlin demand that they be robots, without thought or emotion.

IN THE AUGUST, 1957, issue of the Soviet periodical Kommunist, John Gates was identified by B. N. Ponomarev, member of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, as a revisionist. Such a mention is equivalent as a warning of early excommunication.

In November, 1957, representatives of the Soviet Communist Party and 11 other Communist-controlled countries signed a joint declaration in Moscow pledging their support to Marxist-Leninist principles and denouncing revisionism as the principal present danger to the Party. That cooked Gates's goose within the Party. Either the American party had to become independent or throw Gates out. They threw Gates out.

The closing of the Daily Worker therefore was accomplished by the Kremlin with the object of proving who is the boss of the American Communist Party. Obviously, it is Nikita Khrushchev.

Earl Browder in his lectures at Rutgers University makes the point that the dogmatist is often hypnotized by the logic of the word, but that is not the sole explanation. If Soviet Russia loses the discipline over Communist parties, it loses an effective arm. For it, it has to substitute espionage and sabotage corps. It is sound for the Kremlin to discipline those who dare, for any reason, to show any signs of independence.

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N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JAN 17 1958

62-89885-160

Ltr to Sokolsky (aml)
1-17-58
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Jones to Nease memo
1-17-58
CBF

ENCLOSURE

January 21, 1958

al

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
800 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your wire of congratulations upon my being selected as a recipient of the President's Award for Distinguished Civilian Service. It was exceedingly kind of you to do this, and I am grateful for your thoughtfulness and generous remarks.

Sincerely,

Edgar

P

62-89885-F-170

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EX. - 146

18 JAN 22 1958

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NOTE: Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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227,988

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: January 17, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
APARTMENT 8B
300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, NEW YORK

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In today's newspapers, Sokolsky has a column entitled "The Daily Worker" which is a succinct and hard-hitting appraisal of the present status of the Communist Party, U.S.A. As you know, certain information was provided by us to assist him in this connection, and it appears that he has done an outstanding job on the subject.

It is believed your office, through appropriate contacts on the Hill, should endeavor to have this column placed in the "Congressional Record." A copy of the column is attached for this purpose. A letter to Sokolsky is also attached congratulating him on this column.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That your office, through contacts on Capitol Hill, endeavor to have Sokolsky's column, dated 1-17-58, printed in the "Congressional Record."

This will be done

Done 1-21-58 cdD

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(2) That the attached letter to George E. Sokolsky be approved.

Enclosures recd 1-18-58

1/17

cc-Mr. Nease

62-89885-162

Seq. mail attached
SENT DIRECTOR
1-17-58

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20 JAN 24 1958

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memo Nease to Tolson 1-21-58

EX-110

INT. SEC.

57 JAN 29 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 21, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY'S COLUMN "THE DAILY WORKER," 1-17-58

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I had DeLoach speak to Congressman Prince Preston (D-Ga.) this afternoon relative to a number of matters. The captioned column was discussed.

Congressman Preston agreed with Mr. Sokolsky's comments and thought that this column should be brought to the attention of a large number of people. He, therefore, plans to insert it into the "Congressional Record" either tomorrow (Wednesday), 1-22-58, or Friday, 1-24-58. The Congressman feels that merely to insert this column into the record will not draw as much attention as it should; consequently, he plans to take the floor, make introductory remarks calling attention to the evasive tactics of the Communist Party, and then point out that Mr. Sokolsky's column is being inserted into the record. He indicated that he may not be able to do this until Friday, 1-24-58, in view of the fact that the Defense Department appropriations bill comes before the floor of the House tomorrow, 1-22-58.

ACTION:

For information.

RECORDED - 4 62-89885-163

INDEXED - 8

20 JAN 24 1958

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INT. SEC.

cc-Mr. Boardman
cc-Mr. Belmont
cc-Mr. Jones
CDD:jmr
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5 7 JAN 29 1958

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January 29, 1958

PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I thought you would be interested in the attached remarks made by Congressman Prince H. Preston of Georgia on the floor of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 28, 1958, introducing your very excellent article of January 17, 1958, entitled, "The 'Daily Worker.'"

It is obvious that Congressman Preston joins your many friends in the FBI who feel that your remarks were very timely and representative of exceptionally keen analysis on your part.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edgar

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JAN 29 1958
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Enclosure

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cc-Mr. Jones

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February 21, 1958

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Your column for today on teen-agers is a first-rate analysis which really gets to the heart of the problem. Certainly, it is not fair for New Yorkers to shove off the problem on public schools expecting the schools to correct the basic faults which lie with the parents.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Edgar

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NOTE: Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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These Days . . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

1428

The Teen-Agers

THE REAL NEWS of the day is our children. Jordan and Iraq, Nasser and Yemen, Khrushchev and Zhukov may make the headlines, but the gang-wars and the duck-tail hair-dos for boys and the sloppy shoes for girls and other manifestations of rebellious youth are our immediate problem.

Sokolsky

Why do young people organize into gangs? They always did, whether you call them gangs, groups, cliques, teams. The name does not change the fact that children do not like to be alone unless there is something wrong with them. There is warmth and security in group play and group associations. Also children like to do things. They dislike doing nothing. Organize a school band and there is a combination of being in a crowd and doing something. Organize a debating club, a glee club, any kind of group with something to do and youngsters will flock to it, particularly if they can run the show themselves. An adult adviser or consultant or moderator or whatever you call him has to be careful not to become a papa to the boys and girls; they have enough of papa at home.

The gangs of a city like New York are brilliantly organized. They are attempts at self-government. They are protected by self-imposed [illegible]ine and the boys and make an ideal of personal physical heroism. They could become socially useful organizations if properly directed. Children are lacking in restraints; they say more than they mean; they go too far, as the expression is. They could be diverted into fine play organizations if there were proper guidance and proper facilities. I say this from experience, because in my childhood we, on the East Side of New York, went through exactly the same situations that now face the Negro and Puerto Rican children of New York. Society has excluded them; they make their own society.

The public school is an insufficient agency to assimilate this new population into existent society. The public school cannot even recognize that it faces a racial problem without having all the bleeding hearts and pressure groups fighting against acknowledging a racial discrimination which is real because it exists, just as religious discrimination is real wherever it exists.

The teen-age gangs that are discussed with so much fear in the large cities are mainly gangs of Negro and Puerto Rican children. However, the basic problem is not racial, but the broken home. The broken home presents a myriad of problems for the child who needs to build itself around some rallying post other than parents. Where there are two sets of parents, or three sets, where children are the products of multi-marriages, so that three or four half-sisters and half-brothers or stepsisters and stepbrothers are living under one roof, no child quite understands all the complex relationships. This is particularly so when visiting time comes and the child has to spend a number of days, specified by a court, with another set of parents, a different environment. The child makes comparisons, most of which end up as unfavorable to all parents.

A child does not need to be poor to feel friendless. The poor, in fact, are better off than the rich because they gang up and if the gang does not go in for heroin or marijuana and does not get into murderous fights, they can have fun without going to jail. The rich kid is protected by artificial devices such as governesses, nurses, boarding schools, none of which answer the longing for love, to be wanted, to be included.

It is too easy to say that the kid is a rotten egg. Who made the child a rotten egg? What did it? What are the forces that turn an ordinary boy into a murderer? What are the disillusionments that make a girl a tough, mean-spoken gangster's moll? One does not need to be a bleeding heart to recognize that the poison is in the home—in the broken home, the loveless home, the quarrelsome home, the brutal home.

It is a problem which is not too easy to approach, almost impossible to solve. It involves assimilation, an absorption of unwanted but not necessarily undesirable elements in a society which has set up barriers, no matter how disguised, against these eleme[illegible]

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Wash. Post and A25
Times Herald
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N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date FEB 21 1958

ltr to Sokolsky
(orig; SCD)
2-21-58
HPL

62-89885-165

ENCLOSURE

March 17, 1958

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I wish to thank you for so neatly dissecting the "knowledgeable" Mr. Oakes. This sort of thing is, of course, to be expected, but I doubt if too many people are going to be led astray by such an ostrich-like approach.

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

Edgar

REC- 11

62-89885- 166

HPL:bs
(3)

EX-128

16 MAR 20 1958

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MAR 17 1958
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ENCLOSURE

60 MAR 25 1958

EX-128

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKlams
227,988

These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

J. Edgar Hoover Writes a Book

Sokolsky

J. EDGAR Hoover, director of the FBI, has professionally, and with enormous resources at his command, become the leading authority in the United States on Communist activities in this country. John B. Oakes, an editor of the New York Times, has no similar distinction in this particular field.

Hoover wrote a book, "Masters of Deceit," but Oakes in the text of his book review does not use the title that Hoover gave this book; he prefers a sub-title. The reader must look back to an introductory paragraph to see what he is really writing about. I can imagine among Communists, ex-Communists or anti-Communists plenty of competent men to be engaged for such a review job, just as The New York Times book review often engages specialists in many fields. To mention one in each category: Earl Browder, Whittaker Chambers, Eugene Lyons. So this is how Oakes starts the review:

"The thesis on which J. Edgar Hoover based this informal study of American Communists and American communism is that the Communist Party within the United States is a clear and present danger to us today. It is a view that not all of his 170 million anti-Communist fellow-Americans will readily accept . . ."

I WONDER how Oakes can possibly know what 170 million Americans accept. But apart from that, of what importance is such a statement, except to belittle J. Edgar Hoover? For after all, if Hoover thought that everybody knew as much about this subject, to which he has devoted so much of his life, as he did, there would be no need to write another book. What Hoover has done in this volume is to summarize all the information available to him, all the experience which has been his and his agents' since 1917.

Let me quote John B. Oakes a little further:

"There is at times a naive and at times a slightly dated quality to the contents of Mr. Hoover's book, which, as he himself says, is written 'in almost primer form.' It is dated because American communism itself is dated, with no longer any strength or influence, with no "front" organizations of any power, with no toe-hold in government, in labor, in the press, in any significant areas of American life . . ."

Hoover answers this question in the foreword to the book:

"Today, as I write these words, my conclusions of 1919 remain the same. Communism is the major menace of our time. Today, it threatens the very existence of our Western civilization."

WHAT OAKES does in his book review is not to discuss the material in J. Edgar Hoover's volume as much as to write his own private polemic to establish that the Communist Party has withered on the vine in the United States. To establish his thesis, he cites the loss of membership but says nothing about the party apparatus going underground; he cites the death of the Daily Worker but says nothing of the party quarrel between the Kremlinites and the Stalinists and how the Kremlinites won the day by closing down the Daily Worker and thereby throwing the Stalinists out of jobs and the party.

Oakes does not say that Hoover devotes many pages of his book to prove that numbers do not count and that dupes (some call them dopes) are as dangerous to the United States as overt party members. Oakes does, to do him justice, say this:

". . . Mr. Hoover, however, believes that the statistics do not tell the whole story, and that the Communists in America could 'overnight . . . expand into a mass organization of great potential power' . . ."

To which, he, out of his knowledge and experience, gathered where and under what circumstances we know not, says patronizingly:

". . . That's a doctrine at this point hard to swallow."

The New York Times review is a serious publication, taken seriously by many persons interested in books. J. Edgar Hoover has written an important study of a serious problem. He is entitled to a more competent review.

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(3)

POST 3-17

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Ltr to Sokolsky
3-17-58

THE WASHINGTON POST
AND TIMES-HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MARCH 17, 1958

1 Autostat

ENCLOSURE

62-89885-166

March 31, 1958

REC-41 62-89885-167

Mr. H. Y. Ball
Box 277
Hartsdale, New York

Dear Mr. Ball:

Thank you for your letter of March 20, 1958. It was kind of you to bring the article by George Sokolsky of March 17, 1958, to my attention. I have previously seen it and have expressed my appreciation to Mr. Sokolsky for his support of my book and the pertinent observations he made.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with Mr. H. Y. Ball of Hartsdale, New York. It is felt that his question, "Should not Mr. Oakes be investigated?" is rhetorical in nature and therefore is being ignored.

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MAIL ROOM ☐

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Har[redacted]dale, N
March 20th 1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Having read your new bbok, "Masters of Deceit", I refer you to an article by George E. Sokolsky, New York Journal American issue of March 17th, 1958, wherein Mr. Sokolsky reviews a review of your book by John B. Oakes, an editor of the New York Times Book Review. From that which Mr. Sokolsky points out it would seem that Oakes definitely attempts to minimize the communist menace and the value of your book. Should not Mr. Oakes be investigated?

Very truly yours,

H. Y. Ball

H. Y. Ball

REC- 41 62-89885-167

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-1328)

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY
INS REQUEST
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Ave., NY 23, NY by memorandum dated 4/21/58, file number A10-257 960S-[illegible] advised that GEORGE SOKOLSKY, 300 West End Avenue, NY, NY, is the subject of a contemplated investigation. Memorandum contained a request for any information of record relating to the subject and an inquiry as to whether [illegible] the proposed investigation by INS would interfere with any action contemplated by FBI. [illegible] the purpose of the request as development of GEORGE SOKOLSKY as a possible witness or informant.

As is known to the Bureau, GEORGE SOKOLSKY is a well known columnist and lecturer.

INS is being advised that the development of GEORGE SOKOLSKY as a possible witness or informant will not interfere with any pending investigation by the NYO.

2-Bureau
1-NY (66-1328)

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EX-139

REC-13

62-89885-168

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May 7, 1958

REC- 91 2-77865-169

Dear George:

I have been reading your recent columns upon the general problem of crime and more particularly upon the situation as affects the New York area brought about by the coddling of young criminals. I do want to take this opportunity to commend you for your forthright and penetrative presentation of this issue.

It is imperative in my humble estimation that the good citizens of any community, and particularly those in our larger cities, face up to what the true situation is and be realistic in their approach to handling it.

More power to you!

Sincerely,

/s/ Edgar

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

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Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
Clayton ✓
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Holloman
Gandy

These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

A13

Organizations for Crime

Sokolsky

THE NEW YORK CITY Youth Board has issued a very fancifully arranged brochure entitled "Teen-Age Gangs." After you read it, you are bound to feel great sympathy with the gangs and wonder why those who are murdered by the juvenile gangsters are unwilling to be killed for the good of society.

What is clear from the pamphlet is that no moral criteria enter into the thinking of those who prepared it and who are designated to look after hoodlums. Let me quote a paragraph:

"... people were and are concerned about any group, whether called a 'gang' or not, when that group indulges in activities which are directed against the whole community or against the principles or values on which that community is based. Such activities are called, quite simply, 'antisocial.'"

What are the activities which are called "quite simply, 'antisocial'"? They include murder, narcotics pushing, the raping of juveniles, impairing the morals of the young, mayhem, rioting and all sorts of crimes. These are called "quite simply, antisocial." And the brochure goes on to give the impression that it is rather normal for teen-agers to be antisocial. In fact, after reading this pamphlet issued by the City of New York, I could not help but reach the conclusion that it is normal for a child to be antisocial and that those children who behave themselves and live decent lives are abnormal.

SO THE YOUTH BOARD starts, with the following premise:

"We know, for instance, that for all adolescents—youngsters in their teens—this is a time of normal physical and psychological growth and change. We know that as a part of this, normal growing-up process, it is important for a teen-ager to be a member of a group of young people his own age—his peers. Such close group associations are, in fact, one of the most basic and natural needs of the teen-ager . . . It helps him bridge that gap between childhood and adulthood . . . It offers him many opportunities for positive growth and development."

So the philosophers of the Youth Board do not go to the heart of the issue, which is that when young people live without morality they become like beasts. Instead, they take the easier course of blaming it on the twentieth century, international tensions, the cold war, but not on communism or secularism. The pamphlet says:

"Youngsters belonging to antisocial gangs not only have the general world insecurity to face, but must put up with other problems as well."

When Serra shot Ramos he was undoubtedly thinking of general world insecurity! Maybe he had in mind Nasser's visit to Khrushchev and possibly the visit of the American bankers to Nasser! How silly can these social workers be!

AS I READ this pamphlet paid for by the taxpayer who is afraid, in New York, to walk through the city parks lest hoodlums pounce upon him and steal his overcoat or, as actually happened to a young lady, get stabbed without a word being spoken just because the stabber ~~likes~~ to stab, I wonder what kind of a world the social worker lives in. For instance, mark the following paragraph:

"Police action against gang violence has often been absolutely necessary for the protection of the community. But because the police's function has been primarily to protect the community, not to rehabilitate the gang, this approach was in the long run unproductive in modifying gang activity or in eliminating the problem."

So a social worker takes a gangster, Serra, out for a ride, feeds him hot dogs and soda pop, takes him to a candy store where Serra takes out a loaded gun and shoots a boy called Ramos and the social worker says that, whereas he was in this tiny candy store, he did not actually see the shooting. In a word, the Youth Board accepts the gangster's code that it will not squeal to the police, even when murder is committed.

It would seem that an old-fashioned cop with a strong leaded nightstick and a tough attitude toward life would do these hardened children more good than all the slapping on the wrist they get from the soft-spoken, kindly intentioned, soda-pop drinking social workers who belong to the Youth Board.

(Copyright, 1958, King Features Syndica[illegible]

Well worth reading.

H.

Wash. Post and Times Herald A13
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAY 7 1958

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REC- 91

MAY 27 1958

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

THESE DAYS:

Does Cyrus Eaton Have a Solution?

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE ASSUMPTION that because a man is a capitalist, he must be anti-Communist or anti-Russian is untenable. Cyrus Eaton is an American capitalist. He has made and makes his money by investments in enterprises in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. He has become a protagonist of more friendly Soviet-American relations. Naturally, that is his privilege.

SOKOLSKY

But he, too often, associates his pro-Soviet attitude with intemperate statements on subjects concerning which he cannot be well-informed.

Eaton has said:

"The way to combat Communism is not by witch-hunting and wire-tapping. These police-state methods may gain momentary notoriety for the office-seeking politicians who advocate and employ them, but they offer no solution for our long-term economic problems."

To which the following questions may be asked:

1. What is the "solution for our long-term economic problems"?
2. Whose wires have been tapped and by whom?
3. What politicians employ wire-tapping and for what purpose?

Concerning the solution, it would be interesting to hear Eaton out. He may have a philosophy and he may not. The fact that a man knows how to manipulate money is not sure proof that he does or does not know anything else. I have for years read Eaton's statements on various subjects and thus far have not discovered that he is either an Adam Smith or a Karl Marx. But there is no knowing: he may have a solution up his sleeve.

Eaton wrote in "The Progressive":

"Our Mr. Dulles sometimes talks just as the Kaiser did in 1914. And when one becomes swollen with pride, one becomes arrogant and truculent and someone will take up the challenge."

Then he added:

"I feel confident Russia is not now trying to sell the United States on Communism. . ."

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JUN 10 1958

REC-110

62-

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 17 1958

50 JUN 19 1958

NOW, JUST AS A MATTER of accuracy, I wish Eaton would draw up parallel columns showing the similarity of the Kaiser and Dulles, that is the talk of the Kaiser in 1914 and of Dulles in 1958 or any other year Eaton might choose. It might also be interesting to compare Eaton's statement concerning Soviet Russia's efforts to sell the United States on Communism with Khrushchev's interview on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television show in which Khrushchev assured all Americans that their grandchildren would live under socialism, meaning his particular brand which is called Communism. Either Khrushchev did not know what he meant to say or Eaton did not understand what Khrushchev said. Also, Eaton might read Khrushchev's speech to the Bulgarian Communists which deals with this subject.

Whereas it was possible for Khrushchev to do this Columbia Broadcasting job of propaganda within the United States, it is still impossible for any American to speak to the Russian people. Khrushchev might, of course, justify Eaton's optimism by permitting the speech that Herbert Hoover will deliver at the Brussels Fair to be heard by the entire Soviet Universal State.

Cyrus Eaton went on Mike Wallace's television show to call the FBI a Gestapo. Does he know what the Gestapo was? Does he know what the Cheka, the NKVD were? Does he know what the MVD is? Does he know what the FBI is? Anybody can get front page notice if he is sufficiently ridiculous. The Cleveland "Plain Dealer" put it very concisely when it wrote in an editorial:

". . . . We've heard of the midnight knock on the door, the arrest without warrant, the torture chamber, the forced confession, the trial without jury, the bullet in the head and so on, but we always attributed that kind of stuff to the Gestapo and the MVD. However, we must remember that Eaton was talking about his own special world, and that world bears no relation to reality."

Of course, the FBI does not operate that way and Eaton must know it, for no one has bothered him because he has become the protagonist of Soviet Russia while an American citizen. He still can say what he chooses and he is not sent to a Siberia to work out his last years mining gold. Here, actually the FBI protects him in his constitutional right to say what he chooses to say, wise or stupid, beneficial or harmful. There is the essential difference. Perhaps Eaton is so accustomed to freedom that he does not appreciate the lack of it.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 7, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. McGuire talked to George Sokolsky in New York this morning, during the course of which Sokolsky observed that there appeared to be a well-defined move to attack the whole security program and, of course, the unloading by Cyrus Eaton on the Director and the FBI was a part of the campaign. George thought it highly significant that the Fund for the Republic was behind the Mike Wallace show. Sokolsky was aware of the meeting at Hunter College tonight to be addressed by Congressman Gordon A. Scherer of Ohio but stated that unfortunately he would not able to attend as he has another engagement. Sokolsky was furnished the background of remarks which Scherer will make tonight regarding Cyrus Eaton and expressed great appreciation for having this information.

Additionally, Sokolsky was advised of the editorial views taken by the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," as well as the "Miami News." He asked for copies and these are being sent to Sokolsky separately. Sokolsky was also advised of the manner in which Sander Vanocur, the NBC announcer on "World News Roundup" from Chicago, handled the news broadcast last Monday morning regarding the Eaton attack and Sokolsky observed that he felt it proper to protest to NBC, although he doubted that Sarnoff would do anything about it.

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NOT RECORDED
145 MAY 9 1958

ENCLOSURE

cc-Mr. Boardman
cc-Mr. Belmont
cc-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
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MAY 8 1958

CRIME REC

52 MAY 13 1958

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKLOms

9/27/94 227,988
sp-5ci/def #295,976

June 13, 1958

PERSONAL

Hmp 10-1

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George: Sokolsky

I was very much interested in your column which appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" this morning concerning Cyrus Eaton. This, of course, was just another one of those things which we have to put up with if we want to continue doing our job.

As with so many people who start talking before they think, the end result of Eaton's attack was a ridiculous and completely transparent bit of propaganda. Any intelligent American recognizes the fact that he was doing the communists' dirty work for them.

All of us here in the FBI are grateful for your logical and effective dissection of Eaton's baseless fabrication.

Sincerely,

REC- 83

62-84885-171

23 JUN 17 1958

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1 ENCLOSURE
REC- 83

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53 JUN 23 1958

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

The Cyrus Eaton Phenomenon

THE ASSUMPTION that because a man is a capitalist, he must be anti-Communist or anti-Russian is untenable. Cyrus Eaton is an American capitalist. He has made and makes his money by investments in enterprises in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. He has become a protagonist of more friendly Soviet-American relations. Naturally, that is his privilege.

Sokolsky

But he, too often, associates his pro-Soviet attitude with intemperate statements on subjects concerning which he cannot be well informed.

Eaton has said:

"The way to combat communism is not by witch-hunting and wire-tapping. These police-state methods may gain momentary notoriety for the office-seeking politicians who advocate and employ them, but they offer no solution for our long-term economic problems."

To which the following questions may be asked:

- What is the "solution for our long-term economic problems"?
- Whose wires have been tapped and by whom?
- What politicians employ wire-tapping and for what purpose?

CONCERNING the solution, it would be interesting to hear Eaton out. He may have a philosophy and he may not. The fact that a man knows how to manipulate money is not sure proof that he does or does not know anything else. I have for years read Eaton's statements on various subjects and thus far have not discovered that he is either an Adam Smith or a Karl Marx.

Eaton wrote in "The Progressive."

"Our Mr. Dulles sometimes talks just as the Kaiser did in 1914. And when one becomes swollen with pride, one becomes arrogant and truculent and someone will take up the challenge."

Then he added:

"I feel confident Russia is not now trying to sell the United States on communism . . ."

Now, just as a matter of accuracy, I wish Eaton would draw up parallel columns showing the similarity of the Kaiser and Dulles, that is the talk of the Kaiser in 1914 and of Dulles in 1958 or any other year Eaton might choose. It might also be interesting to compare Eaton's statement concerning Soviet Russia's efforts to sell the United States on communism with Khrushchev's interview on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television show in which Khrushchev assured all Americans that their grandchildren would live under socialism, meaning his particular brand which is called communism. Either Khrushchev did not know what he meant to say or Eaton did not understand what Khrushchev said.

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ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. KEAY VPK

SUBJECT: IDENTIFICATION OF A QUOTATION FOR THE DIRECTOR INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: October 27, 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

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PURPOSE:

To give the identification of a quotation from V. I. Lenin appearing in George Sokolsky's column of ~~October 27~~, 1952, "Times-Herald," a clipping of which is attached hereto. The Director inquired: "Where is this found in Lenin's writings?"

DETAILS:

The answer to the Director's inquiry is: Lenin's statements may be found in Volume X of his "Selected Works," pages 60 and 84. This twelve volume set was published by the Communist firm, International Publishers, New York, and Volume X carries the copyright, 1943.

The translation of these statements varies slightly in different editions but the substance of the thought is the same in all.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

Attachment

WCS/fjb

EX-124

REC- 8

62-89885-172

24 JUN 27 1958

REC- 8 EX-124

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Winterrowd
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Holloman
Gandy

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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

Clifford Odets is one of the most famous of American playwrights and has to be accepted as an intelligent, imaginative person. Therefore it is expected that when he becomes active in a public movement, he has read the literature on the subject, has reached a conclusion based upon study, judgment and soul-searching. Certainly a man of Mr. Odet's intellectual attainments had heard of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Trotzky. Yet, this is what Clifford Odets said before the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

"... I had no sense of the Soviet Union as a country opposed to our interests; it never occurred to me to think of the Soviet Union that way. I thought of the Soviet Union then as a country of extraordinary theater, of extraordinary literary figures, and any greeting or relationship that I might in those days have made with that large country would be in relation to my particular field of theater, the theater, and theater literature. But I must point out that in those days not only myself but no one had a sense, or very few people had a sense, of the Soviet Union as a country opposed to our interests anyway. I think it was during that time that we began to recognize the Soviet Union, began to move into a kind of amnesty with that country, in terms of trade, for instance."

The period he is referring to is 1937, four years after the United States had recognized Soviet Russia; three years after the Harold Ware Communist cell was organized among intellectuals.

Further, Odets said:

"Well, my opinion is that the Communist party is interested in preserving itself as a minority political party. I believe, sir, that that is their right under the United States Constitution. I do not think that their essential purpose is the preservation of the Constitution. I think they want to bring about some kind of social disorder. I find some of their practices reprehensible. I am against secrecy in any political party. I would not advocate the Communist party for anyone to join because of their secrecy. One of the elements that made me leave the Communist party was secrecy . . ."

The sequence of this statement is, of course, not logical. What makes the Communist party reprehensible is not that it is a secret organization, which it is not, but that it advocates a wicked doctrine, Marxism, that can do infinite damage to our civilization. For instance, Lenin wrote:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is the fiercest, most acute and most merciless war of the new class against the more powerful enemy, against the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by its overthrow" that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle—sanguinary and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative, against the forces and traditions of the old society."

Where is this found in Lenin's writings? H

I quote from Odets and Lenin for the purpose of showing the former's confusion.

There was no doubt in the mind of the Russian as to what he wished to do to and with our American society. He wished to destroy it. He wished to replace it by a system of his own choosing. Stalin emphasized Lenin's view in these words:

"The victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat signifies the suppression of the bourgeoisie, the break-up of the bourgeois state machinery and the displacement of bourgeois democracy by proletarian democracy. That is clear . . ."

Now all this was written before May, 1952 when Odets testified. Stalin wrote in 1924 quoting Lenin. One would imagine that an intellectual like Odets, once a party member, would know the Communist program, would have read the fundamental literature of this revolutionary force.

There are those who doubt that the Communists seek to destroy the government of the United States and the civilization which our people have developed on this continent. Yet, the program of the Communists is publicly blueprinted in the writings of Lenin and Stalin and in the decisions of the party in Russia, at such a congress as has recently taken place in Moscow.

The blueprints are clear and have always been available to those who want to read and study them. Those who criticize Sen. Joe McCarthy or the work of the McCarran committee fail to recognize the peril to this country in this international conspiracy to destroy it.

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memo to Belmont
10-27-52
W.C.S.

ENCLOSURE
62-89885-172

24 JUL 7 1958

Times-Herald 9
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: OCT 27 1952

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKLDmS
227,988

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 14, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George Sokolsky, while discussing another matter with Mr. McGuire this morning, observed that in the recent bombing cases the Bureau had done the right thing in immediately moving in on the ground floor by sending personnel, laboratory aides, etc., to work with local authorities. Sokolsky stated he felt the Bureau would be in for severe criticism had we not done so as certainly the Bureau would want to know if any element of anarchy existed and that the Bureau cannot assume that none might exist even though extremists and prejudiced or bigoted, or even mentally affected persons, might be behind individual instances where bombings have occurred. Sokolsky understands the Bureau's position and expressed the hope that there might be a quick solution made in one of these type cases for its therapeutic effect.

Mr. McGuire stressed to Sokolsky the complete cooperative assistance which the Director had ordered be given in each and every instance like this so that all possible aid could be given to local authorities looking for the solution of these bombings.

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REC- 37 62-89885-173

20 OCT 21 1958

EX-108

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
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53 OCT 27 1958

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November 3, 1958

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Once again it is a pleasure to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for your support and confidence.

I am, of course, referring to your radio comments yesterday concerning the absurd smear campaign which has been launched against the FBI and me. You may be sure my associates and I are most grateful for your good words, and we feel that the American public will not be misled by this barrage of falsehoods and innuendoes.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
Edgar

COMM - FBI
NOV 3 1958
MAILED 20

1 - Mr. Nease

SOKOLSKY'S 6:45 PROGRAM 11-2-58 TOUCHED ON SMEAR CAMPAIGN IN FAVORABLE MANNER

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REC- 12

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November 4, 1958

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Everyone of us in the Bureau is indebted to you for your careful analysis of the Cook smear. As you know, my associates and I work long hard hours trying to the best of our abilities to efficiently discharge our obligations. Ironically enough, apparently the measure of success we have achieved and the favorable publicity are the basis for this current wave of criticism. But as long as there are thoughtful men such as you who are willing to keep the matter in perspective, we have no need for concern, and I think you appreciate full well the extent of our gratitude.

Sincerely,

Edgar

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

The Attack on J. Edgar Hoover

THE PHENOMENON of the current effort to denounce J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has many interesting facades. First appears an entire issue of The Nation with an article by Fred J. Cook. This article is mostly a journalistic rehash of material in "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal, published in 1950 and duly knocked off its pins by "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead, and "Masters of Deceit" by J. Edgar Hoover. Cook's additions to Lowenthal add little.

Sokolsky

Cook's problem is made evident in his last chapter, "The Final Judgment." He says:

". . . One conclusion, however, should be obvious to anyone who has gone to the trouble of trying to research the day-to-day newspaper files; the FBI, like any other human agency, is not perfect; it makes mistakes, sometimes serious ones. And because it does, it should not be placed, any more than any other human agency should be placed, upon such a pinnacle that its actions, its pronouncements, may not be questioned without the critic running the risk of being considered an enemy of the Republic."

With this, J. Edgar Hoover would agree. But to criticize just to criticize is illogical and can be harmful. If the FBI exceeds its authority, violates the law, impairs civil rights, denies constitutional protection of the individual, let us go after it. If Hoover is guilty of such conduct, let us impeach him. But where is the evidence?

IT SEEMS to bother Cook that the FBI has enjoyed favorable publicity in the newspapers and on radio. So have Scotland Yard, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Texas Rangers. Some organizations are more newsworthy than others; some are more colorful, more exciting. Cook is a reporter and he ought to know that. Somehow when a newspaper announces that the FBI is called into a case, the public becomes more interested.

Another complaint of Cook's is:

"Over the years, Hoover has talked tough about getting the big-shot racketeers, and the public and the press, accepting these pronouncements, have looked upon the FBI as the nemesis of big-time crime; yet actually, startlingly, the record shows that the real czars of the underworld, accommodating gentlemen when it comes to bankrolling political machines, rarely have been touched. . . ."

THE FBI is a subordinate organization of limited powers. It is a division in the Department of Justice and takes its instructions from the Attorney-General. When it gathers the material for an indictment, it presents the material to the Attorney General (or an assistant) who makes the decision whether the case is to be brought before the grand jury or not. Some specific matters, such as kidnaping, have been delegated to the FBI by Congress. What Cook refers to in no manner comes under such a heading. If Hoover were to intervene in the Apalachin situation, it would be a violation of states rights and of civil rights—and these must hold for a hoodlum as much as they do for Fred J. Cook.

Now, I hear that a daily newspaper has a team of reporters scouring the world to discover weaknesses or perhaps wickedness in J. Edgar Hoover's character. I heard from Paris that persons were questioned about J. Edgar Hoover. I have had no such reports from Moscow. Perhaps they will discover a goldfish in a goldfish bowl.

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Wash. Post and A15
Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Journal-
American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date NOV 4 1958

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP16SK/DMS
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62-711 - 175

ENCLOSURE

November 20, 1958

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT.
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NOV 25 10 11 AM '58

10-1

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Your column for today is excellent. The picture, now that "The Worker" has openly aligned itself with the group attacking us, has certainly been clarified for the American public. It is absolutely essential that the people behind this smear campaign be exposed for what they are. Your devastating exposure will be a major setback to their efforts, and all of us are deeply grateful.

Sincerely,
Edgar

EX. - 124
REC-7 62-89865-176

2 NOV 26 1958

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These Days . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

J. Edgar Hoover

A21

SLOWLY, it builds up. First, it appeared in The Nation; then we heard it was coming to the New York Post; then it actually appeared in The Worker. It will move round and round like a black wind — the attack on J. Edgar Hoover.

Sokolsky

What is it that those engaged in this are trying to prove? It is that the FBI is no better than the secret police of Soviet Russia; that we are, in effect, a police state.

The Nation is supposed to be a great liberal organ. It once was. This much is evident: It dislikes J. Edgar Hoover, an entire issue's worth. In the investigation of Harvey Matusow, it was shown that R. Lawrence Siegel, general counsel for The Nation, Hadassah R. Shapiro, his associate, and the assistant to the publisher of the magazine, Martin Solow, were in~~dicted.~~ The following reason was given at the time by Thomas A. Bolan, of the U.S. Attorney's office:

In the springtime of 1954, Carey McWilliams put Matusow in touch with Siegel. Siegel had a number of meetings with Matusow (prior to the latter's recantations in January, 1955) and recorded the substance of his conversations in contemporaneous typewritten memoranda. When asked to produce the memoranda by the grand jury, Siegel instead destroyed them and created fictitious memoranda in their place which he passed on to the grand jury as originals.

IN JANUARY, 1958, Siegel was convicted of three counts of obstructing justice and four counts of perjury; Shapiro was convicted of two counts of perjury and three of obstructing justice. Siegel was fined and given a suspended sentence and Shapiro a suspended sentence. Both were subsequently disbarred.

Certainly anyone may criticize any public official and many are deserving of criticism. But the persistent attack upon J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, emanating from the same quarters over a period of years, looks like revenge.

In this effort appears the curious character, Paul Hughes, who posed as a secret investigator for Senator Joe McCarthy and who collected nearly $11,000 over a period of a year from Senator McCarthy's opponents. Hughes was indicted for perjury, for testifying, among other things, before the grand jury that Joseph L. Rauh Jr., a Washington, D. C., lawyer and a leader in the A.D.A., knew that the information he obtained from Hughes was false.

Nothing new or startling was brought forth by The Nation report; most of it appeared years ago in Max Lowenthal's book. The New York Post profile is still in the making. The Worker article was a rehash of The Nation material. Precisely why, at this time, are these people ganging up on Hoover?

The reason will soon enough appear.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald A21
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date NOV 20 1958

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Ltr to Sokolsky (encl) (SEL)
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62-88885-176

ENCLOSURE

12-12-58

PLAIN TEXT

TELEGRAM

URGENT

1-Mr. Jones

MR. GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
LENNOX HILL HOSPITAL
111 EAST 76TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK
ROOM 924

ALL YOUR FRIENDS HERE ARE SADDENED BY THE NEWS OF YOUR ILLNESS AND JOIN ME IN WISHING YOU, A MEMBER OF OUR FBI TEAM, A SPEEDY AND COMPLETE RECOVERY.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKLDMS
227,988

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 12 1958 5:28 pm
WESTERN UNION

JJM:jmr

(4)

(Note: Dick Berlin advised Mr. Tolson this afternoon that George Sokolsky had a kidney removed yesterday at the Lennox Hill Hospital. Above address per telephone directory.)

REC- 68 62-89485-177

Paid 12-12-58
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EX-136

DEC 16

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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W.C. Sullivan
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DEC 18 1958

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ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 12 1958

WESTERN UNION

BI 16 ST PERSONAL PAID 12-12-58 5-28 PM

MR. GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
LENOX HILL HOSPITAL
ROOM 924
111 EAST 76TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

ALL YOUR FRIENDS HERE ARE SADDENED BY THE NEWS OF YOUR ILLNESS AND JOIN ME IN WISHING YOU, A MEMBER OF OUR FBI TEAM, A SPEEDY AND COMPLETE RECOVERY.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSK1 Dms
227,988

January 8, 1959

REC- 69 — 178

-102

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I was particularly impressed with your real common-sense approach and down-to-earth appraisal of the subject on unionizing law enforcement officers in your column of January 6.

This is exactly the pitch on this vital issue which I had been waiting to see, and I wish to compliment you upon the excellent presentation of the problems connected with such a move. Certainly, there is no place in law enforcement for collective bargaining. The very nature of the work and the responsibilities charged to such agencies take precedence over personal considerations, and the public safety and welfare cannot be made a secondary objective. You have performed a most worthy service to your readers and to law enforcement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
Edgar

MAILED 25
JAN - 8 1959
COMM-FBI

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NOTE: Sokolsky is on Special Correspondents' List.

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- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy ✓

These Days . . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

Organizing a Police Force

NO one is conscripted to join a police force in this country. No one is ever required to be a policeman. It is a job sought after, with full knowledge in advance of employment of the rules and regulations governing the person who enters upon such a career. For the risk a man is expected to take on the police force, it is a poorly paid position, but that is known, too, well in advance, the salary at every stage being governed by legislation and is published.

Sokolsky

Once on a police force, a man can better himself economically by diligent service, by passing examinations and getting promotions or by being a thief. Thievery on any police force usually is of two kinds: 1. By accepting money to permit criminal or lawless elements to operate; 2. By shaking down law-abiding citizens, such as storekeepers or building contractors, for real or concocted violations.

A recent head of a police department faces great difficulties which are in the nature of a police organization. He must maintain discipline; rigid, positive discipline, or his police force falls apart and becomes corrupt. He must be sure that the men and women under him attend to business and that they are not thieves. But discipline is difficult to maintain under civil service provisions.

THE ATTEMPT to unionize the police force of New York City or anywhere is basically an effort to transfer disciplinary powers from a police commissioner to a labor union. The outcry against this particular move is that it is objectionable because James Hoffa is responsible for it. Actually, it is a dangerous movement whether James Hoffa or any one else is involved, because it will destroy the power to discipline in an organization where discipline is the essence of existence. To object to Hoffa is to miss the point that the idea itself is objectionable.

Let's look at some examples: Two patrolmen operate in a prowl car. A check-up of their activities indicates that they are feathering their own nests in various ways. It is not smart to bring them up on charges because the valiant citizens whose complaints led to the investigation, fear to testify. The best way to handle that situation is to take them out of the prowl car, transfer them to different areas and have them pound a beat for six months. They will not misunderstand. The discipline could turn them into decent cops.

A modern city is large, widespread and in spots uninteresting. Some police are needed for the center of things; others for the dull and distant outposts. Usually when police are told to work in the dull and distant outposts, they complain, and some even quit. Their work is too far from home!

NOWADAYS, in a city like New York, the police organize religious or benevolent associations which give the impression of great nobility. And that may be the original intention. Such organizations soon become as protective as labor unions because they raise false issues.

For instance, let us say, without prejudice, that an inspector retires. This inspector was of Irish descent. His predecessor was of Irish descent. The police commissioner has a man for this job, who fits it perfectly, has had special training for it. But he is of Italian or Jewish or just plain Yankee descent. Immediately the issue is raised: This job belongs to the Irish. It is also true vice versa. The fragmentation of our people is encouraged by the elected politicians because they find it an easy method to negotiate for bloc voting and they do everything possible to prevent a competent administrator from turning his department into Americans without regard to race, creed or color. There are no votes to be got that way.

A so-called grievance board would become another instrument for political interference with the police. What is required is more stringent discipline, constant movement of men about the city and a rigid shifting of men from jobs that are easy to jobs that are hard. That will make any city safer.

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A real common sense column.

REC- 69

62-77-5-178

20 JAN 20 1959

Ltr to Sokolsky 1-8-59 and (sel)

EX-102

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- Wash. Post and Times Herald All
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N. Y. Herald Tribune
- N. Y. Journal-American
- N. Y. Mirror
- N. Y. Daily News
- N. Y. Times
- Daily Worker
- The Worker
- New Leader

Date ____ 1959

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227,988

March 3, 1959

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I certainly received a great deal of pleasure out of reading your column of February 28, 1959, entitled "Our Ailing Officials."

It is so typical of you to come through with clear, sharp thinking when it is most needed. Your keen insight into such matters will no doubt be a source of inspiration for many individuals who have been stricken but who fully desire to carry on the fight.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

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1 - Mr. M. A. Jones (sent direct)

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EX-101

REC-44

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11 MAR 16 1959

ENCLOSURE

60 MAR 20 1959

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Tolson ✓
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McGuire ✓
Mohr ✓
Parsons ✓
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Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

These Days . . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

Our Ailing Officials A-9

THE tremendous advances that have been made in the medical and bio-chemical sciences would be purposeless if life were not prolonged by them and if those who are stricken by serious illnesses could not continue to work. The man who suffers what used to be called a fatal heart attack may have many years of life and work ahead of him, if he obeys dietary and other instructions. His major problem is to ration his time and to avoid fatigue. He need not give up his career to accomplish either.

Sokolsky

Cancer is a bit more difficult, but the word, cancer, is a generic term for a number of related illnesses which may, in the not too distant future, become unrelated as the cause for some of them is fixed. However, many forms of cancer are handleable in certain stages and then one can go back to work.

I have had a coronary occlusion which is a fancy name for one form of heart attack, two other incidents, one of which was heart failure, and a cancer of one kidney. I am doing as much work as ever but my time is more carefully rationed and my diet is both small and unpleasant because it is saltless. But apart from a few inconveniences, such as not dancing after a day of hard work, or walking my dog, Joe, or smoking big, black cigars, there is hardly a change of routine.

I GIVE this personal testimony because Senator Stuart Symington and Senator Hubert Humphrey are making so sharp a point of appointing a new Secretary of State while John Foster Dulles is in the hospital taking treatment. His presence in the hospital interferes with his work less than if he were hunting quail or travelling about in distant parts of Missouri or Minnesota looking for votes. A telephone is at hand; he is no distance from the State Department; he can be in touch with all the world.

Of course, there are those who are so egotistic that if anything is wrong with them they become so preoccupied with themselves that they can think of nothing else. There are others who find work a form of therapy, who reject themselves as problems, even when they feel pain, and become so absorbed in their duties that their will to live is stimulated.

Some people are afraid to die and the scratch of a pin will send them into paroxysms of fear; there are others who fully believe in the life eternal and to whom life and death are stages in the fulfillment of the destiny of the soul. John Foster Dulles, for instance, was raised as a Presbyterian, a faith to which he has been devoted. He surely believes that God's will be done which is a cornerstone of the Calvinistic philosophy which his father preached from the pulpit. Such a man moves through life fearlessly and when he faces death, he does not flinch, for it will come when it comes and is one of the facts of eternal living that needs to be faced.

At this moment, Dulles is valuable to this nation. I do not say indispensable, because we should indeed be a weak and poor nation if any man were indispensable. However, Dulles is useful and needed and as long as his services are available, they are of value. Let them therefore be used up to the last moment.

A WORD needs to be said about Christian Herter, the Acting Secretary of State. He has some form of arthritis and uses canes or crutches or a wheel chair to get around. So what? Can he exercise his mind? Does he know what he is doing? Is he a man of ability and experience? Does his arthritis interfere with his ability to work? It would seem that some Americans believe that an official of the United States must be physically perfect. George Washington had bad teeth and Franklin D. Roosevelt was a cripple. Maybe we ought to elect Jayne Mansfield's husband President because he is supposed to be physically perfect—I believe the peepholers call him a muscle man.

It is brains, not muscles of the shank, that we need in the men who do our work. If we find our best brains in cripples, let us use what we find and not be too particular.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-9
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date F. 2 8 1959

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

300 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-2786

March 16, 1959

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thank you so much for your kind letter of March 3.

I suppose it takes one who has been as sick as I have to realize how much one can undertake to do, even during an illness. I have not caught up yet but every day brings me closer to normal living and to a full schedule of work.

I thank you for your kind solicitude during my illness. It was helpful to receive your messages.

Faithfully yours,

George E. Sokolsky

GES:RA

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REC- 33

11 MAR 19 1959

EX-102

No add. Reply to Bulet of 3-3-59

53 MAR 24 1959

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKI DMS
227,988

April 20, 1959

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

While I doubt very much that Cyrus Eaton's attack on the FBI had much influence or effect, I do think it was an excellent idea of yours to resurrect his remarks. On issues of such basic importance, I feel it is essential for all Americans to periodically have their recollections refreshed. You have performed just such a service in this instance, and my guess is that the subject will think twice before launching another irresponsible smear.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

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DIRECTOR
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62-[illegible]-181

APR 24 1959

ENCLOSURE

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

63 APR 28 1959

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

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These Days . . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

Cyrus Eaton

I HAVE BEEN able, with considerable difficulty, to get transcripts of the interviews between Cyrus Eaton and Mike Wallace: one on May 3, 1958; the other on March 10, 1959. I wanted to read the transcripts to make sure that my ears did not deceive me.

Sokolsky

Cyrus Eaton is an American financier of Canadian origin who arranges conferences at a place called Pugwash, in Nova Scotia. He does not pretend to be a Communist; in fact, he is a very successful capitalist. Eaton was recently honored by Soviet Russia, which sent him a troika (a three-horse team) to display its gratitude to him.

In the first Wallace interview, Eaton said:

"I think everyone was astounded that the freedom of which . . . Communists discussed any scientific problem (at the Pugwash Conference) . . . I would say perhaps that of all the representatives who gathered at this, the man who was a little more cautious than anyone else for political reasons was our brilliant American representatives."

The following colloquy then took place:

Wallace: "You say the American was more cautious for political reasons, what do you mean?"

Eaton: "If he were a professor from Harvard or MIT or from Chicago or Illinois, if he said anything that offended the political forces in this country, ~~he~~ would be aware that he might be called on the carpet and subjected to serious examination, and I think, in fact, that most of our American participants, when they got back home, I think they were probably visited by the FBI and asked what went on and what they said, and as far as you know, told what went on, oh, very completely because there were no secrets. It was completely aboveboard: Everyone said just exactly what he thought without any fear of getting into trouble."

EATON suffers from an FBI phobia. He objects to maintaining any form of secrecy about war work; he objects to most security measures in this country. Of them he said:

". . . It's just a hallucination and it's just an emphasis of the importance of the police side of our government to put us through that."

To Eaton, it is the United States presumably and not Soviet Russia which is the police state. This is what Eaton said:

"Well, if we want a police state, that is all right, but if you add to the FBI the scores of other agencies that are engaged in the same thing, for instance, take the Central Intelligence Agency, which one of its jobs is to check the FBI to see whether it is doing its duties, so you get one organization checking another and you get a state that I think this nation is not going to be proud of, and I am just as sure as I'm alive that one of these days, there is going to be an enormous reaction against this in the United States because nearly every department of government now has its own investigators, its own police force, and this creeping up on the citizen. I'm a farmer and even a poor farmer now has representatives of the Agricultural Department come out to see whether he is sowing more oats than he ought to. And so it goes, through almost probably 100 other governmental agencies where they have investigations and police powers."

OF COURSE, there are not "100 other governmental agencies" investigating the American people, although there are quite a few, such as those who go after the narcotics trade, and those who watch for income tax evaders and smugglers through customs houses, and those who watch that we are not inundated by cattle with the hoof and mouth disease. There are many functions that are well performed and some are inadequately performed because we do not staff such an institution as the SEC with enough personnel to police transactions in phony stocks in the United States, principally out of Canada.

When Cyrus Eaton says that the "FBI is breathing down the back of his neck (a scientist's neck) all the time, scaring him, won't even allow a man to talk to his wife about secret things" . . . he, that is, Eaton, is permitting his imagination to run wild. It would be interesting if he offered a few sample instances of the FBI interfering with a citizen's discussions with his wife about matters that did not concern the security of the United States.

(Copyright, 1959, King Features Syndicate~~, Inc.~~)

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-8
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 18 1959

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181

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 30, 1959

FROM : J. J. McGUIRE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
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Mohr
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Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George Sokolsky advised me over the weekend that he had just come upon the book, "Rededication to Freedom," written by Benjamin Ginzburg and published by Simon Schuster in New York which had positively amazed Sokolsky. George stated he knew Ginzburg in college and while he has always been convinced, and still is, that Ginzburg is not a communist but has always been a liberal, that Ginzburg had gone crazy on the subject that the communist menace is nothing more than a myth. Sokolsky stated he would do a column later this week on the book as he had noted a number of very basic errors in just the first few pages and, of course, Sokolsky feels that this book will provoke additional hostile criticisms of the FBI. He stated that Ginzburg has, from a craftsmanship point of view, written the book beautifully and that it will undoubtedly have great appeal for the liberal element as well as for communist supporters and sympathizers.

The Central Research Section has advised that it has just completed a review of this publication and submitted it March 26, 1959. Sokolsky would, of course, be interested in knowing the Bureau's reaction to the book and should there be any pertinent observations in the review of the Central Research Section consideration will be given to making these views available to Sokolsky.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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184 APR 6 1959

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25 3 1959

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1-Mr. M.A. Jones
JJM:jmr
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CRIME

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSKLDMS
227,988

50 APR 8 1959

10-1

May 8, 1959

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 3B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I was very greatly impressed by your column in this morning's edition of "The Washington Post and Times Herald," and this note is to express my sincere appreciation.

Your brief recount of some of the accomplishments of this Bureau recalled to mind a number of hardships which have been faced during the last thirty-five years. These problems have been overcome by hard work on the part of all my loyal and dedicated associates. Individuals like you who have continually supported us also have played a major role in our attaining the public respect which we prize so highly. Thank you very much for your generous expressions of confidence, and I assure you we always will strive to merit your trust.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

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REC-39 62-89885-182

20 MAY 18 1959

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ENCLOSURE

57 MAY 26 1959

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1G8K/bms
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These Days . . . .

ARTICLE

By George E. Sokolsky

A-23

Thirty-five Years of Service

ON SUNDAY, J. Edgar Hoover will have been Director of the FBI for 35 years, which is undoubtedly a record in Goverment service. His has been a difficult task, for the American people reject the concept of a national police force. He had to establish an organization which would serve when needed but would not bring the full weight of the Federal Government into police activities, which, in this country, remain local.

Sokolsky

Hoover took over an agency of Government which had become disreputable and his need was not only to give it a new and more proper orientation but also to find scope for it within our constitutional system. This, J. Edgar Hoover accomplished in spite of all the efforts of Congress and Government officials to enlarge his service into a police agency. Thus Hoover has managed to lead the FBI through World War II and the Korean War without expanding it beyond civil affairs and beyond the strict limits set for it by Congress. The FBI has not become a Federal police agency. It remains a bureau within the Department of Justice, under the supervision of the Attorney General.

The work of the FBI nevertheless has increased and many activities not originally part of its work are now routine. For instance, over the years, it has developed enormous files of information about persons, associations, organizations, and so forth. It has also its large file of fingerprints. These have become available to local police throughout the country and by modern systems of communications and filing, required data is instantly obtainable, thus making the work of local police more efficient.

The FBI also gathers crime statistics and has set up a proper method of uniform reporting. This has had a moral effect upon police departments, for the municipal politician who likes to falsify his statistics finds himself in difficulties with public opinion when he declines to adopt the uniform reporting method.

There is the FBI National Academy to which local police departments send promising police officers to learn the most modern methods of crime prevention and crime detection.

THE FBI is charged by Congress, under the Lindbergh Law, to step into kidnaping cases, after an interval, to assist local police. This is a great advantage because county and state lines can be crossed by the FBI and it makes it more difficult for the crooks to get away. The FBI also is called into bank embezzlement cases. It is charged with protecting the United States against subversives and such Fifth Column activities as the Communists practice.

The FBI has maintained such a high quality of personnel and service that it has won the good will of the American people and the position of J. Edgar Hoover in American life has been extraordinary. He has placed the FBI above and beyond politics.

However, in recent years the FBI has been attacked with more violence than truth, particularly by those doctrinaire groups which run interference for the Communists. The principal charge against the FBI is that it is not as good as it is presumed to be and that J. Edgar Hoover's emphasis on subversion is either designed to enhance his personal popularity or to obtain larger appropriations from Congress.

It is only to be expected that the Communists would attack the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover and that they would employ every method available to humiliate and degrade him in the eyes of the American people and of the world. Their motive is to force his retirement, so that the FBI will become a football of partisan politics and be of no value at all.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-23
The Washington Daily News ____
The Evening Star ____
New York Herald Tribune ____
New York Journal-American ____
New York Mirror ____
New York Daily News ____
New York Post ____
The New York Times ____
The Worker ____
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
Date ____

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MAY 8 1959

5-8-59

62-89865-182

ENCLOSURE

May 18, 1959

REC-70 62-49486-183

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

It was kind of you to have Miss Adams send me a copy of your broadcast of May 10, 1959.

You already know how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness in connection with my 35th Anniversary as Director of this Bureau, so I will not again refer to your good words except to say "many thanks."

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 25
MAY 18 1959
COMM-FBI

MAY 18 3 19 PM '59
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NOTE: The Director has written Mr. Sokolsky in connection with the complimentary column Sokolsky wrote relative to Mr. Hoover's 35th Anniversary, and he again wrote him on May 11, 1959, in connection with a resolution on 35th Anniversary passed by the members of the Board of Directors of the American Jewish League Against Communism.

WHS:sad
(3)

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy

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From the desk of
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

REC-70 62-89885-1838

Dear Mr. Hoover:

8 MAY 22 1959

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send you the attached copy of his broadcast of Sunday, May 10, 1959

Sincerely yours,

Rita Adams
Assistant Secretary

EX-113

ENCLOSURE

ret. to Mr Sokolsky 5/18/59 + WHS
amt

none
ack 5-18-59
WHS

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, May 10, 1959

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

Berlin Again

The Foreign Ministers are meeting at Geneva to discuss Berlin. The Western Foreign Ministers say that they are united. We must hope that they are. There can be no question but that the Communists are united. They always are. Foreign policy is made at the Kremlin. This time all the Soviet countries, including Red China, met at Warsaw to give the impression of forming a unified policy by joint discussion. However, they had no problems. The Soviet Universal State is monolithic. Whoever disagrees is a deviationist and is destroyed. Therefore out of Warsaw came a unified judgement which can be changed whenever Khrushchev chooses to change it.

# # #

Soviet Russia brought on the crisis over which this meeting is held in Geneva. It is a result of an ultimatum issued by Russia on November 27, 1958, to the effect that if the Western Powers were not out of Berlin in six months, that is by May 27, Soviet Russia would turn over the military control of the "control points" for access to Berlin to East Germany, a government that is not recognized by the allied countries. Such a move could lead to war.

This was done either:

1. To challenge the Western Powers to make war;

2. Or to force them to recognize East Germany;

3. Or to split up the NATO Powers;

4. Or to frighten the West Germans into making a hasty and ill-considered peace with East Germany;

5. Or to use a Berlin crisis to cover up activities in the Near East;

6. Or to force upon the Western world an unwanted and unnecessary Summit Conference.

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The likelihood is that all these six causes were involved in Soviet thinking at the moment.

1. The challenge to make war is a consistent and constant policy of Soviet Russia. It is excellent propaganda in the uncommitted countries, to use a bad term. It is the old trick of pushing an enemy into a corner and then shrieking if he kicks back. However, the Western Powers did not go to war. They armed more effectively. They stayed their hand while Soviet Russia moved into Iraq and scared all the Arab leaders, including Nasser of Egypt; and then the Red Chinese moved into Tibet with a brutality not witnessed in modern history with the result that India and all the nations in Southeast Asia became frightened. Had the West moved at that moment, Soviet Russia would have covered its warlike actions by its imbroglio with the West. As it was, Soviet trickery and brutality were completely exposed. Although Soviet Russia issued the challenge, it has avoided conflict over that challenge.

ENCLOSURE 62-89885-183

2. For some reason the Russians have come to believe that nobody has any intelligence but the Russians. They are also almost neurotic in their anxiety that the vast area that they have conquered should remain conquered. They do not wish East Germany to be absorbed by a united Germany in which West Germany is bound to prevail. They fear an election among the German people because such an election is bound to be favorable to West Germany. It is reported that about 3,000,000 East Germans have migrated to West Germany but that no West Germans have migrated to East Germany. And that tells a big story, a very big story.

They would prefer that East Germany should remain a separate country and should be recognized by the United Nations, the United States and all other countries. In this policy Soviet Russia has completely failed.

3. The Russians know that the people of no Western country wants war. Their propaganda in all Western countries has been that only the United States wants war and that the United States is using its NATO associates to plant bases from which it will use bombs and missiles for war purposes. Russia threatens to exterminate such countries and challenges them to get rid of the Americans.

Soviet Russia hopes by this propaganda to split the NATO countries, to get them to quarrel with each other. The Russians understand the politics of Western countries, that elections come and the politicians become frightened by the realities of history. It is in pre-election periods in democratic nations that Soviet propaganda can be most effective.

But thus far, it has not succeeded in frightening or dividing the allies, and although it took some doing to get the United States, Great Britain, France and West Germany in line, we are now told that that has been accomplished and we can only hope that it has been done without too much compromise in principle.

4. West Germany's tower of strength, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, took the moment of preparation for this Conference to announce that he would cease to be Chancellor and that he would run for President, a decorative but not important office. This shocked public opinion in the Western world for a week or two until it was discovered that the announcement did not quite mean what it said.

Why was it done?

Was it done to warn the NATO Powers that if they put pressure on Adenauer to unite West and East Germany on appeaser's terms, he would really quit? And would his quitting throw West Germany and perhaps the whole of continental Europe into chaos? Or was it done to warn certain Left Wing parties in West Germany that if they wanted to unite at any cost, Adenauer would not go along with them but that the people would go with Adenauer? And so perhaps would France.

5. The fifth of these categories we have witnessed. While the Western world was concerning itself with the Berlin crisis, Soviet Russia strengthened its forces in Iraq, moved Kurds from Russian territory into Iraq and Iran as a prelude to establishing a Kurd state, independent of both, and put the squeeze on Nasser of Egypt. It was a quick and subtle move but it fell short of success, perhaps temporarily, because all the Arabs, including Iraq, became frightened that the Third World War would start in their territory and would destroy them first.

By this move, Soviet Russia lost its complete hold over Nasser who has been adopting a more or less Titoist attitude of playing off both sides. One has still to see what all this means. It is not very clear, just as the Soviet moves in Cuba and Panama are not clear.

6. For propagandistic reasons more than for reality, Khrushchev wants a Summit Conference. He is the boss of Soviet Russia, its absolute dictator and Czar and he does not see why the other heads of state dislike meeting him. Is he a pariah? Does he have smallpox or something? Well, they did meet him once at Geneva and he acted like a boorish peasant and it is assumed that he is likely to act that way at another Summit Conference.

Furthermore, by constantly pressing for a Summit Conference, he does succeed somewhat in dividing the NATO Powers some of whom wonder why they should not meet him if it is only to be polite. Granting that it is a waste of time and energy, they make the point that Soviet Russia is a dictatorship, that Khrushchev is the dictator, that nobody else counts, so why not sit down with him.

American public opinion, on the whole, has been against such a Summit Conference; British public opinion has been strongly for it. The French and West Germans do not want it. However, it is probably in the cards.

The present Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers is being held as a preliminary meeting to see whether some positive results, some meeting of the minds is possible at a Summit Conference.

Where one man's opinion is all that matters, when one man's decision is final, where there is no such thing as public opinion and all the newspapers and radio and television are owned and controlled by that one man — anything can happen, good as well as evil. On that basis the Summit Conference will probably be held in August. It is not a good basis, but it is a basis.

# # #

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

# # #

J. Edgar Hoover is now celebrating his 35th year as Director of the FBI. This is probably the longest tenure of any head of a department in our government. He has served under Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. He has served under Republicans and Democrats and kept party politics out of the FBI.

At the present time, a campaign is being waged against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. This campaign was started by the Communists and has been picked up by certain liberals.

It is a danger for our country, a menace to our freedoms, and every American should be on guard against it.

# # #

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

June 12, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On June 3, 1959, I saw Mr. George E. Sokolsky, the columnist, who was accompanied to my office by Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach. We discussed generally problems of mutual interest dealing with subversive activities and the over-all picture of communism.

Very truly yours,

/s/ J E H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EDM (5)
cdm

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1GSK/AMS
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SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:15 pm
DATE 6-15-59
BY CDM

[illegible]-184

REC- 77

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51 JUN 24 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6-1-59

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY

Tolson
Belmont
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Tamm
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George Sokolsky called from New York at 2:30 P. M. He will arrive in Washington on Wednesday, 6-3-59 at 2:45 P. M. He is staying at the Statler Hotel.

George mentioned he would like very much to spend a brief time with the Director at the Director's convenience on Wednesday afternoon after 3:30 P. M. or anytime Thursday morning convenient to the Director. I told George that I was not familiar with the Director's schedule on Thursday, however, Wednesday was an extremely busy day because of National Academy Graduation Exercises. He stated he understood.

We are drawing up a summary memorandum regarding Sokolsky. It is not believed he has anything specific to discuss but merely wants to shake hands with the Director. It is understood that Sokolsky is having dinner with the Vice President Wednesday night, 6-3-59.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to indicate a time either late Wednesday afternoon, 6-3-59 or Thursday morning, 6-4-59, at which time he could briefly greet Sokolsky.

make it for 4 P.M. 6-3. H

CDD:MAH
(4)

1 - Mr. Holloman
1 - Mr. Jones

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DATE 4/28/83 BY SP1 GSK/OMS
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REC- 77

62-89885-185

confirmed with Sokolsky 6/1/59

EX.

10 JUN 23 1959

53 JUN 25 1959

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 2, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
SYNDICATED COLUMNIST OF
THESE DAYS
MEET THE DIRECTOR, 4:00 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1959

Tolson ____
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Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
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W.C. Sullivan ____
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BACKGROUND:

The captioned individual called you from New York on June 1 stating he was arriving in Washington on Wednesday, June 3, and he would like to see the Director sometime that afternoon or any time Thursday morning at the Director's convenience. The Director indicated that he would see Sokolsky at 4:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 3.

He has been notified

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Sokolsky is well known to the Director as a syndicated columnist who has written many favorable articles regarding the FBI and the Director. He has long been a loyal friend of the FBI. He wrote a very commendatory column on the occasion of the Director's 35th anniversary on May 8 and was highly laudatory concerning the same matter in his radio broadcast on May 10. He has called nation wide attention to the smear campaign against this Bureau in columns dated November 4 and 20, 1958, and by frequent references in more recent columns.

Sokolsky has been ill in recent months and the Director sent him a telegram in December, 1958, wishing him a speedy and complete recovery, and we have also written him letters concerning his illness. Following his hospitalization, Sokolsky has shown much interest in attempts to unionize hospital employees, and he has also directed attention to the fact that some of the leading governmental officials of this country have led useful lives even though they have suffered serious illnesses.

REC-91 62-89415-186

Although the Director has written Sokolsky very frequently, no indication was found in Bufiles that he has personally talked to him within recent months.

JUN 23 1959

POSSIBLE TOPICS OF INTEREST IN TALKING WITH SOKOLSKY:

CRIME REC.

1 - In his column on May 27, Sokolsky stated that a Nathan Straus in a broadcast over Station WMCA in New York renewed the attack on the late

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Holloman
JK:jss (7)
Enclosures (2)

67 JUN 29 1959

Memo Mr. Tolson
6/12/59 JEH

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Senator Joe McCarthy. The Director asked what do we know about Nathan Straus and the attached memo with a copy of the pertinent article is for his guidance and consideration if this question arises.

2. Sokolsky has also expressed recent concern regarding the book, "Rededication to Freedom" written by Benjamin Ginzburg. Sokolsky knew Ginzburg in college and said he was convinced that Ginzburg was not a communist but it appeared that he had gone crazy on the subject that the communist menace is nothing more than a myth. Ginzburg is known to the Bureau as being opposed to all loyalty - security programs and an author who has written numerous critical references to the Director and the Bureau which closely parallel Cook's views in "The Nation." Ginzburg wrote letters to "The Washington Post and Times Herald" on April 11 and May 6 criticizing the Director's stand on domestic communism.

n 7

3. Sokolsky may simply desire to pay his respects to Mr. Hoover while in Washington as he also plans to see Vice-President Nixon on Wednesday night, June 3.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's guidance when he sees Sokolsky at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 3, 1959.

July 15, 1959

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George:

I read your column of July 14, 1959, with a great deal of interest. It was most kind of you to include the very commendatory remarks with respect to the FBI being the most consistently active agency in combating communism and in protecting civil liberties.

At times our constant fight seems rather discouraging. Remarks from friends such as you, however, inspire us considerably and show that our efforts are truly recognized by individuals of importance.

DeLoach has informed me of the several conversations with you recently. I hope you continue to enjoy "farm life" and those cool afternoons "high up on a windy hill" which you have spoken of a number of times.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 30
JUL 16 1959
COMM-FBI

REC- 63 EX. - 124 62-89885-187

JUL 21 1959

1 - Mr. Jones (sent direct)

CDD:ejp
(4)

REC'D BELMONT
JUSTICE

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

A-17

The Supreme Court

FROM the "Christian Nationalist Crusade" comes a table of Supreme Court decisions. It apparently is being circulated all over the country. The purpose of the table is to show that the Supreme Court of the United States is favorable to communism and the conclusion reached by the authors is that "there is very little difference in the pro-Red leanings of the Justices nominated by the Democratic Party compared to those nominated by the Republican Party."

Sokolsky

There is no evidence in the table that its authors read all or any of the decisions of the Supreme Court. The statement is made that the source of the table is remarks of Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, pages 12121-12122, Congressional Record, June 10, 1958.

IT MAY BE too much to ask for some consistency but if one wants to fight a disease, he must first know the disease. And so many anti-Communists do not begin to know what they are talking about. So when the terms "pro-Red" or "anti-Red" are used, more definition is required.

In the so-called Communist cases, the Supreme Court has taken a position which on the whole puts it up to Congress to define its terms specifically and without circumlocutions. In some of the decisions, where Congress was ambiguous, the Court stated the terms in its own language, to the embarrassment of those who were fighting the inroads of communism in American life.

The basic problem that faces this country in the era of the cold war is how to fight off Russia's imperialistic use of the Communist ideology as a weapon of war without destroying the traditional civil rights guaranteed Americans by their Constitution.

IF WE abolished civil rights in the United States in order to safeguard the country from the inroads of communism, in what way would we be different from the totalitarian Russians and their satellites? The FBI, for instance, which has been the most consistently active agency of Government in combating communism is also the most active agency of Government in protecting civil liberties.

That means that two facets of the American political system must be protected: (1) That the people have a Government of their choice; (2) That the republican form must be preserved and if a state of the Union were to establish any other form of Government, the United States would intervene. Under such circumstances, the Federal Government could take over the state.

The problem then is not so simple. Decisions cannot be classified as "pro-Red" or "anti-Red." The Constitution cannot be defined in such simple language. In times of great stress, it is probable that Justices as well as legislators will stress security more than civil rights; in times of peace, civil rights will be stressed more than security.

It is the cold war that creates the confusion. We are at war and peace simultaneously. The human mind is not accustomed to such paradox.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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JUL 14 1959

Letter written
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7-15-59
CDD

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ENCLOSURE

62-88885-187

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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

KIM-FENG FARM
OTIS, MASS.

TELEPHONE: COLFAX 9-3551
TELETYPEWRITER: OTIS (MASS.) 87

July 25, 1959

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I thank you for your letter of July 15.

As you say, the fight does at times become discouraging. However, there is nothing one can do but fight; otherwise the enemy could take this country over without the slightest effort. Americans are growing less and less politically-minded. They are in an escapist mood — and that mood produces cowardice and nihilism.

If you have not already done so, I think that you ought to put one of your smart boys to work studying the Beatnik movement which is growing by leaps and bounds among our youth. It could become in the 1960's as serious a problem as the United Fronts were on college campuses in the 1930's. And with worse results.

REC-189 62-89825-188

It is lots of fun up here on the farm.

23 AUG 5 1959

Faithfully yours,

GES:HP

George E. Sokolsky

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EX-133

CRIME REC

60 AUG 11 1959

JUL 29 1959

SENT DIRECTOR
7-30-59

No ack needed
Reply to letter of
7/15/59 –
S

August 26, 1959

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I was indeed pleased to note the forthright stand you took in your column Saturday regarding a national police force and the appeal from some quarters for additional Federal legislation on crime prevention.

Certainly, any alarming trend of lawlessness should be met head-on with forceful and relentless investigation and prosecution; however, your position is well taken in that police agencies have the necessary means now to cope with these problems without making any radical changes. As you indicated, our position has always been emphatically clear. We seek no responsibilities over matters which are rightfully charged to local and state agencies. On the contrary, we stand ready to assist and cooperate in any manner possible and, of course, the facilities of our Laboratory and Identification Division are always available.

AUG 26 2 34 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

I should think that your factual appraisal will go a long way toward clarifying the issues involved, and I am deeply grateful for your continuing support and confidence.

With every good wish,

REC- 34 62-57885-189

Sincerely,

23 SEP 1 1959

Edgar

MAILED 31
AUG 28 1959
COMM-FBI

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These Days • • • •

By George E. Sokolsky

Undesirable Police Force

Sokolsky

WHAT IS altogether undesirable in this country is a national police, but many who agree to this proposition often advocate measures which must logically bring such a body into existence. J. Edgar Hoover, Director the FBI, has always resisted the efforts of well-meaning persons to load down the FBI with the functions of the local police.

When a bomb is thrown at a building with the object of destroying it, this is a matter for the local police. During the past year or two, some synagogues and church buildings have been bombed or defaced. There can be little question but that some "hate" organization is responsible for this manifestation of ill-will. There are many "hate" groups and they hate different things, although some of them have now reached a degree of antipathy that they hate everything that is different from what they are. There is also no question but that the willful destruction of property is a criminal act, punishable in our courts under existing law.

Rep. Carlton Loser of Tennessee has introduced a measure, which has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee and which would, as worded, require the FBI to investigate any type of fire or explosion or bombing, including labor disputes, if there is a possibility that those perpetrating the act crossed state lines. This would enlarge the functions of the FBI beyond its capacity, either as to manpower or as to budget. It would also delegate to the FBI a task which is strictly local and which the local police anywhere in the United States should be able to handle if they attend to their business and are not fearful of local pressure groups.

THE DANGER of developing a national police force is greater than the danger to the nation of some bigot managing to evade the local police. The bigot who permits himself to destroy life or property will sooner or later be discovered and punished; however, the national police force can become a permanent institution. It is true that the people of this country have confidence in Hoover and recognize that he does not permit the FBI to be used for political purposes or to suppress opposition to those in power. However, Hoover will not always head the FBI and a national police force could be used by an unscrupulous person for deleterious purposes if he were so disposed.

As the legislation is written, the language is so broad that persons concerned with bombings would expect the Bureau to intervene in every case to discover whether Federal law applied, even if the bombings were the product of gangsters' wars.

Furthermore, it would seem that the FBI is already concerned with the bombing of churches or synagogues because of its duties in protecting civil liberties. One of the liberties which all Americans enjoy is the right to worship God in whatever way each individual chooses or not to worship at all. The denial of religious liberty is the denial of the constitutional right of any person living upon American soil. Therefore, no new legislation is really required to permit FBI intervention in a case involving the bombing or defacing of a church or a synagogue. That duty is already theirs.

IT IS important that the role of the local police be preserved. The primary responsibility for the protection of life and property must rest with the local authorities. The tendency to drag the Federal Government into every phase of American life has not proved out over the past 20 years.

It is not wholesome for local police forces to develop undue dependence upon the FBI which has no function in labor disputes, contested local elections, gang wars, etc.

Many new problems arise each year, some out of the usual disturbed social conditions after wars, some out of household maladjustments in a transitional period. Such matters as the bombing of churches and synagogues are undoubtedly due to the social changes arising out of integration of Negroes in the South, some persons organizing to withstand the law.

Under present jurisdiction, such questions are limited to the states and local communities and there they should remain, unless there is absolute evidence of violation of constitutional rights of individual citizens whose civil rights are to be preserved.

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New York Post ____
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The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
Date AUG 22 1959

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September 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Executive Secretary to the Vice President
Room 361 Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Rose Mary:

I would appreciate your handing the attached note to Mr. Nixon. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

/s/ JEH

SEP 4 5 38 PM '59
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FBI

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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NOTE: Letter to Vice President same date, transmitting copy of George Sokolsky's column "Tough Going."

62-89885-190

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12 SEP 10 1959

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BY COURIER SERVICE

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:05 PM
DATE 9-4-59
BY

September 4, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I wanted to be sure that you saw George Sokolsky's column, "Tough Going," which ran today. As usual, George knows what he is talking about.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ Edgar

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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These Days . . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

A-13

Tough Going

IT WOULD SEEM that whenever a man rises to speak about Russia, he must provide credentials as to his knowledge of the subject. For instance, when Vice President Richard Nixon, spoke before the American Legion at Minneapolis, he said:

Sokolsky

"... May I ... remind you of the background from which I speak. I have made a comprehensive study of the philosophy, tactics and strategy of communism as set forth by Marx, Lenin, Stalin and other Communist leaders. On the basis of those studies, I know that Communists throughout the world are united in working for one objective — Communist rule over all the people of the world."

Nixon went into this subject after he drove to Whittaker Chambers' farm in Maryland to uncover the "pumpkin papers."

Unfortunately, not too many Americans have taken the trouble to do any solid homework on the subject of Russia and communism and the operations of the Communist International. Therefore, their conclusions are often intuitive and incorrect.

TO GRASP what has been the motivation of the Communists throughout the world, one must recognize that only absolute faith in a principle can unleash such fanatical energy and sacrifice. The principle may be wrong, as the Christians at the time of the Crusaders believed that Islam was wrong; but faith does not question the correctness of its beliefs.

An ideal can be an undefined word. There are many brands of socialism and there are many different kinds of socialist parties. What they all agree upon is the inevitable success of socialism. In the short period of 42 years that the Bolsheviki have controlled Russia, there have been varieties of practice and numerous deviations from the pristine purities of Marxism. Nevertheless, Soviet Russia has been able to introduce the speed-up in production and to beat Great Britain, France and Germany in steel productivity.

A distinction must be made between Leninist socialism as an ideal and Stalinist bolshevism as a method of operations. The difference is between writing articles and making speeches, to which Lenin devoted most of his life, and putting ideas into operation, to which Stalin devoted most of his life.

The empire that Stalin built is in danger of collapse because of a war which neither side can avoid losing. Nikita Khrushchev, a second generation Communist Party official, must realize that, for he has been trained to a "scientific" approach to problems, which means that he recognizes peril. He has tried bluster, threat, ultimatum, jokes, everything and anything, but he has not found a formula for getting the United States and the Western European nations to accept him as a conqueror of the world.

NIXON PUT IT correctly in his American Legion speech:

"I know from experience that the Communist Party in the United States, like all Communist parties throughout the world, is directed and controlled from Moscow and has in the past and will in the future engage in espionage and subversion in order to serve the interests of Communist governments wherever they are opposed to those of the United States or other free nations. . . ."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-13
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4-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 7 [illegible]

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A7332, Congressman Smith, (R) California, extended his remarks to include an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post for August 22, 1959, entitled "These Days--Undesirable Police Force" written by George E. Sokolsky. Mr. Sokolsky commented on the pending bombing legislation. He stated "What is altogether undesirable in this country is a national police, but many who agree to this proposition often advocate measures which must logically bring such a body into existence. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, the FBI, has always resisted the efforts of well-meaning persons to load down the FBI with the functions of the local police. - - - The danger of developing a national police force is greater than the danger to the Nation of some bigot managing to evade the local police. The bigot who permits himself to destroy life or property will sooner or later be discovered and punished; however, the national police force can become a permanent institution. - - - Hoover will not always head the FBI and a national police force could be used by an unscrupulous person for deleterious purposes if he were so disposed. - - - It is important that the role of the local police be preserved. The primary responsibility for the protection of life and property must rest with the local authorities. The tendency to drag the Federal Government into every phase of American life has not proved out over the past 20 years."

Original filed in: 66-1121-[illegible]

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117 SEP 17 1959

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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-25-59 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

O-19 (Rev. 1-28-59).

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THESE DAYS:

Nikita Should Meet 'Russian' Kansans

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

KHRUSHCHEV'S PROGRAM does not include Kansas where a large party of Russian Mennonites settled as far back as 1874. These Russians came from the steppes of south Russia and brought with them the seeds for "Turkey Red" wheat. Their story is told by Kendall Bailes in the August issue of "American Heritage."

SOKOLSKY

As I read this article, I could not help thinking that it would be a wonderful experience for Khrushchev to go to Kansas to meet the descendants of these immigrants who today are very different from their ancestors who came to America in search of religious freedom. They are no longer frightened people.

Khrushchev comes from a country which cannot accept religious freedom because it interferes with an old Russian adage, "One Czar, one religion, one language." It was the acceptance of this principle by Czar Alexander II which drove the German-speaking Mennonites from Russia to Kansas. In Kansas, they found religious freedom. They settled along the Santa Fe Railroad and no one has interfered with them since, except for a slight misunderstanding about Mennonite pacifism during World War I.

It would be a valuable experience for a man who had never lived in a system of freedom to see what can happen to men from his own country who settled in this land nine decades ago. Altogether 18,000 of them left Russia between 1873 and 1883. Of these, 10,000 went to Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota Territory—mostly to Kansas, however. About 8,000 immigrated to Manitoba in Canada.

In Washington, Khrushchev will meet officials; in New York, he will meet capitalistic tycoons. In Kansas, however, he could meet people whose ancestors were like his, farmers who toiled black soil and who believed in God. Now he can meet their children and grandchildren, English-speaking, looking like any other Americans anywhere, but worshipping God in their own way uncompromisingly. They have been among our most successful farmers and are honored and respected wherever they live.

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He Could Learn of Early Battles

IT COULD BE A NOVEL EXPERIENCE for Khrushchev to meet such Americans. Of course, he can meet other kinds of ex-Russians in many parts of this country, even in New York. He can also meet some of the men and women who helped to make the Russian Revolution to which he is an heir. He did not participate in the initial battles, for he only joined the Communist Party in 1918. But he could sit down with Alexander Kerensky and discover what it took to break away from Czarism. He might hear first hand the story of the early struggles from some of the real revolutionaries who have taken refuge in this country.

Religious freedom is one of the most valuable assets of American life. In Soviet Russia it is not only non-existent but it is regarded as absurd. No person may be a member of the Communist Party unless he is an atheist which means that no God-fearing or God-loving person may hold high office in that country. This is regarded as a scientific view of life. The few religious buildings that remain are a compromise.

In this country, however, Khrushchev could discover, if he sought the facts, that religion plays a large role in the lives of the people. He may be surprised to learn that many American citizens are descendants of persons from countries behind the Iron Curtain and those Americans worship in churches, the creeds of which they brought with them from the fatherlands of their ancestors. In Detroit, Khrushchev might be taken to Hamtramck, to see a large settlement of Polish-speaking Americans. They are Roman Catholics. But if he reads the store signs, he would see much to remind him of Warsaw.

In this country are many Lithuanians, Latvians, Esthonians, Czechs, Hungarians and all sorts of peoples from behind the Iron Curtain. Here we think of them as Americans. If they choose to retain relationships with others whose ancestors came from the same country or who have the same religious affiliation, that is their business. Nobody interferes with people over such matters. During World War I, there was some protest against what were called hyphenated Americans, as, for instance, German-Americans. But today, we recognize the rich traditions that many peoples have brought to this country, their religions, their ways of life, their associations.

Perhaps Khrushchev could not understand this.

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October 20, 1959

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I thought your column this morning entitled "Lawlessness Triumphant" was excellent. There must be absolute discipline in law enforcement in order to promote proper efficiency and respect. This is a subject in which I have been intensely interested for many years and most certainly have advocated to many career law enforcement representatives.

I hasten also to express sincere appreciation for your commendatory references to the FBI. I think that the proper discipline within our organization has been largely responsible for the FBI's achievements down through the years. Actually, we have found that when our men become accustomed to the rigid discipline under which it is absolutely necessary for us to work, such discipline becomes a matter of pride and the employees themselves insist upon it in order to uphold the continuing efficiency of their organization. I frankly believe that if the FBI should ever descend into the type organization that has no discipline, we would rapidly lose many career employees and most certainly could not hold up our heads in world law enforcement and intelligence circles.

Sincerely,

1 ENCLOSURE

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

A13

Lawlessness Triumphant

FOR THE SAKE of argument, let us say that all public servants, police, firemen, schoolteachers, street cleaners, are underpaid.

Sokolsky

Then the argument as to unionization need not center on the question of wages, which are always unsatisfactory, but on unionization per se. The various police organizations are supposed to be benevolent and are supposed to be voluntary, but when, as in New York, an effort is made to establish a check-off for a benevolent association, then the union is not far away because its treasury will be attractive if not to Jimmy Hoffa then to racketeers. The check-off not only produces unionization but the closed shop.

The check-off is a vicious institution, first used in Germany and coming to the United States during the New Deal. It is a device by which the employer deducts union dues and other amounts from the wages of a worker, thus making payments involuntary. To the union, it guarantees that its members will pay their dues and not cheat, but in the broader philosophy of American freedom, it withholds from the individual freedom of choice.

THUS, THE employer becomes a collector for the union. Is that the function of a municipality, particularly as regards the police force? Suppose a police union did fall into the hands of such racketeers as the McClellan committee exposed, is it the obligation of a municipality to feed its funds to such crooks?

Politicians think in terms of prospective votes. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of New York, for instance, claims over 22,000 members, which is a lot of direct and family votes. Also at $1.50 a month for dues, checked off by the city, this would mean an income of about $33,000 a month for the union, which could develop into a fat reservoir into which politicians could dip for campaign funds.

Instead of the police being a disciplined body, obeying orders and maintaining the peace and law of the city, it would become subject to the will of the very criminal elements it exists to suppress. The principal unionizer of police forces in the United States is the Teamsters union which has been expelled by the AFL-CIO and whose head, Jimmy Hoffa, has been held before the American people as unfit by the McClellan committee.

TO OPPOSE the unionization of the police is not to be opposed to the principle of trade unionism. It would rather be like unionizing the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. These are disciplinary and disciplined organizations. A local police force differs from the national defense forces in that its membership is voluntary.

Large cities always are centers of criminal elements. During recent years, there has been an increase, particularly among juvenile criminals. More police are required; the best grade of young man needs to be recruited for police work; he must be given decent pay and every advantage possible to keep him in police work as a life career. No outside organization in control of the police is tolerable.

The major reason for the strength and competence of the FBI is that it is disciplined throughout, so tightly disciplined that there is never any question as to an individual agent's responsibility and duty. Other departments of municipal activity may be unionized without peril, but it is always an uphill fight to keep the politicians and the racketeers away from the police.

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Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

December 22, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

There is attached George Sokolsky's column released 12-21-59. George has based this column upon a dinner party he attended recently with Ben Grauer and his wife.

George was quite taken back by some of the anti-American statements made by Ben Grauer and Mrs. Grauer.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

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ENCLOSURE

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These Days . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

A13

Does It Matter?

Sokolsky

ONE GOES to a dinner party. The company is charming; the women are expensively gowned; the men are of some importance. The food is good, even costly.

The conversation these days takes on three characteristics:

1. The kind of gossip which used to be the province of servants and runners for blackmailers. This is presumed to be polite because it omits the three forbidden subjects—politics, religion and economics. Gossip always has a mysterious sex overtone which is a pleasant dessert;

2. If anyone is present who regards himself as somewhat superior, that person, male or female, feels called upon to speak of the United States as degenerating, of our economy as being on the verge of collapse, of our political system as being obsolescent, of our educational system as being the worst in the world. At very fancy parties in New York, it is chic to have a few foreigners, maybe a couple of titled foreigners, either associated with the United Nations or refugees who live, the Lord only knows how. They usually agree with any denunciation of the United States or any particular phase of the life of this country. In fact, they are quite willing to establish the superiority of a country which no longer permits them to live in it over our country which gives them house room;

3. The third group usually consists of Russia worshippers. Sometimes one encounters among such an occasional literate person with some measure of knowledge. Usually, the Russia worshippers fall into three general classes: Communists, fellow-travelers, left-wingers, or tourists who have been on a swift look-see of two or three Russian cities, or stylish conversationalists who are willing to go with any tide that is current. It is fun to trip such conversationalists by asking about facts that can be found in an encyclopedia, dictionary or manual. Before a fact, they flee as the Devil does from holy water.

THE MASOCHISM of some Americans is well-known and not altogether unexpected, particularly among the well-to-do. Back in the 1890s and 1900s it was characteristic of the very rich to purchase all sorts of titled husbands whom they supported. It seemed compulsively important for such families to become united with the decaying and even decadent families of feudal Europe. Today, when in most countries new titles are not being created and older ones are no longer legitimate, it continues to be compulsively important for hostesses to have a few who bear feudal handles to their surnames to sit at their tables and to speak of the United States disdainfully.

That would not be so bad were it not that there are Americans about who are willing to permit contumacious and untruthful statements to be made about their country. A colloquy of this nature is of recent vintage:

American female: If Nixon is elected President, I shall leave this country.

American male: I presume you prefer Khrushchev.

American female: This country is becoming decadent.

American male: You are so decadently charming.

Angry naturalized American: You ignoramus! You do not appreciate what a privilege it is to live in America. You should be grateful that you are permitted to live here.

American female: My ancestors came here in 1620.

Angry naturalized American: That was before Stalin, Hitler and Khrushchev. You understand nothing.

IT IS interesting to listen to Americans degrade themselves. Unfortunately so many of our people assume that because one is vehement and effervescent, she really knows what she is talking about or if it is a he, that because he is titled, he is familiar with the affairs of the country of his origin. He may, in fact, be working for an insurance agency or a fancy jeweler, or acting like a Parisian commissionaire, leading his customers gently into shops which pay him 15 per cent.

The time has surely come when even politeness does not require any American to accept umbrage. Criticism can be taken; umbrage is unforgivable. But even the critic needs to know what he is talking about. The American lady, whose conversation I paraphrase, is a composite of many persons and many conversations none of which are tolerable.

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald A13
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
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- New York Daily News
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ENCLOSURE 62-89885-194

April 25, 1960

REC-46 62-83485-195

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Many thanks for the transcripts of your remarks on the Mike Wallace television program on March 21 and 22, 1960.

I read this material with interest, and I do appreciate your thoughtfulness in making it available to me.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,
Edgar

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NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List. The two transcripts of his appearance on the Mike Wallace show cover a wide latitude of subjects but deal principally with (1) philosophy of government, (2) the discussion of political aspirants and (3) the impact of this Nation and our leaders on the history of the world.

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From
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
300 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

THE HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send you the attached.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Patt
Secretary

one (Ack) let to Sokolsky
4-25-60
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No reference is made to the Director or FBI.

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ENCLOSURE

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY ON MIKE WALLACE'S TELEVISION PROGRAM, STATION WNTA.

PART I--MARCH 21, 1960.

Mr. Wallace: This is Mike Wallace with another television portrait in our gallery of colorful people.

If the dominant way of American politics and thinking is liberalism, our guest may be fairly described as a craggy, unrelenting rock, resisting that way. He is George Sokolsky, one of the major voices of conservatism in the United States. Syndicated in some 300 newspapers across the country, Mr. Sokolsky is a proud and defiant critic of what is happening to America--nationally and internationally, morally and politically. Former President Herbert Hoover has said of George Sokolsky: "He is an American who loves his country, a man who instinctively seeks the truth." And we'll talk with George Sokolsky in just one moment.

And now to our story with columnist and conservative philosopher George Sokolsky.

Mr. Sokolsky, a few days back I understand you said this: You said: "The trouble with today's angry young men is that they are not angry enough. But for those who are angry," you went on, "the rallying point should be the Republican Party, the supposedly conservative party." Why the Republican Party?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, only because there is no other party. If

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there were a real choice I would not say the Republican Party. We have only two political parties in this country, but those parties are very confused. There are conservatives in the Democratic Party, conservatives in the Republican Party, but the Democratic Party has become a catchall on every phase of liberal, and even of socialist, so that it is very difficult to define the Democratic Party at all.

Mr. Wallace: When we talk, though, to angry young men, or angry older men for that matter, we think of radicals, if that's not a dirty word.

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, there can be radicals who are conservative.

Mr. Wallace: Very--very good. But when we think of angry young men in the past, let's say. You remember Eugene Debbs, Norman Thomas, the aggressive intellectuals who rallied under Franklin Roosevelt. As a young man you, yourself, I believe, belonged to the I.W.W. All of this was radicalism, and radicalism of the left. Now then, why should angry young men today rally under conservatism?

Mr. Sokolsky: Because the protest of the period--a protest of this period--must be, and will eventually be in every country, a protest against the attempt to--the attempt to ignore historic memory and historic experience.

Mr. Wallace: Would you elaborate?

Mr. Sokolsky: Historic memory, historic memory is conservatism--namely, that we have had 8,000, 10,000 years of written history now. We know a great deal more about ourselves than we ever knew before, and we know that some things work and some things don't work. We know that over a period of time if our money is bad everything is bad. If, for instance, we have an unguarded, an unprotected currency, the nation falls. We know that if we have corruption in government over a prolonged period, the nation falls. We know that if we have no family life, if we have immorality in the family, a nation falls. Therefore, the protest of this era has got to be a protest against the corruption of the state, the family and the individual, and that protest is, ipso facto, conservative. Conservative means a rooting oneself in historic experience.

Mr. Wallace: Well, one would think, then, that perhaps there would be more people rallying to the conservative banner. I think that no matter what kind of an optimist any conservative is he would not suggest that there is considerable, a considerable conservative movement in the United States of America.

Mr. Sokolsky: No, it is a little too early--we're very comfortable. Really, if one, if one just lived without taking any interest in anything it would not be surprising. It's a comfortable country, with no poverty anywhere. I came back here from the Far East in 1931 looking for the depression because the conditions I had witnessed for a decade and a half in Asia, er, made me feel that the worst here were better off than most people in the world.

Mr. Wallace: Well, then, if we are so well off, Mr. Sokolsky, why do we need a change?

Mr. Sokolsky: Because we are well off materially. We have more money than, er, than we really need, most of us--we eat too much. But we are discontented. We go to psychiatrists, we go to psychoanalysts; we have the greatest incidence of divorce; we are producing an extraordinarily large number of illegitimate children; our young people are frightened as to their future, they worry about college students who should be full of enthusiasm and excitement...

Mr. Wallace: And all of this is symptomatic of what?

Mr. Sokolsky: All of this is symptomatic of a decaying society.

Mr. Wallace: All right. We have an election coming up in a few months. Do you see any man on the national scene who has a grasp of these fundamental problems, who has the intellect and the philosophy which is equal to the job?

Mr. Sokolsky: Yes, I do. I do. I would say that Nixon, Kennedy, Humphrey, Johnson--all the candidates of both parties see the problem. Each approaches it from a different standpoint. We have a curious situation. We have an extraordinarily large number of educated men among the candidates. Now, I don't agree with the philosophy of Hubert Humphrey; but Hubert Humphrey is an educated man. He knows the problems that face this country. The same is true of Jack Kennedy.

Mr. Wallace: Are you saying that all of these men whom you mentioned would make successful presidents?

Mr. Sokolsky: No.

Mr. Wallace: Who might change the course of our...

Mr. Sokolsky: No

Mr. Wallace: ... history?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, I'm not saying that. You didn't ask me that. You asked me whether these men see the problem. These are men who do see the problem. Whether they'd make successful presidents is another matter. Our system of government makes it very difficult to anticipate whether a president would be competent or not. For instance, by all calculations Harry Truman should have been a dud. Harry Truman made an extraordinarily competent president.

Mr. Wallace: But he was a steward of--I gather, if I understand you correctly--he was a steward for almost a decade in which he continued to lead us down a garden path which you abhor.

Mr. Sokolsky: That's right. I disagreed with him entirely. I am talking about his competence as an administrator. He did a good job.

Mr. Wallace: Well I'm talking about, I'm talking about the man to lead, who is a sufficient philosopher, who understands what you're talking about--who is a conservative, if you will, who will perhaps be capable of setting America, leading America back onto what you regard as the sensible path.

Mr. Sokolsky: No president, has ever led America anywhere. Not in our history. And no president...

Mr. Wallace: Not even Frank Roosevelt?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, no. Frank Roosevelt. He was a-- Well, you want this place to burn up? I'll talk about Roosevelt. Let's get off and talk about a pleasant person.

Mr. Wallace: Did he not, did he not lead us, a tremendous number of the American people, to the securing of certain aspirations, to the realizing of certain aspirations which a good many of the American people have?

Mr. Sokolsky: He created more confusion than any president we've ever had.

Mr. Wallace: Confusion of what kind?

Mr. Sokolsky: History will not, history will not measure him in, history will not measure him in favorable terms--impossible. In the first place he destroyed our economic system. We are not a capitalist country. We are a mixed economy, and the mixture of our economy is our great trouble today. For instance, I'll cite one example: Our economy is based upon sound money.

In 1933 Roosevelt destroyed sound money in this country. It was an unnecessary act; it was an unwise act. We note the day of the frightful disaster that it brought upon our economy because of the current inflation.

Mr. Wallace: But he rescued us, did he not, from the depths of a depression that was...

Mr. Sokolsky: The depression was over in June, 1932, as every figure available shows. Therefore, he did not rescue us, but he increased the depression by taking us off gold.

Mr. Wallace: How can you, then, account for the fact that he was elected to office as president by considerable majorities time after time after time?

Mr. Sokolsky: He had an excellent voice, he spoke beautifully on the radio; he had a capacity of confusing an issue so that it sounded right to a great many people, even very intelligent people. He put together a political organization that was amazing because it was an amalgam of divergent groups, running from Republicans like Ickes and Harriman, who were then Republicans, and Wallace was a Republican to Socialists like Sidney Hillman.

Mr. Wallace: All right. You had no admiration...

Mr. Sokolsky: He was a skillful politician.

Mr. Wallace: You had no admiration--or very little admiration--for Frank Roosevelt...

Mr. Sokolsky: None.

Mr. Wallace: But one man in politics whom you greatly admired was the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. In retrospect, what was there you admired in Joe McCarthy?

Mr. Sokolsky: Joe McCarthy had the courage of opening a cesspool. Now, a cesspool smells badly, and it looks bad. It's unpleasant, turns your stomach, and the man who opens it and messes with it is likely to become very dirty in his clothes, and that happened to Joe. But somebody had to open that cesspool, and he did it, and he did it courageously.

Mr. Wallace: Did he have a conviction?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, yes, he had many convictions, I knew...

Mr. Wallace: To the day he died, did he have the conviction that he...

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, yes.

Mr. Wallace: There was a spirit within him that said: "Joe McCarthy, you are doing something for the United States--something that you believe in to the fibre of your being."

Mr. Sokolsky: Yes, Joe McCarthy was an extraordinarily sincere man. He had many faults, as you and I have, as everybody has. I'm not going to, I'm not going to paint Joe as a demigod, as a perfect man--as a matter of fact, I have a dog called Joe McCarthy and we can't keep him at home he makes so much noise. I named him after

Joe. But Joe was capable of doing this job as very few others could do it. Karl Mundt might have done it.

Mr. Wallace: Capable of doing what job?

Mr. Sokolsky: Of lifting the top off the cesspool. It was the dirtiest thing that any country had ever faced...

Mr. Wallace: The cesspool of...

Mr. Sokolsky: Namely, that Soviet Russia, by ingenious devices--devices which are now being used in Cuba, which two years ago were used in India, which have been used in every country in the world--had infiltrated our country, had moved into our government, into educational institutions, into the newspaper world, the motion pictures--a job which they have done because they have been practising it for more than 40 years, and which I have observed for 43 years.

Mr. Wallace: What are they after?

Mr. Sokolsky: World conquest.

Mr. Wallace: World conquest for conquest's sake? Or would they reasonably say to you: "We are after world conquest of an idea which we believe will best serve mankind."?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, no. There are two conflicting concepts there, but both influence the Russians. One is Russian imperialism, which has been constant since Ivan the Terrible.

Mr. Wallace: Let's talk about American communists.

Mr. Sokolsky: No, no, no. No, I can't. I can only talk about it the way I know how. That is, the Russian concept. The second concept is the communist concept, which is the conquest of the entire world by the Marxian idea of dialectical materialism. Now, in every country, beginning with 1903--1903--I want to emphasize the date--the Bolsheviks established a party. That party's object has always been the taking over of the minds of a people to prepare them for the Marxian revolution when it reaches their country.

Mr. Wallace: And for what reason, the Marxian revolution? What is the end in view? What is the motive?

Mr. Sokolsky: The motive of the Marxian revolution is the same as the motive of any idea; namely, that we are right, and we must note the Christians had the same concept in the days of St. Paul, namely, that we preach the Word to all of mankind. However, when this idea became associated with the imperialism of Russia, which has been constant since Peter the Great, since Ivan the Terrible, then, then you have a perilous situation, and the techniques they use are universal, and the techniques in the United States are the things that McCarthy had to fight.

Mr. Wallace: Back in 1957 you wrote a column entitled "Needed: Another McCarthy." You wrote: "Joe was very impolite and the people heard him. He got a few results, not too many. To get real results," you went on, "one must be even more impolite, more impolitic, than Joe was." And the question I would like to put to you, and I hope that you will answer immediately after the break, is this: What kind of a man, what kind of impolitic methods do you have in mind?

And we will get George Sokolsky's answer in just a minute.

Now back to our story with columnist George Sokolsky.

Let me repeat, Mr. Sokolsky, you wrote a column entitled "Needed: Another McCarthy." You said McCarthy was impolite, he got a few results but not too many; to get real results, you went on, one must be more impolite, more impolitic than McCarthy. What kind of man, what kind of impolitic methods do you...

Mr. Sokolsky: You need a man who is so morally devoted to the restoration of a civilization in which he believes--a man, let us say, like St. Paul, a man like Savonarola...

Mr. Wallace: You compare, you compare McCarthy with those?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, I don't. McCarthy was weak. He was the beginning of something. I don't know where McCarthy might have gone to, but he didn't reach it, at any rate. No, we need something more than that. We need somebody who approaches this problem of our civilization from a moral standpoint, not from a political standpoint. Politics is insufficient.

Mr. Wallace: Do you, do you know that man?

Mr. Sokolsky: No.

Mr. Wallace: Who is the man in America today whom you most admire? Who is the man in the world today whom you most admire?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, I admire a great many people. For instance, I think de Gaulle has done a job for France which I should like to see someone do for the United States. A rigid, almost absolutist, job. "This is what is right for France, and I stand on it or I die on it," and therefore de Gaulle is able to face the Algerian problem as nobody else in France has been able to face it.

Mr. Wallace: A dictatorship of the aristocracy?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, not a dictatorship of the aristocracy--a man who has a moral conscience and a memory of history, a historic memory.

Mr. Wallace: And there is no man in America?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, there must be men, a great many men in America.

Mr. Wallace: Who is the American whom you most admire, Mr. Sokolsky?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, I admire a great many. Well, for instance, the man whom I admire--the men whom I admire most are older men, who will pass soon. Men like Herbert Hoover, like Bernie Baruch. They will soon pass. We have to find our great men in youth, not in men whose names are now important--all of us will die.

Mr. Wallace: And who are those young men?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, I am beginning to see in the universities a great many young men. Take, for instance, this National Review group.

Mr. Wallace: Bill Buckley.

Mr. Sokolsky: Bill Buckley and that whole group. I find great encouragement in that group. Not because they are conservative, but because they are irreconcilable.

Mr. Wallace: Among the men, or missing among the men whom you mentioned earlier, as far as the presidency was concerned, is Adlai Stevenson.

Mr. Sokolsky: I didn't miss him.

Mr. Wallace: You missed him on purpose?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, I didn't miss him at all. He just doesn't exist.

Mr. Wallace: Why doesn't he?

Mr. Sokolsky: Because he's not a candidate. He isn't a prospect. Why talk about -- I was talking about the men who might be nominated, the one who might be nominated: and I've never been able to understand Adlai Stevenson. I don't know what he's talking about.

Mr. Wallace: We have about five or six minutes left in this half hour, and we are going to do another one immediately following it, with your permission. As a veteran journalist, do you think that our press is living up to its responsibilities--its function of informing, of criticizing, of clarifying the time in which we live?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, I don't think so. I think that we've moved away a little bit. At any rate, that's my concept. I believe in personal journalism. I believe in the press as an origin of an idea. The concept of impartial, unbiased news is nonsense. It can't be written. Nobody could write it; and you can't speak it.

Mr. Wallace: Even in the news columns?

Mr. Sokolsky: Even in the news columns. There is no possibility of such extreme objectivity. Nobody could report a fire with total objectivity. It can't be done. The man who puts paper to pencil puts an idea on paper -- he can't help it. Therefore, let us be honest about it and have personal journalism -- express an idea, fight for a cause. That's why the columnists have become important in this period. They take the place of men like Hearst, and Pulitzer, and Bennett, and Colonel Waterson and the McCormicks, and so on. They are fighting for something that they believe to be true. Whether it is true or not is unimportant.

Mr. Wallace: And television?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, television is immature. You people are looking for something. You haven't found it. You are looking to, er ... Television will never be sound until you are able to ignore both the owners of the machines that you are using here, and the advertising. And you will find it -- it must be found -- but it takes time. Now you fellows who are doing this kind of job, you are the pioneers in it. I have a lot of respect for what you are doing, but it's still not ready. You see you have to have an interview. You don't get up and say: "This is what I stand for, and I don't care what the world says."

Mr. Wallace: There are some of us who do.

Mr. Sokolsky: Yes, but you're pioneering. It will come one day.

Mr. Wallace: Mr. Sokolsky, final question on this part of the interview. We have just two minutes to answer it. Are you optimistic about from 1960 to the year 2000 for the United States?

Mr. Sokolsky: I'm always optimistic about everything, because man doesn't disappear. Your big problem is man, isn't it?

Mr. Wallace: I mean the United States as a world power?

Mr. Sokolsky: I don't think that's very important. I think what is important is man. Now, this American man is a creature who stands for a concept, namely, that government is the creation of those who are governed, and is responsible to them. Now, that concept will not die.

Mr. Wallace: But you believe that our government has gotten too big?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, yes.

Mr. Wallace: And has encroached upon the freedoms of the individual man?

Mr. Sokolsky: Our government will have to be changed in many ways between now and the year 2000 because it is becoming inefficient.

Mr. Wallace: And it will change in the way of socialism rather than your way of back to conservatism?

Mr. Sokolsky: The words "socialism" and "conservatism" are false words. It will have to change back to a moral society which can work efficiently without destroying the initiative, the incentive and the freedom of the individual man. That will take thinking out, and it will take a lot of thinking out, and also a lot of trouble.

Mr. Wallace: Who are you going to vote for in November?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, I don't know. I don't know who is going to run. I might vote for Dick Nixon if I don't like the Democrat. The two men I would prefer to see as candidates are Nixon and Johnson.

Mr. Wallace: Nixon and Lyndon Johnson.

George Sokolsky, I thank you for taking this half hour, and I will be back in a moment with a footnote to this interview with George Sokolsky.

In this, the first in a two part interview, we asked George Sokolsky for his specific evaluation of certain national leaders and certain institutions. Tomorrow we are going to ask George Sokolsky to discuss the philosophical, moral and religious beliefs which have shaped his thinking as a militant conservative.

We thank George Sokolsky for adding this part of his portrait to our gallery -- one of the people other people are interested in. Mike Wallace. That's it for now.

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY ON MIKE WALLACE'S TELEVISION PROGRAM, STATION WNTA

PART II - MARCH 22, 1960

Mr. Wallace: This is Mike Wallace with another television portrait in our gallery of colorful people. Yesterday we explored the political views of a major force in conservatism in the United States today, the columnist George Sokolsky. Now we'll try to find out what philosophy, what views of life, of religion, of morality, have molded his thinking as a controversial conservative. And I'll be back with George Sokolsky in just one minute.

Now to our story with columnist George Sokolsky:

Mr. Sokolsky, yesterday we were talking about the subject of angry young men, and you said: "The trouble is they are not angry enough. When we were young," you said, "in the world before 1914 we were really angry, and we did something about it." Question: What's wrong? Why aren't our young men of today angry enough?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well there are many reasons, many reasons. We spoke about some last night. But there are many, many reasons. One is that we've become too utilitarian--we move toward a specialized life, and if we are now living there we are very happy, and that's the end of it. Let's take a man like Rickover--Admiral Rickover. Now there is a type of a very angry American. But what is he angry about? He is not angry about the atomic submarine that he builds; he's not angry about the Navy, of which

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he is a part--he's angry about education because he finds that the, the expertness of the American mind is inadequate for America's needs. And he's angry about the inadequate educational system, which really means that he's angry about the sacrifice of the American mind for utilitarian ends.

Mr. Wallace: Is it simply--is it simply that we are just not willing to spend the money, or that we just don't give a tinker's damn about it?

Mr. Sokolsky: No, we spend more money than anybody in the world. You take here in New York. We have 60 institutions of higher education. There's no city in the world has anything like that. And many of them are among the best in the world. That isn't what our problem is. Our problem is that we have moved in an easy direction and an easy life. Now you can not make life easy. It just can't be done. Life is tough, and if you want to be easy and find the easiest way you find failure.

Mr. Wallace: In the area of morality, what should we be angry about?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, the most horrible thing is the destruction of our family system. We cannot exist without the family system. Our civilization is based upon it. As a matter of fact, all civilization is based upon the family unit. That is the center of life, and the center of morality. Now, when you have an excess of broken homes--of course you always have broken homes--but when you have an excess of broken homes. When they appear not only in the froth, which is a small part of any society, but when they appear in the fundamental groups--the workers, the white collar people, the middle class people--then your society begins to decay, so that the greatest evil is the broken home.

Mr. Wallace: And why the broken home?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, because it corrupts children.

Mr. Wallace: Where does it come from?

Mr. Sokolsky: It comes from an inadequate acceptance of responsibility, which is morality. Morality is restraint. Now, I heard on--on, on your program--yes, I think it was your program, somebody complained about conformity. Well, what he said in my opinion is nonsense, because he conforms, he conforms to the size of the stage he uses, he conforms to the kind of machinery he uses. He has to. He is unable to do otherwise. There must be margins of decency in any element.

Mr. Wallace: In a column you once wrote this: You said that "No fanaticism of any sect at any time in history is so foully fearful as the paganism that has become the stench of Europe, and even assails our nostrils in this country." What is this paganism which you seem to fear even more than communism?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, what is the concept of God? Now, the contribution of the Jew to the world, to thought, to philosophy, to life, is the Abrahamitic concept of God. God is not a stick, not a stone, not a creation of man; but God is a Being outside ourselves who perpetuates, who created life and perpetuates life with the object of producing a constantly improving human being based upon a moral code which we call natural law.

Mr. Wallace: Do you need God for a moral code?

Mr. Sokolsky: Impossible. It's absolutely impossible for man to stand alone, and when he tries it he creates his own God, as the Germans created Hitler, as the Russians created Lenin and Stalin...

Mr. Wallace: But why? I, I don't understand what problems confront us that we cannot judge and handle as rational human beings without a resort to mysticism or religious faith, or whatever?

Mr. Sokolsky: First of all, we are not rational human beings. If you tried to explain what a rational human being is you'd find yourself devoting the rest of your life to the problem, and you'd get nowhere. We are human beings, we are creatures that have a curious nature, different from dogs and cats and elephants. Er, we, we, we have two qualities, one is free will and the other is the capacity to transmit what we believe and think to others. No other animals have it. For instance, we have both been to a circus. In the circus, you take a little girl with a pink skirt. She stands there with a wand and she tells the elephants to stand up, and the elephants stand up. Any elephant could have killed that little girl, eh? All he needs to do is take his trunk and sock her and she's dead. Did you ever see an elephant do that to 12 little girls?

Mr. Wallace: Therefore what--I'm not sure....

Mr. Sokolsky: You have a capacity in man to think and to utilize his free will for good or for evil. You have the capacity...

Mr. Wallace: But why can it not be good or evil without God? For instance, people do not have to believe in the divinity of Christ, or Buddha, or Mohammed to respect the property rights of others; we don't have to believe in God to love and respect our parents; we don't have to believe in immortality to want to preserve our freedoms against a Khrushchev, do we?

Mr. Sokolsky: Yes, we do.

Mr. Wallace: We do, really?

Mr. Sokolsky: Yes, we do. Now let's take human experience. There are two views of this--one is the view of human experience, the other is the philosophic view. If you take the view of human experience we know that when man, who has this great power of free will and can do what he likes, exercises his free will without restraint he becomes anarchic, and he destroys himself and he destroys the society. We have 10,000 years of history. Now, the question is: What is this restraint?

Is it self-restraint? It has never been. We rationalize the reasons why we don't restrain ourselves, but what we do find is that man restrains himself out of virtue. Virtue means that he respects the margins of propriety. Now those margins of propriety are established universally by the natural law--by this concept that there is a right and that there is a wrong, and that that right and wrong come from outside ourselves, and are not made by us.

Mr. Wallace: It may or may not, depending upon what we believe. Tell me this: religion is important to you, but so is capitalism, as opposed, shall we say, to communism. Do you find no conflict between capitalism on the one hand, which is geared for profit, pleasure and wealth here on earth, and, on the other hand, religion, which is other worldly, aesthetic, mystical?

Mr. Sokolsky: They are not the same thing. Capitalism is unimportant. Capitalism is a technique, it's a tool.

Mr. Wallace: Materialism--call it materialism.

Mr. Sokolsky: No, no. Don't call it materialism. Let's call it capitalism. It's a tool, it's a technique for the operation of wealth, for the utilization of wealth. Religion, the acceptance of God, is in the nature of existence whether you have capitalism, whether you have socialism, whether you have anarchism, whether you have feudalism...

Mr. Wallace: But they operate side by side within the same man, Mr. Sokolsky.

Mr. Sokolsky: They have operated without being side by side. In other words, you mean that a man is simultaneously a religious man and a capitalist. Norman Thomas is a religious man and a socialist. You don't have to--capitalism is a technique. Khrushchev uses one technique. I use another.

Mr. Wallace: All right, well... In his Sermon on the Mount Christ said this: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth. Take no thought for your life--what ye shall eat, what ye shall drink, nor what ye shall wear." Elsewhere the Bible tells us: "Give to every man that asketh of thee. Lend, hoping for nothing." Now, can you imagine any capitalist, industrialist, banker, operating on that kind of a philosophy?

Mr. Sokolsky: Um. Yes. Of course. Our great corporations do. After all, what is a corporation? It is a continuing operation. Suppose you have a corporation owned by a labor union, or as, let us say, the Pennsylvania Railroad owned by most of its workers. Who's laying up anything? Who owns it? Who owns the Telephone Company? The--I think there are a great many errors about the operations of capitalism. For instance, if a man owns a salami store he is a true capitalist. He owns it, he controls it, he makes it, he sells the wares; but when you get the great corporation--a continuing instrument of production and distribution, widely used so that nobody owns it--no one person owns it--then you have an instrument, a cooperative instrument of production and distribution which uses the capitalistic technique for financing itself, just as in Russia today the capitalistic technique has to be used to finance their industry.

Mr. Wallace: It just occurs to me that a properly religious life and a material life on earth seem to be at odds with one another. Christ said: "He that loveth his life shall lose it; he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal."

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, that's unrelated to--that particular sentence has to do with immortality. It has nothing to do with the problem you raised. I mean you're raising confusing problems here.

Mr. Wallace: Well...

Mr. Sokolsky: If you believe in immortality, if you believe in the conservation of nature; if you believe that nothing that exists upon this earth ever dies, that there is a permanence in the existence of everything, and that man himself has no death--no death to fear--and I can assure you that I am very familiar with this subject because I have died three times in the past four years.

Mr. Wallace: And yet you feared it not at all?

Mr. Sokolsky: I never feared it. I never feared it.

Mr. Wallace: You believe in your personal immortality?

Mr. Sokolsky: Yes. And I had no problems; I had no problems. I said my prayers and I was through. My task was done and I felt very good and went ahead.

Mr. Wallace: You don't mean that a man can live without God and live a full, complete and fruitful life?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, probably he can, but his problems are more confused than my problems would be because he would find that--he undoubtedly does find that--he requires an explanation, a very troublesome explanation for his own being and his own relationships to other people, which to me are all solved by historic memory. I repeat this word "historic memory" all the time because that is what we have forgotten in this period of confusion called liberalism--that there is a historic memory, and that it plays a great part in our lives.

Mr. Wallace: And you think that this period called liberalism is about to end?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh yes. Yes, it's ended almost everywhere else on earth. It is, er...

Mr. Wallace: What do you mean? Has liberalism ended in India?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, yes.

Mr. Wallace: In Soviet Russia? In China?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh yes--it never existed in Soviet Russia...

Mr. Wallace: Well, when I say...

Mr. Sokolsky: And it never existed... I know, you are going to tell me that...

Mr. Wallace: The world's goods, these people feel belong to everybody.

Mr. Sokolsky: No, no. That isn't what liberalism means.

Mr. Wallace: What is liberalism?

Mr. Sokolsky: Liberalism means the capacity of a generation to change the world without regard to prior history on the basis of its own wishes, without experience. That is liberalism in the Twentieth Century.

Mr. Wallace: But if men want to change the course of history and the way they live, and they vote so to do it, then it seems to me that we must pay court to a man who is a thinking being and who decides to take his life into his own hands and change it so that all people are better served...

Mr. Sokolsky: He can't change the world for me. I don't choose to have the world changed for me. And when you say that all are better served--they're not better served. There's been nothing better in the world since 1917 than existed before 1917 anywhere. Let's take our period...

Mr. Wallace: Well, you say "Let's take our period." It seems to me that there are a good many people who would dispute you on that, in that we now have schooling for more people, homes for more people, economic security for more people, health security for more people--all of the measures which you find anathema--the so-called welfare-state--seems to me to strike a cord of response in a tremendous number of people, not only here in the United States, but in England and all over the world.

Mr. Sokolsky: Of course I don't think the statement is true. Up to 1917 we were throughout the world making very great progress. Probably in the century from 1815 until 1914 the greatest continuous progress in any direction, in knowledge, in science, in schooling, was made by the human race. I think that the Russian Revolution, which I witnessed in 1917 in Petrograd--I spent 10 months there--set the human race back everywhere in the world for a very prolonged period.

Mr. Wallace: Were your parents immigrants?

Mr. Sokolsky: My parents were immigrants. I was born here, in Utica.

Mr. Wallace: Where were they born?

Mr. Sokolsky: They were born in Bialystok.

Mr. Wallace: They went--they came to America for what reason?

Mr. Sokolsky: To improve their lives.

Mr. Wallace: Exactly.

Mr. Sokolsky: Quite so. That's why anybody came here.

Mr. Wallace: Is it not conceivable that those same parents of yours, were they alive today, and in the Soviet Union today, would not want to emigrate because their lives...

Mr. Sokolsky: They'd be dead. They'd be dead.

Mr. Wallace: Why?

Mr. Sokolsky: Because of the anti-Semitism of the Soviet government. I believe...

Mr. Wallace: There are Jews who survive.

Mr. Sokolsky: Very few. And I believe that Soviet Russia is more, and always has been more anti-Semitic than Hitler's Germany, and that of the six million Jews who were supposed to have been killed in Germany, which included Poland, a great many of them were killed by Stalin--so that I am quite sure that my people in Bialystok would have been wiped out, as my relatives, if I ever had any left there, were wiped out.

Mr. Wallace: Mr. Sokolsky, we must take a break here--for purely commercial reasons--and we will be back in just a minute. Back to Mr. Sokolsky in just about a minute.

And now, back to our story with George Sokolsky:

Mr. Sokolsky, back in 1946 you made a very interesting speech to the Albany, New York, Rotary Club. You said at that time: "Man is free, not because government grants him freedom; not because a constitution has been written. Man is free because he has been created free." What does that mean?

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, if you believe in the creation of man, as I do, as distinct from all else in nature -- what he has been given is free will and the capacity to know the difference between right and wrong, which is the essence of moral law. And if that comes, as I believe it does, from God, and exists nowhere else in nature, then man has a gift which, if he treasures it, makes it possible for him to live in freedom and in peace. We have not yet attained our knowledge sufficiently.

Mr. Wallace: Is a man who is born with trachoma in the Middle East free? Is a man who is born an untouchable in India free? Is a man who is born into utter poverty -- is he free simply because he was created?

Mr. Sokolsky: The wickedness of man, of course, is characteristic of free will. You can not have free will to do only good. If you have free will you will be wicked, as you can be good.

Mr. Wallace: Therefore liberalism says, I ...

Mr. Sokolsky: Another word ...

Mr. Wallace: Perhaps, perhaps liberalism -- men of good will--say: "Let us band together, let us band together, a group of us, to try to achieve better things for all of us."

Mr. Sokolsky: Well, that has always been the task of those who are religious. They banded together. They created churches, they created societies to serve their fellow man -- that's nothing new with liberalism.

What liberalism does is that it rejects the experience of man over a period of eight or 10 thousand years and produces constant confusion from which people increase their suffering, because confusion increases suffering just as, for instance, when you destroy the value of the dollar and turn the dollar from a purchasing power, let us say, in 1939 of 100¢ to 35¢.

Mr. Wallace: Then it is simple confusion that makes people band together, that makes, for instance, for overwhelming majorities through the last quarter century here in the United States of groups who want social welfare legislation?

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, no, it isn't -- social welfare legislation is as old as man. The very concept of the Sabbath, of the Jubilee Year, of the Chinese idea of the family system of cooperative living -- they're all social operations, and social uses--there is nothing new in that. This term "liberalism" became an excuse in the United States -- and in the United States alone -- for confused and anarchic living, and therefore has done great mischief in this country. It is not true of liberalism anywhere else in the world.

Mr. Wallace: What do you think of Norman Thomas? We have 30 seconds.

Mr. Sokolsky: Oh, I'm very fond of Norman Thomas.

Mr. Wallace: As a man. What do you think of what he has helped to do for the United States of America?

Mr. Sokolsky: I think Norman Thomas has done a great deal to focus attention on certain basic principles. I regard him as one of the finest conservatives in American life.

Mr. Wallace: George Sokolsky, thank you for spending these two half hours with us. I hope that we can persuade you to come back again in the near future.

I will be back in a moment with a footnote to this interview with George Sokolsky.

In a testament to his belief in freedom George Sokolsky once said: "Man is free, not because a government grants him freedom; not because a constitution has been written. Man is free because he has been created free." By what means, just how to defend that freedom, is a controversial issue--perhaps the most crucial facing us today, and by taking a forceful, conservative stand, Mr. Sokolsky serves the vital function of keeping that issue alive.

We thank George Sokolsky for adding his portrait to our gallery. One of the people other people are interested in. Mike Wallace. That's it for now.

May 19, 1960

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

10-1

Dear George:

After reading your column entitled "Spies on the Record," I could not resist sending you a personal note of appreciation.

The American public should be informed of Soviet espionage activities, especially at a time like this, and your interest in bringing the incident involving Yuri Novikov to your readers attention is indeed praiseworthy. Too many of our citizens soon forget the contemptuous acts of espionage committed in this country by communist agents, and I do hope that your column will help to awaken them from their lethargy.

Sincerely,

Edgar

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NOTE: Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

Spies on the Record

ANDREI Gromyko said that Soviet Russia did not employ spies in the United States. Gromyko had lived in the United States for many years before he became the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position he now holds. There is a long record of espionage. Here is a case:

Sokolsky

On the evening of April 12, 1951, a lone male emerged from the darkness and made his way to the base of the Washington Monument in Washington. On his left hand he wore a glove, a strip of adhesive tape circled the middle finger of his right hand, and he carried a red-covered book under his left arm. This man was Mr. Z (fictitious), who was employed in a sensitive position by a United States Government agency. Moments later, he was joined by Yuri Novikov, Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. This meeting signified the initial effort to expand, on American soil, a Soviet espionage apparatus developed in Austria in 1948. This apparatus had been under the watchful eyes of our military authorities abroad for two years.

From that night on, through the spring of 1952, Novikov met on 12 occasions with Mr. Z at numerous meeting places in Washington. Information which Novikov solicited from Mr. Z on behalf of Russia included data relating to the American Air Force personnel stationed abroad, morale among Air Force officers and enlisted personnel, Air Force interrogation techniques, the identity of the American intelligence sources, the identity of fellow employes of Mr. Z and the names of American military personnel destined for overseas assignment. Novikov also requested information about U. S. intelligence files dealing with Russian installations and Russian military capabilities, American preparations for war or defense, and the current location of defected Soviet airman then in this country.

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Ponger and Verber had returned to Austria with their families after service in the American Army in Europe during World War II. In early 1949 Ponger was recruited in Vienna by Soviet intelligence and, shortly thereafter, in March, 1949, he recruited Verber, his brother-in-law, for the same kind of work. Verber, in turn, recruited Mr. Z, then an employe of American Forces in Austria assigned to intelligence work. After that, Verber had frequent contact with Mr. Z and obtained certain data from him concerning intelligence personnel, policies, activities, and other information pertaining to U. S. Forces in Austria. In December, 1950, however, Mr. Z, Verber's principal source of intelligence information, left Europe on transfer to the United States. Ponger and Verber persuaded Mr. Z to continue as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in connection with his new post in the United States.

They paid Mr. Z a special bonus on behalf of their Soviet masters, relayed Soviet praises for his valuable assistance, and issued final instructions to Mr. Z concerning his proposed first meeting with his new principal at the Washington Monument. This is the meeting which occurred on the evening of that second Tuesday in April, 1951.

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ON BEING confronted with information indicating specific knowledge of their activities abroad, Verber and Ponger changed their pleas to guilty. In June, 1953, they were sentenced and imprisoned in U. S. Federal penitentiaries. Verber received a sentence of 3 years, 4 months to 10 years, while Ponger was sentenced to serve a term of from 5 to 15 years.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A23
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date MAY 19 1960

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ENCLOSURE

file

62-89885-196

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

May 20, 1960

MR. MOHR:

GEORGE SOKOLSKY

George Sokolsky called at 4:00 p.m., 5-20-60. He is very interested in exposing attempts on the part of the Chinese communists to impress the minds of school youngsters in California with communist propaganda and literature. He would appreciate very much obtaining a copy of the publication "Evergreen" which is published by the pro-Chinese communist forces. This matter has been discussed with the Domestic Intelligence Division and if possible a copy will be procured.

done 5/26

Sokolsky mentioned that he had recently met with former President Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover told him he was sorely distressed over efforts on the part of left-wing forces at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, to have the Board of Regents of that University pass a resolution condemning him for destroying academic freedom. George mentioned that such resolution did pass the faculty of Stanford University, however, the Board of Regents turned it down. Mr. Hoover feels that the real leader in this move is the President of the University whose name is Sterling. He also told Sokolsky that some very valuable books and works of art had been stolen from the library at Stanford University. Some of the stolen items have been found at Cornell University.

Sokolsky stated that if the opportunity presented itself he certainly hoped that an investigation could be made of the mess at Stanford on a very quiet basis. He mentioned that the former President would not allow him to publish these disturbing facts because he does not want to bring disrepute to Stanford.

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C. D. DE LOACH

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memo Scatterday to Belmont 5-24-60

What do we have of Sterling?

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 19, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY COLUMN 5-19-60

10-1

George Sokolsky's column 5-19-60 had rather complete details regarding the "Otto Verber - Kurt L. Ponger" espionage case. The Director noted, "What about this? Is it substantially correct? Do we know if it was public source so Sokolsky could get it?"

Sokolsky's facts are substantially correct. His facts could either have been taken from the record or in fact from an Interesting Case write-up dated June 5, 1957, which we prepared for Bureau speakers. The facts are public source in nature. A copy of the Interesting Case write-up in question is attached. A copy of the same write-up was sent to Sokolsky some time ago at his specific request.

ACTION:

For information.

5/19

5/19

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

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- Tolson
- Mohr
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- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
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Mohr
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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

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- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- Date MAY 19 1960

23 JUN 7 1960

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NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 7 1960

DeLoach to Mohr 5-19-60

CENTRAL RESEARCH

~~ENCLOSURE~~

52 JUN 9 1960

October 4, 1960

10-1

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Recently I had the pleasure of seeing your article which appeared in the September, 1960, issue of "Town and Country." Your thought-provoking analysis of the problems we face today was an excellent presentation illustrating the need for a reappraisal of our objectives. "Thinking Out Loud" was rewarding reading, and I want to congratulate you for writing it.

Sincerely,
EDGAR

MAILED 19
OCT 4 1960
COMM-FBI

OCT 4 11 31 AM '60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSKI Oms
227,988

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first name basis.

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

CJH:ms
(3)

EX-109

REC-23 62-89885-198

11 OCT 6 1960

57 OCT 13 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeL[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

THINKING OUT LOUD

CJH

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DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSK10ms
227,988

TOWN & COUNTRY
Hearst Corporation
New York 22, New York

September, 1960
p. 130

62-89885-198

ENCLOSURE

[illegible]
Ltr to Sokolsky
10-4-60
CGH/mo

It is supposed to be unmannerly to trip up one's neighbor by demanding a definition. "Everybody knows" is really not an answer, for sometimes what everybody is supposed to know, nobody really knows. Back in the fifteenth century, everybody knew that if you traveled to the end of the Earth you would fall off. But there were some philosophers and scientists who probably bored current society by insisting that what everybody knew was really nonsense. Henry the Navigator of Portugal set out to prove that it was possible, by gathering and applying existent knowledge, to go where no Europeans had been and were still afraid to go.

Conservatives are supposed to be pudgy, stuffy folk who want no change. That is not true at all. Conservatives are generally progressive in their views, but they possess historic memory. By historic memory I mean that the human race has had perhaps ten thousand years of more or less written history and an even longer period of tradition that antedates that. We know much about human experience. We know that, over the centuries, some things have worked and some things have failed.

Let me give two examples of what we know to be true—two very simple examples.

1. We know that when the currency of a people goes to pot, the people suffer greatly. There are revolutions and insurrections. An ambitious nation then marches in and takes over. It is, therefore, the duty of a government to protect the value of its currency. We are in greater danger in the United States from the depreciation of the dollar than we are from any other cause.

2. We know historically that when the family system collapses, when licentiousness takes the place of order in the household, when sex morals are ignored, and manners are not associated with morals, a nation collapses. Compare the France of 1960, headed by a man of the moral integrity of a de Gaulle, with the postwar France that moved from riot to anarchy, and the difference is apparent in our own times.

Conservatism does not object to change, but it recognizes historic experience. The Conservative differs from the twentieth-century Liberal in just that. I use the modification twentieth century, because in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a Liberal was something altogether different. He believed in the extension of human liberty to a constantly increasing number of human beings. He wanted people to be free, but he did not want them to be maniacs. There were some libertarians who finally reached the conclusion that, in his perfection, man would not require government at all. He would live by virtue, by mutual aid, by the perfection of his nature. Liberalism, up to recent years, tended to discredit, and even to abhor, government.

In the twentieth century, liberalism has become something altogether different. I like to put it this way: Liberalism, these days, is the acceptance of the theory that a generation can change the world without regard to prior history, on the basis of its own wishes but ignoring experience. It denies historic memory as a needed factor in such changes. Thus, the Liberal believes that by altering the environment he can immediately alter the nature of man.

In our big cities we have altered our environments for a century. We have made life easier, particularly for children. We have built magnificent schoolhouses, opened parks and playgrounds, adopted progressive methods of education instead of using the birch rod, opened public libraries, adopted child-labor laws—and juvenile delinquency has not only increased but also expanded into the upper economic classes.

The Liberals would say that we have not done enough to improve environmental conditions. The Conservative does not say that we have done too much. Rather, he takes the position that two historically essential elements are lacking in the social movements of the 1930s which come down to us now. These two elements are:

1. The preservation of the family;
2. The restraints of moral conduct.

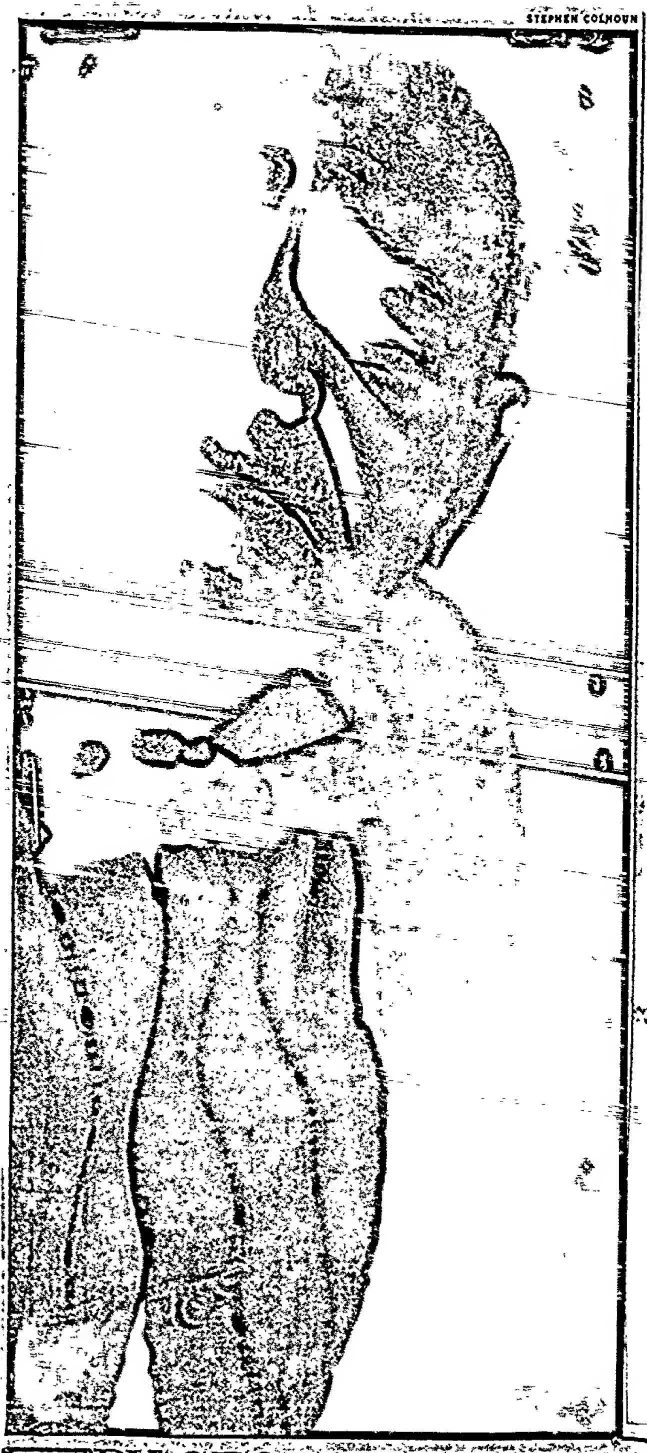
A family is a social unit of mutual aid bound together by love and respect, united permanently by the mysticism of marriage and procreation. A family, once formed, really cannot be destroyed, because it remains biologically continuous. Thus, when we speak of a broken home, it is as though we consider it a social leukemia. It is an abnormal condition. One cannot ever attack such an institution as the home without damaging everything related to it. The Conservative regards the current fashion of treating family relationships lightly, not as liberalism, not as freeing women and children from the mighty hand of the father, but as a rejection of human experience and a debasement of society.

The second element of evil is the rejection by Liberals of the restraints of moral consent. They call this nonconformity. Nobody cares if a nonconformist wears sideburns or sports sandals or whatever, but when the nonconformist becomes a traitor to his country or rapes young girls, pushes dope, or sends filthy pictures through the mails, he becomes a criminal. There are degrees of right conduct and degrees of wrong conduct, and there are good manners and bad manners. And none of this really has anything to do with conservatism or liberalism, but with consent.

A person may choose to be a boor because it pleases him. But that does not mean that anyone else need consent to his boorishness. Manners are the exterior manifestation of morals. Without morals, a society becomes not only anarchic but unaesthetic. A society that consents to the destruction of the home fails to provide restraints which alone can make a people robust mentally and physically.

The Conservative, because of his historic memory, shuns the improprieties of a society lacking moral restraints. He knows what its end will be, for it has ever been that excessive wealth and ease, unrestrained by moral consent, have brought on a total collapse of society and the debasement of the individual.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president, he intuitively foresaw what was going to happen to us, and he began to preach what he called "The Simple Life." That is so long ago—perhaps 1905—that few recall it today. He preached a strong, robust, healthy way of life without too many gadgets and too many twists to it. However, we have complicated our lives increasingly during the past half-century until, weary from battling the heavy weather of our times, we have grown apathetic to what is really important—history, religion, politics. We have abandoned life for living.



STEPHEN COLHOUN

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

June 3, 1960

MR. MOHR:

George Sokolsky called June 1, 1960, and wished to talk again in confidence regarding former President Herbert Hoover and the situation at Stanford University. He stated the former President was very sad indeed regarding the left-wing individuals at the University who were out to cause him trouble. He stated he lunches every Monday noon with the former President and that Mr. Hoover spends considerable time on each occasion discussing the fact that he plans to prepare a lengthy document, under his own signature, which will expose the situation. He has absolutely forbidden George to write anything in his column concerning this matter. George is considering writing such a column anyway, however, not attributing any information to the former President.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DeLoach

CDD/emb
(2)

emb 6/3

Let me have memo on Stanford.

100-153917-4

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

1 62-89885-

NOT RECORDED
167 JUL 11 1960

JUL 1 1960

Furn to Dan Ford. 6-7-60 VK

2 Xerox 7-1-60

67 JUL 5 - 1960

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DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKI DmS
227,988

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 6, 1960

The attached copy of a letter directed to George Sokolsky and signed "An Independent Voter" was sent to the Director in an envelope postmarked in Los Angeles, Calif.

There is a notation at the top of page 1 which reads: "Mr. Hoover: I thought you might like to have a copy of this. Please refer to (f), second page." The Director is mentioned in this paragraph.

Baumgardner

Attachment
hbb

File

62-89885-199

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DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKI OMS

227,988

MR. HOOVER:

I thought you might like to have a copy of this. Please refer to (f), second page.

October 4, 1960

Mr. George Sokolsky
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Sokolsky:

First of all, let me earnestly and warmly thank you for your column of courage and inspiration through the years in which I have unfailingly followed your work. Thank you for boldly saying the things that needed to be said; and for being, with your integrity and courage, a constant source of strength and comfort to me and to my friends.

In an article (Herald Express, "Fooled in Cuba," Sept. 20, 1960) you referred to Communists presently in our State Department and needing to be cleaned out--which brings me to the purpose of my letter today. There are several parts to this purpose:

(a) First, I am deeply concerned about Communism in our America, and when I overheard a comment recently that "If Nixon is elected we'll have Communism in America in 10 years," I was greatly incensed. I knew from reading "Seeds of Treason," by Ralph de Toledano and Victor Lasky, that Mr. Nixon was an early and courageous fighter of Communism as far back as 1935, and that his persistence in the face of great disappointments had been the controlling factor in bringing Alger Hiss, to justice. But the people who listened to the defamation of Mr. Nixon were not aware of his past record. Will you please lay the facts before them in your country-wide publications? I wonder if recommended reading at this time of "Seeds of Treason" would spark the investigation into the whole of the Communist menace in our Government and outside of it, with exposures and controls ultimately applied. In that connection, may I also refer to Appendixes I, II, and III of "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss," by Earl Jowatt, which exposed the State Department Communists of 1946---there have been 14 years in which they have been increasing and there must be known lists of them at this time, against whom action could be taken by an aroused public, particularly at this stage of the world conflict.

(b) I was reminded of the many times Truman referred to repeated warnings of Communist infiltration as "red herring" when I noticed that John Kennedy said yesterday that he considered it an "honor" to be compared with President Truman. An honor to be compared with a man who showed so little regard for his country's welfare?

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ENCLOSURE

October 4, 1960

(c) The thought occurs to me that Kennedy has named Adlai Stevenson for his would-be Secretary of State, and that brings me again to the Hiss case and the fact that Sevenson (when he was Governor of Illinois) came to Hiss' defense after the exposure of his guilt. I believe that attitude on Stevenson's part contributed to his defeat in Illinois; and suggest that the newspapers Illinois State Register and Illinois State Journal, about that time, could shed light on Mr. Stevenson. It seems to me also that Stevenson made several trips to Russia thereafter. Why?

(d) Then I thought of Frank Sinatra, who so favors the Communists and who has so little sense of national duty and obligation that he hired a Communist script writer on a picture he was producing in Hollywood recently; and only discharged him after an aroused public opinion demanded it. I remembered that Sinatra and John Kennedy are social friends, and that the Democrats had, during the recent Democratic Convention, employed Sinatra--the Communist lover--as an entertainer. I wondered how else you can judge a man or a party except by the company he keeps.

(e) I wondered if the full facts concerning Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy are being presented to our Armed Forces overseas by some medium that can be depended upon to report fairly both sides of the matter, for I was aware that there were active campaigners for Kennedy but had heard of none for Nixon.

(f) And, finally, I was reminded of the brave, loyal American Legion Magazine (Aug. '59 issue, "Fighting a New Kind of War," April 1960, issue, "What You as an Individual Can Do to Fight Communism); the Reader's Digest, of J. Edgar Hoover, of you, and of the other faithful, loyal organizations and people; and I felt called upon to state my opinion:

That it is time for an end to softness toward Communists or fellow-travellers---anywhere in this country---that, if you and the other leaders in this country will encourage positive action now, we can, by united force of the public, crystallize the revulsion and anger of our people into a mighty force that will expose, control, and eliminate this menace, making new laws where they are found necessary, and finally cutting out this Communist threat as one would cut out a cancer--deeply and completely--wherever the cancer grows.

An Independent Voter

c. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
(Personal and Private)
Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

c. American Legion Dept. of California
Attention of the Editor of
American Legion Magazine
1816 S. Figueroa, Los Angeles, Calif.

October 24, 1960

PERSONAL

①

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

While it was not possible for me to be present, I want to drop you a personal note expressing heartiest congratulations upon your very brilliant speech at the National Commander's Banquet on October 18 during The American Legion Convention at Miami Beach.

I heard that your presentation received great acclaim by those in attendance, and I know your presence and your outstanding address contributed immeasurably to the over-all success of the Convention. Certainly, the National Commander could not have chosen a better speaker for the occasion.

It was nice seeing you during the opening day's ceremonies. I only wish that we could have had more time together.

OCT 5 01 PM '60
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REC- 25 62-89885-200

With kind personal regards,

MAILED 31
OCT 2 4 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely,

18 OCT 25 1960

EDGAR

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227,988

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Parsons
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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

1 - Miami
1 - New York

EX-102

NOTE: Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List. Relations are most cordial.

CBF:mid/sak
(5)

58 OCT 26 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL March 3, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI

C

I thought you might be interested in the attached copy of George Sokolsky's column which appeared in this morning's Washington Post.

Enclosure

CT:LCB

MAILED 20
MAR 3 - 1961
COMM-FBI

REC- 44 62-89885-201

MAR 3 9 40 AM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

19 MAR 6 1961

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227,988

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Belmont
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Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 MAR 6 - 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
~~Parsons~~
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
~~Tavel~~ JT
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 2/15/61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RETENTION OF DAILY COLUMNS
OF FOUR NEWSPAPER COLUMNISTS
NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

D
[illegible] Mead [illegible]
[illegible]
✓ Morrell

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to re-evaluate the current policy of clipping two copies of the daily columns of Victor Riesel, Drew Pearson, Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSK/OMS
227,988

CURRENT PROCEDURE:

One clipping is sent direct to the Director's Office. The other copy is routed first to Mr. DeLoach's Office and then to Mrs. Mead in the Records Section to be put in the main files of these four columnists. This procedure insures that a copy of these daily columns are readily available should the Director or any other Bureau official desire to see a past issue or raise a question about what was in a particular column. This procedure has been followed with regard to principal columnists for almost ten years. There is definitely a duplication of the columns in Bureau files since a column sent to the Director is routed around the Bureau and any columns reflecting the Director's notation or which contain information of value to the files are serialized and filed.

The Director and Mr. Tolson have repeatedly urged Bureau officials and supervisors to mark pertinent newspaper columns and clippings so that pertinent items will be indexed and retained in file. On a few occasions the column of one of the above four columnists could not be located. As a result, the procedure of sending a copy direct to file was instituted.

66-1897-[illegible]
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162-89885
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 9 1961

OBSERVATION:

The sending of a duplicate of each column directly to file has proved helpful on one or two occasions since this procedure was instituted. The time and expense on the part of personnel reviewing, indexing and filing these duplicate clippings and the space taken up by such files, does not seem to be justified on the basis of the benefits derived from this procedure. Should a particular column or series of columns be desired from past issues of the Washington and New York papers containing these

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Tavel
GEM:paw (6)

55 MAR 14 1961

Memo FW [illegible] to The [illegible] 2-23-61
FW [illegible]
3 XEROX
MAR 9 1961
MAR 17 1961
FBI
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F3 25

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
Re: Retention of Daily Columns
of Four Newspaper Columnists

columns, it would be a very inexpensive and rapid procedure to have a clerk go to the Library of Congress and review the back issues of these papers. Based on past experience, it would not be necessary to utilize such a procedure very frequently. The columns forwarded to the Director each day which contain information of value for permanent retention in Bureau files are appropriately indexed and are readily accessible.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the present policy of sending a duplicate clipping of the columns of Pegler, Pearson, Sokolsky and Riesel directly to file be discontinued immediately.

(2) Should the Director desire a copy of each column written by these columnists, regardless of its content, be filed, it is recommended that the column sent to the Director be marked for file at the time it is clipped and mounted. In other words, each clipping would have the main file number of the columnist indicated directly on the mounting paper before it reaches the Director's Office.

EAE
2/17

I Agree
D-1-16

Suggest we
follow this
procedure.
JPM V.

OK
J

noted
&

Put into effect
2/18/61
Gem

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATE[illegible]T

Memorandum

ST
[illegible]

TO : The Director DATE: 1-9-61

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 293-294, Congressman Flood, (D) Pennsylvania, spoke concerning subversion in the State Department stating "in numerous statements to the House and in press releases, I have emphasized the treasonable influences in the Department of State as related to the conduct of our Caribbean and Isthmian Canal policies." Mr. Flood included a series of articles written by George E. Sokolsky on this subject.

Original filed in: 66-1731-1889

162-89885-
NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 19 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SPIGSKI Oo/S
227,988

193
57 JAN 26 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Friday, Jan. 6, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/27/61

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (~~62-0~~ 100-0)

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SECURITY)

REC-33

Re Bureau phone call 2/27/61 from Assistant Director C. D. DE LOACH to ASAC HUGO WINTERROWD.

On 2/27/61, SA [redacted] telephonically contacted Mr. SOKOLSKY in an attempt to make an appointment. Mr. SOKOLSKY stated he preferred not to be interviewed by a Special Agent in view of a severe cold.

b6
b7C

Mr. SOKOLSKY advised he received a telephone call shortly before noon, 2/27/61, from an individual who identified himself as a Cuban named [redacted]

NY

[redacted] referred to the Nation of Islam (NOI) and stated he had great respect for that organization. He stated he was not a member of the NOI but he was in favor of the NOI in that it teaches the Negro to be self-sufficient. [redacted] stated a Negro in the U.S. cannot get anywhere and the NOI, therefore, espouses a good cause. He stated SOKOLSKY is evidently trying to get Negroes lynched in the U.S. and that the NOI is an organization strong enough to take care of anyone who is against it.

b6
b7C

3/1/61
Supv. E. H. STEWART, Div. 6, adv. no extortion violation
JHK

REC-33 62-89885-202

3 - Bureau
(Att: Assistant Director C. D. DE LOACH)
1 - New York 105-7809
1 - New York ~~62-0~~ 100-0

17 FEB 28 1961

JHK.

TLB:RAG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSK/Dws
227,988

51 MAR 7 1961

Approved: Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____ M   Per ____

AIRTEL

NY 62-0

Mr. SOKOLSKY stated he had no further identifying data re [redacted] but should he obtain any, he would notify the NYO.

Mr. SOKOLSKY stated he thought little or nothing could be done about identifying [redacted] but he thought the Bureau should be advised of the above.

b6
b7C

NY indices reflect numerous references to the name [redacted].

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memora

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. MC GUIRE

DATE: 2-23-61

FROM : F. W. WAIKART

SUBJECT: RETENTION OF DAILY COLUMNS
OF FOUR NEWSPAPER COLUMNISTS
NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Reference is made to the memorandum from Jones to DeLoach dated 2-15-61 which approved the policy of filing only one copy of the daily columns of Victor Riesel, Drew Pearson, Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky.

The single copy of these clippings may be filed either in the substantive case file or in the file on the particular columnist. Since subject matter should control, and because of the fact as outlined in referenced memorandum that there has been no need for the control files, the single clipping will be filed according to whatever subject matter is mentioned by the particular columnist. In the future, if it is necessary to check all of the articles of any one of the particular columnists, it will be handled through back issues of newspapers in which they are published, which are presently maintained at the Library of Congress. As a result, there will no longer be available any control files on the above columnists, and accordingly it will not be necessary to quote file numbers for these files.

ACTION:

For information.

FWW:neb
(4)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 66-18972-710

62-88885-
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 9 1961

Noted - New policy put into effect 2/27/61 G.

B XEROX
MAR 9 1961

MAR 7 1961

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKI pms
227,988

CRIME RESEARCH

50 MAR 13 1961

March 6, 1961

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

DATE 4/29/83 SP1GSK/Dms
229,988

Dear George:

Please accept my hearty congratulations on your being presented the 1961 National Award of the Young Americans for Freedom. Your many contributions to the field of journalism certainly justify the receipt of this honor, and I know you derive a great measure of personal satisfaction in this recognition.

Your many friends in the FBI are pleased to know of this action and they join me in this expression.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,
EDGAR

MAILED 25
MAR 6 - 1961
COMM-FBI

MAR 6 4 47 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: George E. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

Rec'd

Clipping

REC- 95 62-89885-203

RVA:dkp (3)

MAR 6 5 15 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI

RVA

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
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62 MAR 9 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

0-19 (Rev. 2-13-61)

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W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele Room ____
Ingram ____
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Sokolsky Gets National Prize In Journalism

George E. Sokolsky, N. Y. Journal-American and King Features columnist, last night received the 1961 National Award of the Young Americans for Freedom, for his contributions to the field of journalism.

During the presentation ceremonies at Manhattan Center, 34th st. and 8th ave., some 150 pickets paraded outside the Center in protest.

But they weren't protesting against Mr. Sokolsky.

PICKET WALTER

Target for the night was Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who was given the Young Americans' award in the field of government.

Other award recipients were: Prof. Russell Kirk, author, educator and lecturer, in the field of education; George K. C. Yeh, Nationalist Chinese Ambassador to the U. S., in the field of international affairs; James Abstine, state chairman of the Indiana College Young Republicans, in the field of youth leadership; Miss Taylor Caldwell, novelist, in the field of writing; Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the Pulliam Newspapers, in the publishing field.

The principal speaker was Sen. Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, who advised the 3,500 fellow Conservatives at the rally to concentrate on electing Republicans to Congress next year.

The Washington Post and Times Herald ____
The Washington Daily News ____
The Evening Star ____
New York Herald Tribune ____
New York Journal-American ✓
New York Mirror ____
New York Daily News ____
New York Post ____
The New York Times ____
The Worker ____
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
Date ____

MAR 4 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKI Oms
227,988

Sokolsky-ond (8cl)
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Walter-ond (8cl)
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Ltr to Sokolsky & Walter
3-6-61
RVA: dkp.

ENCLOSURE

62-89885-203

file

NEW HONOR . . . N. Y. Journal-American columnist George E. Sokolsky (right) receives the Young Americans for Freedom Award in Journalism from David Franke, member of directors, at Manhattan Center. Looking on is Sen. Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), a guest speaker.

Journal-American Photo by Seymour Zee

March 3, 1961

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George: Sokolsky

I have just had an opportunity to read your excellent column in today's "Washington Post" and want to express my appreciation for another of your exceptionally fine jobs.

Your report should help put to rest the rumor I am planning to leave my post here at the FBI. As you know, I have given no thought to retiring and my only desire is to continue to serve the country to the best of my ability in my present position.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,
EDGAR

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ENCLOSURE

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first name basis.

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

The Hidden Attack on Hoover

J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was reappointed by President Kennedy and so far as anyone knows, he intends to remain on the job. However, The Insider's Newsletter says that some Washington "insiders" predict that Hoover will be out of the top FBI job by summer.

Sokolsky

A direct inquiry brought no confirmation of such a prediction, but one can always wait for a summer to come. Hoover has given 40 years of his life to the FBI and undoubtedly expects to give more years.

Why is it that the rumor is so often spread that J. Edgar Hoover will resign? It is quite well known that he will not resign but could, of course, be dismissed by his chief, the Attorney General. Hoover is not likely to make it easy for anyone by resigning because he does not choose to risk the integrity of the FBI by making it easy for anyone to use it politically.

The day must come when Hoover will not be able to continue in his job, for such a time comes to all men. When that day comes, it would be J. Edgar Hoover's hope that his successor might be a person in the FBI and not some politician who could use this mighty agency of Government to the disadvantage of the American people.

WHENEVER it has been proposed that the FBI be expanded into a national police force, Hoover has opposed it. He has also opposed amalgamating the FBI with the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the investigative agencies of the Immigration Service and State Department, because it has always been his theory of operations that the only way to protect the people from a Gestapo-like organization is to limit its functions.

There have been times when the FBI was so popular that Hoover could have got any measure through Congress; he avoided expansion beyond efficiency as he avoided becoming an independent agency outside the Department of Justice.

WHEREAS, in the past, there have been direct attacks on J. Edgar Hoover, the current campaign is more subtle. It is devoted to creating an atmosphere of imminent departure.

It is like suggesting that a man is about to die or is really dead already. It starts out with the assumption that a man is too old, that he ought to retire, or will soon retire. It is like the propaganda a year or so ago that Justice Felix Frankfurter was retiring, leading a number of judges and lawyers to put themselves in noticeable positions with the hope that the spotlight might fall on them.

Frankfurter fooled them all. He just stayed on and said nothing.

It was like that with Vice Adm. Hyman Rickover. All sorts of plots were devised to end his days in the Navy. It was not planned for him to resign; rather he was to be passed over so that he would no longer be there.

It was such a simple plan. But Congress took a hand at that one. The scheme fell short of its purpose and the United States has its fleet of atomic submarines which it was expected that Rickover would not succeed in building.

SO IT IS now with J. Edgar Hoover. There are some who are anxious for him to retire and to have some outsider, perhaps someone whose "green file" would make startling reading, chosen in his place. They spread this report that he is on bad terms with Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General, who is Hoover's chief.

Robert Kennedy is an astute man who has had long service in the investigative functions of Congress. He knew his way around the FBI before he became Attorney General. Thus far, he has avoided any political mistakes or getting involved in a controversy with Congress. It is not likely that he will fall for the scheming and plotting which always go on in Washington as they do in every world capital.

For to dismiss J. Edgar Hoover would start such a fracas as no one needs; surely not a person with political ambitions and political sense.

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EX-113

The Washington Post and Times Herald A13
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

MAR 3 1961

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ENCLOSURE 62-89885-204

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-14-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
SYNDICATED COLUMNIST
MEET THE DIRECTOR,
3:30 p.m., TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1961

You will recall that Sokolsky called on 4-11-61 and advised he will speak before the Marymount School for Girls in Arlington on the night of 4-18-61. Sokolsky mentioned he would like to pay his respects to the Director anytime during the afternoon of 4-18-61. The Director indicated he would see Sokolsky at 3:30 p.m., 4-18-61.

Sokolsky stated he also planned to see the Attorney General for a minute just to tell him he personally feels that the Attorney General is being too conciliatory in his politics. Sokolsky explained that he feels the Attorney General is making too many "deals" and that the Attorney General's father has also expressed this opinion. It is noted that Sokolsky mentioned he is not feeling well and asked if we could be of assistance. As you know, you told him the Director would want to be of every possible help and, in connection with this, you planned to meet him at the air port and provide for his transportation while he is in Washington.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Sokolsky is well known to the Director on a first-name basis. He has long been a loyal friend of the FBI and has written many favorable articles regarding the Bureau and the Director. Sokolsky last visited the Bureau and saw the Director on 6-3-59 at which time they discussed generally problems of mutual interest dealing with subversive activities and the over-all picture of communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information when he sees Sokolsky at 3:30 p.m., on Tuesday, 4-18-61.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Ingram

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REC- 33

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CRIME RESEARCH

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 12, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY
REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1961

George Sokolsky called 4-11-61. He will speak before the Marymount School for Girls in Arlington on the night of April 18, 1961. His address is one of the featured speeches during their lecture series.

George is not feeling well and asked if we could be of assistance. I told him that the Director would want to be of every possible help. I plan to meet him at the airport and if there are no objections, will provide a car for him while he is in Washington.

George would like very much to pay his respects to the Director any time during the afternoon of Tuesday, April 18, 1961. He stated he also planned to see the Attorney General for a minute or two just to tell him that he personally feels that the Attorney General is being too conciliatory in his politics. George explained that he feels the Attorney General is making too many "deals" and that the Attorney General's father has also expressed this opinion.

ACTION:

If the Director's schedule will permit, it is suggested that he might want to see George Sokolsky any time during the afternoon of April 18, 1961.

REC-33 62-89885-206

3 APR 21 1961

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Jones

at 3.30 P.M. April 18.

CDD:geg
(4)

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Mr DeLoach advised.

4-13

confirmed with Sokolsky as of 4/13

CRIME RESEARCH

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56 APR 24 1961

May 29, 1961

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8 B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I have read your column of May 26 and want to thank you for your continuing interest in law enforcement and the problems confronting us with respect to the rise in crime trends.

This situation must be brought home to all of the citizens of our country if we are to stop this costly rise. Our burden is doubled by public apathy, and we in law enforcement deeply appreciate the assistance you provided in calling this to your readers' attention. I am sure that your efforts will serve to enlighten many people.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

(s) Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

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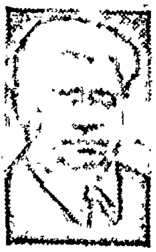
A-21

These Days

Crime Increases

By George E. Sokolsky

THE ANNUAL report of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, provides a sociological review of the United States. This report comes in the form of testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. The FBI pays for itself in the dollar value of fines, savings and recoveries and therefore really costs the American people nothing.


Sokolsky

As one reads the testimony, the question must arise as to why crimes continue to increase in this country. What is wrong with our people?

Hoover told the congressional committee:

"Preliminary figures for the last calendar year, 1960, reflected a 12 per cent increase in crime over 1959. This is a shocking situation when we realize that the year 1959 registered a record-high volume. Each major crime classification showed an increase in 1960 . . . Auto thefts surged upward 7 per cent, forcible rapes and murders increased 4 per cent.

"While the population increase is one of the factors to be considered in the rising tide of crimes, in reality we can trace our increasing crime rates today primarily to two malignant conditions—public apathy and moral deterioration or decay of our population."

PUBLIC APATHY is a frightful condition. Recently, sometime after midnight, I heard a woman shriek, "Help!" I looked out of my window and saw a man seize the woman's purse. Considering that I live on the eighth floor of a tenement and that I cannot run much, I tried to call the police on the telephone but could not reach the operator.

So, I put on a coat and went downstairs, six or seven minutes later. The superintendent of our building had tried to capture the purse-snatcher and failed. The fellow was too fast, but he was finally caught in a subway station and identified.

But there were men on the street when the purse-snatching occurred. They minded their own business. The woman screamed. There were plenty of taxicabs moving back and forth but none stopped.

Near where I live is a beautiful park, which cost the city millions of dollars to create and care for. But the children will not play there

DOES THE public complain? Do they make crime a campaign issue? J. Edgar Hoover says of this:

"The rising crime rate is ample evidence of the unfortunate spread of moral deterioration among the growing segments of our population. This condition not only exists within the criminal element itself, but has also corrupted millions of our Nation's citizens who are willing to compromise their ideals if an easy dollar can be made."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-21
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson (✓)
Mr. Belmont (✓)
Mr. Mohr (✓)
Mr. Callahan (✓)
Mr. Conrad (✓)
Mr. DeLoach (✓)
Mr. Evans (✓)
Mr. Malone (✓)
Mr. Rosen (✓)
Mr. Sullivan (✓)
Mr. Tavel (✓)
Mr. Trotter (✓)
Mr. Ingram ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

George Sokolsky

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
Send Copy to Attorney General ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

write Sokolsky
9/5
L.

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ltr to Sokolsky
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Story

hen I arrived at Romanoff's r the Cyd Cherisse-Tony artin dinner dance, I had a nance to talk to the Mahanee of Jaipur. She was born England and is a beautiful, scinating woman. She and he Maharajah were the guests honor.

Peter Stark, tall son of Fran nd Ray Stark, introduced me pretty Dariel Robinson of eneva, Switzerland, his nother's house guest.

Saw Dick Powell and June llyson, who looks very fragile; lso Anita Colby with Jerry ordon. Doris, Jean and Jules tein were just leaving as we rrived. They invited me to a ocktail party for the Maharaah and Maharanee which I ad to miss.

That's all today, see you toorrow.

ad an important meeting two

D. C.

ark may be eclipsed by the irrent semester.

At the Trans-Lux 85th Street, 9,800 made its way into the easurer's cash box — a nearcord total for this East Side ouse.

On the Rialto

There's gossip about that Morton Da Costa is planning musical version of "Dodsorth" — for presentation in 962. Few who saw the straight lay version will ever forget 'alter Huston in the title role . . Latest word on Broadway that Gene Frankel will direct he new play written by Howie orris (its subject matter urports to be about a famous omedian not unlike Sid aesar).

Seventh at Met

"Ben-Hur" will be held over r a seventh week starting morrow at Loew's Metropolan Theatre in Brooklyn.

AT ROSELAND . . . Jackie Bair is the vocal feature of the Fall band season starting tonight at Roseland Dance City. She will appear for a month with her brother Buddy and his band.

ACTOR OF NOTE . . . Composer Alec Wilder, who wrote the musical score for the Jerome Hill film "The Sand Castle," at the Guild Theatre, also is making his acting debut in the movie.

Disney Film Is a Natural

By ROSE PELSWICK

WHAT HAPPENS to the hero of the new film at RKO theatres shouldn't happen to a dog. But it does, and to a Malemute husky whose misadventures are related under the title of "Nikki, Wild Dog of the North."

"Nikki, Wild Dog of the North," at RKO and other neighborhood theatres. A Walt Disney production in Technicolor, produced by Winston Hibler and directed by Jack Couffer and Don Haldane; screenplay by Ralph Wright and Winston Hibler from the James Oliver Curwood novel, "Nomads of the North"; narration by Jacques Fauteux. A Buena Vista release. Running time: 74 minutes.

A Walt Disney prouduction in color, this dog story is a natural for both the small fry and their elders. Filmed in the Canadian Rockies, it tells how Nikki, as a puppy, finds himself separated from his kindly master.

He makes friends with an orphaned bear cub named Neewa, and for a time the two roam the wilderness together in search of food and shelter.

But then Neewa goes into hibernation, and Nikki is once again left alone to fight for survival.

As he grows older he learns to raid the trappers' lines and steal their bait, is attacked by wolves and captured by a villainous trapper to be trained for pit-fighting. He suffers any number of trials and tribulations before he's finally reunited with his master.

There's humor in the piece an there's violence, and, as in Disney's popular True Life Adventure series, there are fascinating shots of wild life and scenic grandeurs.

Canadian actor Jean Coutu appears as Nikki's master, and Jacques Fauteux contributes an interesting and informative narration.

The accompanying feature is "The Sign of Zorro" which neatly combines excerpts from the TV programs about the swashbuckling masked rider of early California. Guy Williams plays Zorro, and also involved are Henry Calvin, Gene Sheldon and Lisa Gaye.

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SHATTERING! DYNAMIC! ENORMOUSLY EFFECTIVE!" —Saturday Review
FDRIC MARCH BEN GAZZARA DICK CLARK INA BALIN EDDIE ALBERT

EDITORIAL PAGE

Journal-American

22 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1961 ★

Right to Choose

WE ALL GRIPE at some time or other about the quality of the men who run our city. On Thursday we have a chance to do something about it.

That is, when the enrolled voters of the major parties go to the polls in the Primary to choose between the candidates for nomination.

This is in the best democratic tradition. It gives the rank-and-file a voice in the selection of the candidates who will represent each party in the general election.

If the predictions of experienced politicians are borne out by a light vote, it will be a sorry commentary indeed on the sense of responsibility of New York voters.

The basis of our American democratic system is the citizen's right to express his choice at the polls, a right that is denied to the millions who are enslaved by the Red tyranny that now seeks to bury us.

Make your voice heard by going to the polls on Thursday and registering your choice among the candidates of your party.

And while we are on the subject of politics, we want to add emphatically that it is time to . . .

Stop the Smears

. . . that are disgracing this year's election campaign and disgusting decent citizens! The introduction of the racial and religious issues is particularly deplorable in this City which has done more to outlaw prejudice than probably any other community in this free land of ours.

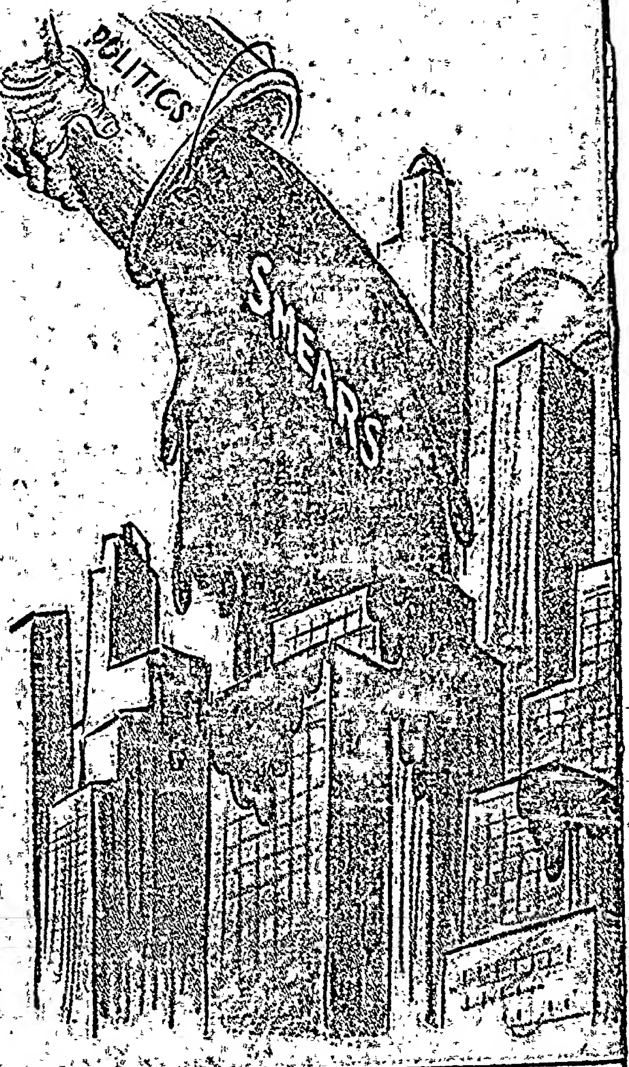
The candidates themselves are not the type of men to stoop to countenancing bigotry. If any of their campaign workers have been trading on bias and spreading racist smear literature, we hope they will be exposed and prosecuted.

We are locked in a struggle with an enemy whose stock in trade is the smear and the big lie. Americans should be above such tactics.

Nixon's Critique

OUR readers may recall that in the Presidential campaign last year we supported Vice

This Isn't Necessary By



Our Readers' V

(We welcome your views and opinions, please give name and address.

SUPPORT APPRECIATED

How encouraging it is to members of the Board of Higher Education to have the support of the Journal-American in their efforts to carry forward the work of The City University. The editorial "Help Our Students" is just the kind of support we need to maintain the tradition of free public higher education, and to advance the university programs. Your staff—the editorial department and the city desk—have been most helpful to us, and I want to express my appreciation to them. Your interest in the cause of young people in general and in the cause of free public higher education in particular is of great value to our community.

GUSTAVE G. ROSENBERG, Chairman
N.Y.C. Board of Higher Education
Manhattan

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September 6, 1961

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PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Permit me to express my sincere congratulations for your great column of September 5. It is time someone set the record straight by exposing these opportunists who capitalize on their former employment with this Bureau. Motivated by selfish ambition, they exploit the name and record of the FBI, achieved through the years by the diligent effort and self-sacrifice of so many loyal men and women.

My associates and I deeply appreciate your excellent treatment of this matter and your interest in bringing this vital message to the attention of the public.

Sincerely,
Edgar

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SEP 7 1961
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FBI
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NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List and is addressed on a first name basis. Concerning Sokolsky's column of 9-5-61, entitled "The Crackpots," the Director noted: "Write George a letter. It is a great column."

BS:frc
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These Days . . . A-15

The Crackpots

By George E. Sokolsky

Sokolsky

THE OTHER FELLOW is always a crackpot. That seems to settle the argument for all time. It used to be that men sat around a cracker barrel arguing this way and that and out of such arguments developed the policies of the nation. But these days, under the terrific pressures of public opinion, there seems to be little time for honest debate. For instance, my good friend, John T. Flynn, in a foreword to a pamphlet says:

"It is incredible what mischief a few dedicated crackpots can wreak upon a great free society before its citizens can be alerted to the danger."

The dedicated crackpots are those who disagree, who have another point of view. Apparently nobody has any sense but me and thee and I doubt about thee. The current intolerance is symptomatic of the nervousness which affects our people. The nervousness comes from the ~~fears~~ which wars and great changes engender. It leads to pessimism, to a sense of frustration.

The truth of the matter is that history never ends. It goes right on, creating events and meeting new facts century by century. Today instead of dealing in centuries or decades, we are dealing in seconds and the arguments that were used in the 1930s do not apply in the 1960s.

THERE ARE THOSE who are never affected by events. Their minds are made up about everything and facts do not alter postulates. Some doctrinaire persons are sincere and honest but lack historic background and reject displeasing data.

There are those who are not so sincere in the pursuit of doctrines. Particularly offensive are some who call themselves former FBI agents, thus giving to themselves labels which provide the appearance of special knowledge. The question arises, if these persons were so vital to the work of the FBI, why did they leave that organization and how can it survive without them?

NATURALLY it is an advantage to a man to have served in the FBI, but like all organizations, it has men on top and ~~men who~~ never rise; it has men who are efficient and those who have to be let out because they do not make good. Employment by the FBI is not a permanent badge of efficiency, knowledge or responsibility. When a fellow advertises himself as a former FBI agent, the proper inquiry should be, why former?

The reason I emphasize this point is that there is an upsurge of conservatism in this country and there are many opportunists who jump on the conservative bandwagon and who claim special knowledge and special advantages.

MANY MOVEMENTS switched from an ideal and faith to the excitement of the moment and they jumped from one hate to another, until all that was left to their effort was hate and the hunt for dollars.

This has also been true of liberal activities, but today I write of conservatives and of the need for warning against phonies. Such organizations as the Young Americans for Freedom or the Young Conservatives, such publications as the "National Review," are not involved in this criticism, but I refer to men and women who have made a livelihood out of a principle and it is a public responsibility to warn against them.

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Write George a letter. [illegible] is a great column.

The Washington Post and Times-Herald A-15
The Washington Daily News
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New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

SEP 5 1961

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EX 100

SEP 25 1961

cc to Sokolsky 9-6-61 BS:gmc

October 16, 1961

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

My associates and I derive real encouragement from your many efforts in support of our work. Your column which appeared in today's issue of "The Washington Post" is your usual excellent portrayal of the responsibilities assigned to the FBI, and it is most timely.

I am certain you do not have to be assured that we will continue to devote all our energies to maintaining the standards of performance on which the American people depend. The record of this Bureau speaks for itself, and I am confident that no one will be taken in by the scurrilous attack this Crosby item represented. I do, however, want you to know of my appreciation for your splendid demonstration of sound philosophy on the function of law enforcement in our society.

Sincerely,

Edgar

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19 OCT 23 1961

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These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

Crosby v. Hoover

IT TAKES no courage to attack J. Edgar Hoover, particularly if one accuses the director of the FBI of not engaging in activities which the law does not make his realm. John Crosby, a writer for the New York Herald Tribune, does precisely that in an article entitled, "The FBI's Commercial."

Sokolsky

Crosby takes offense at Hoover's statement that "the onslaught of crime is today at an all-time high."

For instance, John Crosby says:

"Gambling, narcotics and industrial rackets are now among the biggest businesses in this country, and hoodlum money is now infiltrating all sorts of respectable businesses."

By what law is the FBI charged with police supervision of gambling, narcotics and industrial rackets? Gambling is, by law, none of the FBI's business except as a statistical item in uniform crime reporting. Gambling may or may not be an offense, depending upon local law.

NARCOTICS are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Narcotics, a small agency of the Federal Government which performs miracles on a small appropriation. The FBI is not charged with the suppression of either the importation, sale or consumption of narcotics.

Crosby knows this, for he says:

"Ours is the only country in the world with organized crime on such a huge scale, and we are one of the few countries without a national police force."

True, J. Edgar Hoover is opposed to a national police force, which easily becomes a militia. Should Congress pass an act organizing such a force, the Supreme Court would, beyond doubt, reject it as an invasion of the authority of the states.

Originally, the FBI was not designed for police enforcement at all; its very title explains that—Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CROSBY ASKS:

"How many big shots of organized crime has the FBI arrested in the last five or ten years? Are they looking for any? Has the FBI any program for trapping any of those well-organized and enormously rich racketeers Mr. Kennedy talks about?"

Under what laws does Crosby expect the FBI to make these arrests? For instance, it is no crime to be a "rich racketeer," unless one specifically defines what is meant by racketeer. If a man commits a felony under state law, he may, if convicted, be called a racketeer which is a general term for certain types of criminals.

I DO NOT know what John Crosby knows about what he calls the crime syndicate. Actually, most gangs of criminals engage in felonies and misdemeanors which are not covered by Federal law at all. For instance, prostitution is a local offense, but the transportation of a female for immoral purposes across state lines is a Federal offense under the Mann Act. The FBI may not go into a city and close houses of prostitution. That is the function of local police. It may, however, step into a situation involving kidnaping under the Lindbergh Act.

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-17
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
~~New York Herald Tribune~~
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 10-16-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKL Oms
227,988

ltr to Sokolsky
10-16-61
HHA:dkp

8/ HHA.

ENCLOSURE 62-88835-210

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

November 2, 1961

MR. MOHR:

George Sokolsky called me at 7:30 p.m., 10-31-61. He stated he wanted to relate a strange set of circumstances.

Approximately ten days ago George needed a typist for an overflow of work in his office. A young lady came in and applied for the job. She appeared to be quite efficient. She had references. Her name was [redacted] [redacted]

N.Y.

b6
b7C

After working for one week, George asked this girl if she knew or was any relation to [redacted] Much to George's surprise, the girl replied that [redacted] George then asked her if she told her father who she was working for. She replied that she did.

In talking with me, George attempted to defend his actions by stating that [redacted] and that he, of course, did not wish to [redacted]

b6
b7C

I told George in confidence that he was just asking for trouble and that he should think enough of himself and his own established reputation to check these things out thoroughly before hiring was done. He stated he would probably have to get rid of this girl within the next two weeks.

Files reflect that Nathan Witt, of course, was involved in the Gregory case. Files further reveal that on 5/21-22/61 a confidential informant of the New York Office made available a list of names which was maintained in the office of the New York chapter of the [redacted] This was captioned [redacted], Among the names was [redacted] This appears to be the same girl. She may very well be a [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

REC-71 62-89885-211

Quite naturally we will necessarily be very careful in dealing with George until this girl has been removed.

EX-113

RESPECTFULLY,

NOV 8 1961

Deke
11/2

C. D. DE LOACH

most certainly

58 NOV 14 1961

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Classifying ~~(copy...)~~

CRIME RESEARCH

100-16356

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November 6, 1961

10-1

NOV 6 5 13 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I saw the announcement in yesterday's edition of "The New York Times" of the engagement of your daughter to Mr. Donald M. Feuerstein and want to take this opportunity to offer my congratulations. Please convey my best wishes for every possible happiness to this young couple. I hope the coming years will be filled with an abundance of all good things for both of them.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 30
NOV 7 - 1961
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NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List. No record could be located in Bufiles concerning Donald M. Feuerstein.

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EX-113

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Miss Sokolsky, Barnard Senior, Will Be Married

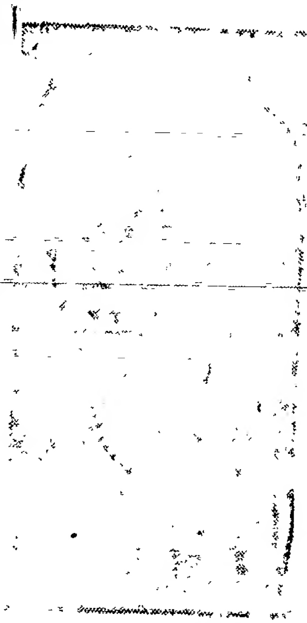
Engaged to Donald M. Feuerstein, a Student of Law at Harvard

97

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sokolsky of 300 West End Avenue of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Rosalind Sokolsky, to Donald Martin Feuerstein. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris M. Feuerstein of Chicago.

The prospective bride, a senior at Barnard College, graduated from the Brearley School here. Her father is a columnist for King Features Syndicate.

Mr. Feuerstein graduated magna cum laude in 1959 from Yale, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is in his third year at the Harvard Law School and is an editor of The Law Review.



Arthur Avedon

Miss Dorothy R. Sokolsky

N.Y.

Dupe

The Washington Post and Times Herald ____
The Washington Daily News ____
The Evening Star ____
New York Herald Tribune ____
New York Journal-American ____
New York Mirror ____
New York Daily News ____
New York Post ____
The New York Times 97
The Worker ____
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
Date ____

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let to George Sokolsky (onl SCL)
11-6-61
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62-89885-212

8/HHA

ENCLOSURE

SAC, Las Vegas 1/24/62

Director, FBI

62-99345-213

REC- 23

EX. - 107

WILLIAM DENIS FUGAZY
TOWER ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached hereto for New York and Las Vegas is a emorandum prepared by Fugazy who along with George Sokolsky, by Cohn and a number of individuals own the Tower Acceptance orporation. This memorandum was furnished to the Bureau for the record." This memorandum was prepared because Fugazy d heard that people were spreading rumors that the Las Vegas criminal element was in control of Tower Acceptance Corporation. This memorandum was furnished to the Bureau by George Sokolsky for information and is forwarded to your office for the same purpose.

Enclosure

1 - New York - Enclosure

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COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr 1/29/62

DATE: January 19, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM DENIS FUGAZY
TOWER ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
(TRAVEL AGENCY)

George Sokolsky told me January 16, 1962, that Bill Fugazy, who owns the Tower Acceptance Corporation along with Sokolsky, Roy Cohn and a number of other individuals, had heard rumors that a number of Las Vegas hoodlums control the Tower Acceptance Corporation.

Sokolsky stated he had instructed Fugazy to prepare a memorandum in connection with these rumors. Sokolsky later sent a copy of the memorandum to me asking that it be inserted in FBI files for informational purposes. I told him we, of course, would be glad to do this, however, he should definitely realize this would not represent protection for his concern in the event they violate a law within FBI jurisdiction. He stated he understood this, however, merely wanted us to have the information in case we ever receive any rumors of hoodlum control of the travel agency.

In the memorandum (attached) Fugazy specifically stated that members of the FBI have interviewed him on a number of occasions regarding Wilbur Clark and Moe Dalitz. Fugazy claims that he has been cooperative.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:ejr
(3)

ENCLOSURE

The attached clearly indicates there is a sound basis for the rumor.
H.

REC 23

82-89885-213

10 JAN 30 1962

EX. - 107

let to LV
1cc of attach to LV
1cc NY
1/24/62 VFL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/25/83 BY SP1GSK/ams
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January 11, 1962.

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Sokolsky

FROM: William Denis Fugazy

Bill Fugazy

Nev.

It has been mentioned to me that many people are spreading rumors that the Las Vegas mob controls Tower Acceptance Corporation, and this might have a possible ill effect on our stock.

As you know, Tower Acceptance Corporation, which is listed on the American Stock Exchange has always been a small loan business that operated branch offices in the southern region of the United States. Last April, Mr. David Chase, who is the senior partner of J. K. Lasser & Co. and Mr. Jerome Riker, President of J. Riker & Co. (Real Estate), and Roy M. Cohn acquired control of the company from Mr. Louis Lowenstein. It was Mr. Riker's idea to buy this company and upon analysing, seemed to have a great amount of cash available, and with its listing, a good potential to expand Tower in a more profitable and growth area, other than the small loan business.

Nev.

Mr. Jerry Riker approached me about selling my agency to this company, and I might point out it was a rather difficult decision for my family and myself to make. We have been in the travel business for over ninety-two years, and being able to run your own business and keep everything in a family-like manner has many attractions. It was not with the greatest amount of ease that we agreed to make this step. We finally concluded a deal and today represent with our other travel acquisitions, about 75% of Tower's holdings.

At the same time, we formed a very healthy partnership with Montgomery Ward Company, and as you know, are selling travel in their catalogs as well as in their retail stores.

Tower added many distinguished people to its Board including yourself, as well as Andrew Lamb, who is Treasurer of Montgomery Ward, Howard Sluyter, who was Clint Murchison's nominee, after Tower acquired Misco, which is an accident insurance vending company maintaining locations in various airports throughout the United States. The other directors of Tower are [redacted] and John Maher, President of Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Nev.

b6
b7C

In the buy-out of the Fugazy organization, Tower exchanged stock of Tower for stock of Fugazy. The Fugazy parent company was fully owned by the Fugazy family, namely, my brother and myself. Many of our branch offices, all of which were opened during the past four years, were separate corporations, and in each office at least 50% of the stock was held by local people, who invested with us to set up these various travel offices. Incidentally, this is how I got together with [redacted] who invested in our Washington corporation with Paul Thayer, President of [redacted] and Adrian Perry, Vice President of Chance Vought. Some of the other investors in these local corporations are John Meyer in our Beverly Hills office, [redacted] (who incidentally is counsel for Howard Hughes), and in Dallas, Estill Heyser, who is one of the most prominent oil men in Texas. In addition to many of the other local people, who are all of the caliber of the above-mentioned gentlemen, the United Hotel chain (which owns the Desert Inn and Stardust Hotels), also had interests in these local corporations, the reasons for which I will point out below.

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62-89885-213

ENCLOSURE

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In selling all of these corporations to Tower, these people received shares of Tower stock in exchange for their previously owned shares of Fugazy stock. This is how they all became stockholders of Tower. As of this moment, the United Hotel chain of Las Vegas owns 7,668 shares of Tower, out of outstanding stock issued at this time of approximately one million shares.

In 1956, I was called by Walter Young, a very dear friend of mine, who had just resigned as Publisher of the Journal American, and he asked if I would be interested in representing the Desert Inn Hotel in Las Vegas, in order to develop business for this establishment. I indicated that I would be interested as we represented many hotels and we were extremely interested in developing this type of business in our travel organization. Walter Young arranged for me to meet Moe Dalitz, whom he informed me was one of the principals of the Desert Inn. Mr. Dalitz asked me if I would be interested in representing the Desert Inn, and open a office in Miami, in order to service the Nacional Hotel, as they were just about to take over the Casino in that hotel and needed a special type of hotel representation. I flew down to Cuba with Walter Young and for the first time, met the principals of the Desert Inn, namely, Moe Dalitz, Wilbur Clark, Morris Kleinman, Sam Tucker and Tommy McGinty. After many meetings with these gentlemen, they decided not to go along with our proposition as they felt it would entail too much money at that time. They stated that they would like to contact me at a later date, when business developed stronger in Havana. At that time, I advised them of my intention to open branch offices around the United States, as we only had three then operating, and they asked that I work with them on this expansion program, and that they would contact me at a later date. Many months later, they sent Eugene Murphy, Director of Publicity of the Desert Inn, to see me. We set up the plan of expansion for the Desert Inn in the cities where they were not already represented. The first venture between ourselves and the Desert Inn was in Philadelphia, where they agreed to pay $300 per month to us for representation, and to carry their displays in our windows. Our duty was to make reservations for clients as well as travel agents, who desired accommodations at the Desert Inn, as well as the Nacional Hotel, and the Harbor Island Spa which they were taking over at that time. This relationship continued on this limited basis for approximately one year, when they called me out to Las Vegas and announced that they were about to open the largest resort hotel in the world, namely, the Stardust Hotel.

After much discussion, we decided to have our Beverly Hills office run the reservation office for the Stardust Hotel, and they agreed to pay us an annual fee of $10,000 provided we handled all their reservations and developed package tours with the airlines. We did this and at the present time, sell about four thousand package tours per month for the Stardust through travel agents and the various airlines. Today it is the most successful domestic tour package on the market. After negotiations were completed with the Stardust, I was told that the Stardust was owned by one Jack Factor. I did not know who Jack Factor was but later on, Roy pointed out the type of individual Mr. Factor was, and I advised the Desert Inn principals that I was not too happy in having our organization associated with Mr. Factor. It was approximately two months after this that we broke off relationship with Mr. Factor and at that time, the United Hotels took over the operation fully for the Stardust, and we continued our relationship. We at this time have litigation against Mr. Factor for some $30,000 which he failed to pay us for operating the reservation office in Beverly Hills.

United Hotels had come out with some sort of a public issue which was later cancelled, and the principals of United Hotels advised me that they were considering having the Desert Inn go public in some form of a real estate syndication. They felt it was necessary that further expansion of hotel offices in other cities be concluded and suggested that I open branches in Chicago, Dallas and Washington, D.C. I advised them that we were already open in Washingt but that I had no plans to open in Dallas or Chicago. They then made an offer whereby United Hotels would purchase 50% of the local corporation in Chicago and Dallas, and later in San Francisco. I discussed this with our Board and we felt that it was a very good means of expandin our branches and at little risk to our parent company. United Hotels invested $25,000 in Chicago, $12,500 in Dallas and $25,000 in San Francisco. In return, they received 50% in San Francisco, and Chicago, and 25% in Dallas. At a later date, when they became intereste in our opening a very large and expensive office in Washington, we agreed to sell them the 25%, owned by Paul Thayer and Adrian Perry, after having bought it back from the above-mentioned gentlemen.

All of these interests in the Fugazy corporations were cancelled by the acquisition of Tower. The continuing relationship between United Hotels and ourselves is that they pay us a monthly fee for Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas and Washington, and an annual fee for operating their reservation office in Beverly Hills.

Naturally in all of these dealings, Roy and I became acquainted with the principals mentioned above of United Hotels. However, none of them exercise any authority or direction in either my travel organization or Tower. I consult with their staff constantly on travel promotions because it is necessary to do this in order to adequately represent their hotels. I might point out that at the present time, we are hoping to take over their Convention Department, and I am now preparing a presentation to be made to them.

I am writing you this, George, because perhaps you may want to know so that you may help in some way to clear up these rumors. I would also like to point out to you that during the past few months, members of the FBI have been coming in to talk to me about Wilbur Clark and Moe Dalitz, and I gave them all the information that I could. They asked about my ownership in the Sunrise Hospital in Las Vegas and I pointed out that I had bought part of Roy's interest but that I had recently sold it and at a very handsome profit.

These are the facts and I suggest that you do what you think best to correct the situation.

February 15, 1962

Rabbi Joshua Goldberg
Vice President
American Jewish League
Against Communism, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

FEB 15 1 31 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Rabbi Goldberg:

I deeply regret my inability to attend the excellent testimonial for George Sokolsky which was held on the night of February 13, 1962, at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach, whom I instructed to attend and represent me, has told me of your excellent handling of the program and of the fact that this affair was a great and well-deserved tribute for our mutual friend, George.

I want you to know of my personal appreciation for the references made to me and my interest in the Jewish people's fight against communism. It makes me feel very good indeed to hear of such recognition of our efforts and we always look forward to working with you and your group in the common fight against this atheistic menace.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
FEB 15 1962
COMM-FBI

EX-115

REC- 34

62-89885-214

1 - Mr. Ingram (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Jones (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Morrell (Sent Direct)

19 FEB 16 1962

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NOTE: See DeLoach to Mohr memo, dated 2-15-62 captioned "Testimonial Dinner for George Sokolsky, American Jewish League Against Communism, Plaza Hotel, New York City, 2-13-62," CDD:sak.

CDD:sak (6)

FEB 21 1962

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 15, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

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DATE 4/29/93 BY SP1GSKI OMS
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SUBJECT: TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR GEORGE SOKOLSKY
AMERICAN JEWISH LEAGUE AGAINST COMMUNISM
PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, 2-13-62

With the Director's approval, I attended the captioned dinner on 2-13-62, in honor of George Sokolsky. There was a reception beforehand which was attended by a small group, mostly head table guests.

The testimonial was well handled by Admiral (Chaplain) Joshua Goldberg. Roy Cohn, Irving Ferman, Senator Tom Dodd, Dr. Daniel Poling and George Sokolsky all spoke. There were a large number of newspapermen present including Dick Berlin, Bill Hearst, Jr., Jack O'Brien, Lee Mortimer and many others. Even Murray Kempton, columnist for the "New York Post," attended and wrote a favorable column in the 2-14-62 issue of the Post.

George, unfortunately, had been in the hospital all week as a result of a heart seizure. He arose from a sick bed in order to attend the event against his doctor's wishes. He looked terrible, however, was obviously pleased at the many tributes paid him.

Both SAC Foster and I were introduced by Admiral Goldberg.

I was particularly gratified over the many eulogies paid the Director by Admiral Goldberg and George Sokolsky. Admiral Goldberg spent approximately 10 to 12 minutes lauding the Director over the fact that he was the leader in causing the Jewish people to recognize that communism is anti-Semitic. He made specific reference to the Director's preparation of a pamphlet regarding Judaism vs. Communism and stated this was one of the opening wedges for the Jewish people to realize that they should fight communism.

Many individuals asked that their best wishes be extended to the Director. Dick Berlin and Ambassador Earl Smith as well as Bill Hearst, Jr., all asked that they be remembered.

62-84885-215

REC- 26

Enclosure ~~sent 2-15-62~~

11 FEB 16 1962

EX-108

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

XEROX

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

FEB 20 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

CDD:sak (5)

58 FEB 21 1962

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DeLoach to Mohr 2-15-62
Re: Testimonial Dinner for George Sokolsky
American Jewish League Against Communism
Plaza Hotel, New York City, 2-13-62

The Director's telegram to George Sokolsky was the first one read. There was criticism heard over the fact that a letter was sent to Sokolsky under Guthman's signature for the Attorney General. This was the last communication read.

I had the opportunity to talk with numerous newspaper representatives that are friendly to the Bureau. Of particular note was a conversation enjoyed with Fred Morrison who is Ray Henle's Boss on 3-Star Extra. Morrison impressed me as being very favorable towards the Director and the FBI.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the attached letter to Admiral Goldberg.

V.

OK

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 14, 1962

MR. MOHR:

George Sokolsky called from New York 3-12-62. He stated that Dr. Frederick C. Schwartz had caused a high level business contact of his to contact Dick Berlin of the Hearst Corporation for the purpose of having Sokolsky apologize for recent remarks he made against Schwartz in a syndicated column.

George stated he told Berlin that he would refuse to apologize. He mentioned he had explained very carefully to Berlin that Schwartz is a professional anticommunist who is in the game strictly for money purposes. He stated he had also told Berlin that Dr. Schwartz was formerly a member of the Jewish faith but dishonored his faith and later became a Baptist and he, Sokolsky, did not trust Schwartz.

George also apparently reviewed with Berlin the fact that Dr. Schwartz and Pat Frawley of the Papermate Pen Company had given Rabbi Merritt approximately $12,500 in Los Angeles so that Merritt would compound the activities of the Los Angeles branch of the American Jewish League Against Communism with Dr. Schwartz' Christian Anticommunist Crusade. George stated that the very name of Schwartz' outfit (Christian Anticommunist Crusade) is an insult to the Jewish faith and, therefore, Merritt was being expelled from the American Jewish League Against Communism (Sokolsky's outfit). He also added that Merritt undoubtedly had appropriated some of the $12,500 for his own personal use.

I told George he should not get too stirred up about the matter, particularly in view of his condition of bad health at this time.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

1 - Mr. Jones

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REC- 38

62-89885-2165

EX-105

13 MAR 21 1962

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51 MAR 28 1962

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-2-62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 2932. Congressman Walter, (D) Pennsylvania, spoke concerning attacks against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. Walter included an article in support of the Committee which was written by George E. Sokolsky and published in the Washington Post of March 1, 1962. The article states "Three agencies of Government exist to observe this Soviet effort within the United States--the FBI, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. - - - Experience over two decades has shown that this method, while slow, works satisfactorily."

Original filed in: 66-1731-2083-

162-89885-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 16 1962

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DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKLOmS
227,988

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for thursday 3-1-62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

59 MAR 16 1962

14

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

A-11

Discontent

THE SUDDEN exuberance of movements is undoubtedly due to discontent and unhappiness, particularly among older folks and professional men and women. This discontent expresses itself in many ways and may easily become explosive, particularly should this country suffer from excessive unemployment and a lessening of income from small investments.

Sokolsky

Much of the discontent is reflected by stimulated and accelerated movements which must be regarded as selfishly organized by pitchmen and money-grubbers. But that does not explain why so many fine and intelligent persons join some of the wildest movements, both Communist and ultra-rightist. Only discontented persons can believe much of the inaccurate and untruthful literature scattered about as evidence of schemes and plots which do not exist. Using tactics long practiced by Communists, the ultra-rightists smear and defame even those who are most actively anti-Communist, in order that they may spread their own line more effectively.

THE HEARING of Gen. Edwin Walker was a sad display of unprepared assertions. There is no question in my mind but that the General was jobbed. If he committed a military wrong, he should have been court-martialed, in which circumstance, he would have been protected by law. At the congressional hearing, he seemed not only unprepared but confused and his statements, as reported in the press, indicated that he made charges which he could not substantiate.

It was an unfortunate performance by a man who had had a noble career in the service of his country. It has done the conservative cause great harm because mere assertion without substantiation leads to ridicule and renunciation.

Regarding the left, Attorney General Robert Kennedy said in Los Angeles:

"The greatest danger is not from the Communist Party, but from the espionage committed by representatives of the Communist-bloc countries here."

He also said that the American Communist Party has "no following and has been disregarded by the American people for many, many years."

Such statements are true and although they seem to contradict others made by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, who makes the correct point that in any analysis of the Communist situation, numbers do not count. He also holds that the greatest menace of the Party is its service as an espionage force for Soviet Russia. I find that these apparent differences of view are identical but each puts the emphasis on one phase of the problem.

OUT OF these statements, both leftists and ultra-rightists have attempted to make a great issue and to give the impression that a fundamental quarrel exists between the Attorney General and the director of the FBI. I can discover no such quarrel or any vast difference of opinion.

The law now requires the registration of the Communist Party and the indictment of its officers who fail to obey the law. Two have been brought to the courts. The preparation of a case, so that it will hold up in the courts under the rules of evidence, takes some doing and it does not matter what you or I or everybody knows to be true. Under our system of law the case must be substantiated by permissible evidence. If one case is lost, a precedent is set for other cases. Therefore, the wheels of justice grind slowly. But they do grind.

The FBI, under J. Edgar Hoover, has achieved much in the exposure of Communists. If the Department of Justice prefers to hit at those engaged in espionage rather than those devoted to agitation, it probably finds it more facile to take cases into court that way.

This does not represent a conflict of ideas or methods; it simply means that one agency investigates, the other prosecutes in a court.

This does not represent inefficiency. It means that as a Nation we seek justice and give every man his best chance under the law. This is justice at its best. Unless we had such a system, the innocent, as well as the guilty, would suffer.

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George is [illegible] agile!
H

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-17
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

APR 10 1962

REC-19 62-89885-217

17 APR ~~18~~ 13 1962

63 APR 17 1962

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DATE 4/29/83 BY SP16SK10mS
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4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ST
esa

TO : The Director

DATE: 4-19-62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A3002-A3003. Congressman Walter, (D) Pennsylvania, extended his remarks to include an article written by George E. Sokolsky entitled "No Anti-Hoover Nonsense." Mr. Sokolsky stated "I recently wrote an article denying that there was any plan in the Department of Justice to remove the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover. The reason for that article was to nip in the bud rumors spread by both the leftwing and the ultra-rightwing that such a plan was in the making. - - - Furthermore, those, on left or right, who for political reason or personal pique, are stirring up a whispering campaign about quarrels between Bobby Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover, simply do not know what they are talking about."

Original filed in: 66-1731-2113

REC-52 162-89885-218

NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 8 1962

ST-116

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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-18-62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

60 MAY 15 1962

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

Tolson ✓
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Callahan ✓
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DeLoach ✓
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Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
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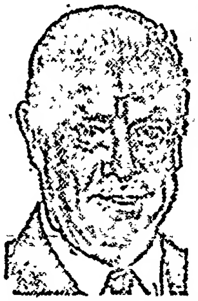
As Pegler Sees It:

Calls Cronin Book Attack on Anti-Reds

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

A SMALL BOOK on "Communism" by the Rev. John F. Cronin, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, proves to be no less than an attack on those fighters against communism who are now called "extremists" of the right. In my judgment, he served the purpose of those who have tried to hurt loyal and sincere Red-baiters by arguing that the numerical strength of the domestic Communist movement is petty. Petty it may be or maybe not. I doubt that Father Cronin knows how many Communists we have because they are free to dissemble without embarrassment in their own midst. And Harry Dexter White was not an actual party member as far as we know but was formally denounced to President Truman as a Soviet spy. He did our country more harm than a thousand picket-line rioters.


PEGLER

Father Cronin also bespoke forgiveness by right wing patriots for persons who were Communists years ago. He seems to think those who have suffered hateful slanders, professional boycott and other damage ought to forget it even though the Communists have never yet admitted the truth of our suspicions and evidence against them. For that matter, the most vicious persecution was inflicted by fronts and prominent individuals who were not Communists but gladly lent themselves to the counter-attack on the Right Wing. I know colleagues in journalism who thought it was fun to walk arm-in-arm with Communists. I know some who still do.

When They Were Riding High

Father Cronin says persons having "former Communist-front associations" live in fear lest "mistakes in judgment (or even actual Communist associations long since repudiated) made years ago in a different climate of opinion, may be brought up today and used to cost them their jobs and their reputation."

And why not? Did they show us any chivalry? Did they forbear to get our jobs and smear our reputations when they were riding high? Have they ever publicly repudiated those "associations" or did they just slink away? And were their actions then "mistakes in judgment" or acts done in full knowledge of hurt they would do? This "fear" that he writes of is the same fear that was hollered up when Joe McCarthy was exposing and hounding such vermin.

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-35464-79

162-89885 -
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199 APR 23 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
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New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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25 APR 23 1962
CRIME RESEARCH

117

53 APR 26 1962

Father Cronin says Congressional committees should concern themselves only with current Communist activities so that "liberal opposition to their work" would vanish. But what honest fighter wants to buy this cooperation or something less than active cooperation by granting amnesty to the likes of the Hollywood Ten, for example? And I despise that term "a different climate of opinion," used exclusively to excuse, even justify, well-educated Reds. Father Cronin knows that an intellectual man has no excuse for suspending his conscience just because others are doing things that he knows to be wrong.

NCWC Imprint on Book

As usual in controversies of the NCWC, the work of this priest has been disowned by the NCWC itself, which is a national agency of Catholic bishops. I have read that the NCWC had nothing to do with this job. It was altogether Father Cronin's little show.

Well, excuse me all over the place, but my own copy bears on its title page the seal of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, two circles with a cross in the center and, below that in bold, black type: "National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts ave., N.W., Washington, D.C." And Father Cronin's letter to me, signed in ink, designates him "assistant director." The title across the top of his stationery is "National Catholic Welfare Conference" and above that to the left in smaller letters is "Department of Social Action." It is not clear whether he meant that he was "assistant director" of the Conference or the Department. But he certainly invited me to think that he was speaking for the Conference and so I did in good faith.

I received a few days later a letter from an elderly Paulist, a student of theology under the late Rev. James M. Gillis, my friend who had to endure much from those who are forever tender of the "fears" of Reds.

He wrote: "Pere Cronin is one of the few pastel pink in the clergy who are among the mental grandchildren of Msgr. John A. Ryan. That great man builded better than he knew, was enchanted by FDR, as were not all of us for a while?

"The Jesuit Editors of America are repudiating everything which their forbears taught me for 11 years and you, as well, for awhile, were taught. They represent neither the Society of Jesus nor the Church. Bill Buckley does a much better job., Pat Scanlan (editor of the Brooklyn Tablet) has always been for Faith and Reason. Keep slugging. You are, with George Sokolsky and Fulton Lewis, among the few who make sense. Bless you and yours——."

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Even George aligns
[illegible] "takers".

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Q

June 27, 1962

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Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

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6/26/62

Dear George:

Your column, "The Right Right," in yesterday's edition of "The Washington Post" was certainly precise, straightforward thinking. By placing our activities in the internal security field in proper perspective you have rendered us a valuable service, and I want you to know I am most appreciative.

Today, there are too many self-styled experts on communism without valid credentials and without any access whatsoever to classified factual data regarding the inner workings of this conspiracy who have engaged in rumormongering and hurling false and wholly unsubstantiated allegations against people whose views differ from their own. Conscientious newspapermen are greatly reducing the danger that these people create, and my associates and I want to express our thanks for the cooperation you have rendered in this regard.

MAILED 5
JUN 27 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely, REC- 38

Edgar

EX-115

62-89[illegible]5-219

10 JUN 29 1962

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondent's List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

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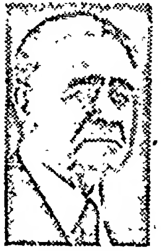
These Days . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

The Right Right

A-13

I NEVER LIKED the terms Left and Right because they are not specific. They are omnibus words that include the sane and the confused; that equate those who know what they mean and those who believe anything they hear. For instance, a friend was handed a circular which started with this paragraph:


Sokolsky

"The Communists' conspiracy against the free world was put into practice after the Russian Revolution in 1917 with an insidious slaughter weapon: 'Arsenic.' Through the years the Communists' secret weapon has proven to be as destructive as nuclear warfare."

One can put aside the nonsense about arsenic but there also appears this paragraph:

"At the very threat of our liberty the Federal Bureau of Investigation is being utilized by the Communists for their indoctrination center, therefore, I propose that we remove J. Edgar Hoover from his executive position, perhaps this will arrest some of the obvious seepage in our Government and produce greater security for our national defense."

HERE THE NONSENSE goes too far. The services of the FBI to the American people and particularly of J. Edgar Hoover, cannot be underestimated. If one were to add up all the work done by anti-Communists in this country, it is a mere scratch compared with the gigantic achievements of the FBI.

There are those who consistently battle for what they believe to be true; there are those who thrive on tumult and excitement; there are those who have discovered a way to earn a living while at the same time pursuing a cause amid tumult and excitement.

The Conservative is not a part of the Right Right which uses the tactics of the Left Left and therefore is no different. The Conservative believes in human progress but he rejects speed and makeshifts and an avoidance of historic memory. He knows, for instance, that if the stock market takes a fall, there must be readjustment in the value of currency. Those who are not Conservatives believe that they can fix everything fast and they trust to their own genius rather than to experience, which is a phase of historic memory.

FOR INSTANCE, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., recently wrote an article in which he named Huey Long and Senator McCarthy as Conservatives or Rightists. I knew both men intimately; Professor Schlesinger could not have. To him, they are not quite as remote as Julius Caesar but not as intimate as Andrew Jackson.

Huey Long was a keen student of the philosophy of law and of social history. He was undoubtedly influenced by Fascistic concepts. However, on the sociological side, Huey Long was for the same kind of life that he believed existed in Soviet Russia or in Nazi Germany. That is a centralized government upon which each individual is wholly dependent and from which he receives benefits. No Conservative can possibly believe in this, but several varieties of socialists do.

As for Senator Joe McCarthy, he was an anti-Communist but he also believed in a 110 per cent parity on cheese, because Wisconsin is a cheese producing state. Before Joe was a Republican, he was a Democrat. Ideologically, he was rather mixed because he favored many things that the New Deal favored, particularly in farm legislation. Actually, Joe was never fought as hard by the Liberals or even New Dealers as he was by the Conservatives who regarded him as a threat to President Eisenhower.

A REALISTIC appraisal of Conservatives must be that they cannot be regimented into a phalanx as Communists or Nazis can be, because each Conservative must think for himself and reach his own conclusion. However, it is an error to assume that because of this Conservatives cannot unite on a single outrage and vote it down. Our history is replete with examples, the most recent exciting one being the Roosevelt Court-Packing scheme, in which he failed because of violent Conservative resistance. This resistance appeared among men of all parties, including some in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-13
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
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The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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6-27-62
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JUN 26 1962

ENCLOSURE
62-89885-219

September 20, 1962

SEP 20 11 04 AM '62
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

Although I most always read your column and enjoy it, I particularly like the warmth and sincerity of your column this morning.

After putting in a hard day's work at the office, which seems the eternal lot of all FBI employees, a bachelor's life can often be somewhat lonely upon returning home at night. My dogs, over the years, have certainly filled a great void of friendship and loyalty which I appreciate. As brought out in your column, I, too, have placed a number of tombstones over the graves of many friends who have been very close to me.

I hope that your good health is continuing and that the visit to the farm in Massachusetts pepped you up as usual. DeLoach tells me he talks to you quite often and that you seem to be in excellent spirits. I do hope that you will pay us a visit upon your next trip to Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

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SEP 20 1962
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REC- 36

1 - Mr. Morrell (sent direct)

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67 SEP 21 1962
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These Days . . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

Men and Dogs

A 25

Sokolsky

AFTER spending weeks thinking about Khrushchev and Castro and similar creatures, it is most desirable to turn to a more pleasant subject, namely dogs.

I am led to this essay by an article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled "Man's Worst Friend" by Pamela Gordon. It is apparent that Mrs. Gordon dislikes dogs, regarding them as unsanitary, sickly, stupid, spoiled.

I suppose my very close friend, Joe, would resent such a description of himself, Joe being a Keeshond.

I showed Mrs. Gordon's article to Joe and asked for his defense. Joe sniffed the article, which is the method that the good Lord gave him to reach decisions. He smelled very hard and then turned away. When Joe does that to a human being, I never trust that human being. Only dogs, Cyrano and Shnozzle Durante have been blessed with this gift of "the nose knows."

Mrs. Gordon says that dog food costs Americans $350 million a year. That is not my problem. I do not have $350 million a year. I share my food with Joe as he shares his affection with me.

Regarding sanitation, I should imagine if anyone took a laboratory test of man and dog, the germ count would be about the same. Certainly, Joe does not watch television to discover all about his body odors and whether preparations last a few hours or all day and what happens under the arms or between the teeth.

MRS. GORDON figures that there are 26 million dogs in the United States. I wonder who ever took such a census. Imagine coming up to Joe and asking his name. He would reply that his name is Waalsdag Joe McCarthy Sokolsky, age 8, of noble ancestry, the son of many champions. He would have to say that few humans have an equal ancestry, if ancestors mean anything any more.

Unfortunately, Joe cannot boast as humans can. He can only express himself by a variety of sounds, each of which has a different meaning. For instance, Joe can make a noise which I understand means that a good friend is at the door; he can tell me that another is not to be trusted. He can ask for a biscuit. He can ask for water. But he cannot discuss Marxism in baby-talk. He leaves that to humans. If one asked him to name a work by Feuerbach that he had read, he would not say "Also Sprach Zarathustra," because that was written by Nietzsche. No! Joe would not make a fool of himself.

The woods in which I like to walk are overgrown in places with blackberries and in other places there is barbed wire. It is most unpleasant to get lost in these woods. I know most of the paths, but they do get overgrown. If Joe takes another member of my household through the woods, he sometimes leaves them to their own devices, but when he goes with me, he never goes further than I can see his beautiful, silver tail.

There he waits until I move ahead. Then he runs some distance, always pointing the way and always protective. If anything happened to me, I am sure that Joe would fetch my wife, she being a trusted person.

I could not say that Joe is my worst friend, as Mrs. Gordon says of dogs. I know many humans who bite the hand that feeds them. Ingratitude is not a canine characteristic; it is strictly human. I know humans who betray their country, their God, their friends, anybody to save their own skins. There are of course human heroes, but no dog will betray his master, not even Bill Sikes's dog.

I MUST disagree with Mrs. Gordon's thesis that dogs are man's worst enemy or that dogs are stupid. I have nearly always enjoyed the company of a dog and all of us particularly remember Brownie who lies buried on a hill overlooking this house, with a tombstone at her head. Brownie was a most beloved dog and she was the particular friend of Ward Bond, the actor, whom she adored.

It is eight years since Brownie died, but we still think and talk about her. On my birthday, some friends kindly come here. They never fail to go to Brownie's grave to pay their respects. When a dog can engender so much love in others—that dog is not unsanitary, sickly, stupid or spoiled. That dog is a friend, and friendship is everlasting.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A25
The Washington Daily News
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Ltr to Sokolsky 9-20-62 cdr

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62-89885-220

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: Aug. 20, 1962

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

(10-1

Original filed in: 62-121-2196

Pages A6294-A6295. Congressman Walter, (D) Pennsylvania, extended his remarks to include an article written by George E. Sokolsky and entitled "The Soblen Case." The article stated "Although Soblen was a convicted spy he was not under surveillance either by the U. S. attorney's office, the FBI, or the New York police. There was no control officers at the airports to prevent a convicted criminal from leaving the country. - - - We have all kinds of airlines and private planes moving about but we set up no strong measures to guard against contraband. We permit criminals to escape by aircraft and do nothing to check their passports or whether they have a receipt for having paid their taxes."

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47 SEP 13 1962

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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Aug. 17, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

58 SEP 17 1962

October 5, 1962

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Apartment 8B
300 West End Avenue
New York 23, New York

Dear George:

I read your column, "'Investigation' Can Bedevil Innocent," in Wednesday's "Journal-American" and, as usual, you expressed your views most eloquently. Thank you for your kind remarks concerning the FBI and my administration of its affairs. You may be sure your continuing support is most encouraging to my associates and me.

Sincerely,
Edgar

MAILED
OCT - 5 1962
COMM-FBI

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1 - New York - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis. It is noted that "The Washington Post" omitted portion of Mr. Sokolsky's article near the end which was most favorable of the Director, as carried in the "New York Journal-American."

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THESE DAYS:

'Investigation' Can Bedevil Innocent

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

J. EDGAR HOOVER, director of the FBI, once wrote in the "Law Enforcement Bulletin," as follows:

"Nothing discourages and disheartens law enforcement officers more than the knowledge that their efforts in apprehending criminals are too often no more than useless expenditures of time and money —useless because unwarranted leniency in the form of suspended sentences, parole, or probation so frequently makes a mockery of good police work."

SOKOLSKY

Further, he says:

"Certainly, the principles of parole, probation, and other rehabilitative measures are good, but maladministration can nullify their worthwhile aspects. Conscientious, hard-working parole and probation officers, frequently underpaid and seldom able to discharge the heavy burdens placed upon them by the archaic clemency systems still existing in some areas, are just not equipped to cope with ever-expanding caseloads. Adding to their dilemma are some misinformed and misguided jurists and an apathetic citizenry who cause and condone the release of hardened criminals who gloatingly accept society's softness and repay it in the coin of treachery."

But police officers, as judges, must not violate the law and proper procedures and the limitations which are placed upon them. When the police officers, investigators for bureaus of the government or even for Congressional Committees, exceed their rights and pursue and harass citizens, prior to being able to prove that a crime has been committed, they become intolerable and the only recourse that the citizen can take is to the Courts where a judge and jury may protect his rights under the Constitution. We have existed a free people in time of war and peace, in times of good and competent Presidents and in times of wilful and stupid Presidents only because of the Constitution.

Investigators can bedevil a man beyond belief. Without having a case at all, they go to his friends, his banks, his vendors, his business associates, his customers and clients, making inquiries which, in themselves, are indicative of wrong-doing even though the person is not guilty of a crime. An atmosphere of suspicion is engendered which can destroy his credit and make his acceptability impossible. Corporate businesses, with which the person is associated, suffer from his presence which may be constructive and valuable. Even should he eventually be proved guiltless, he will suffer the stigma imposed by the government by its bedevilling investigators. No law warrants such conduct but the citizen often does not discover what is being done until it is too late.

Column

* * *

IF THE THOUSANDS of persons used by the government to check into a citizen's conduct and finances were used to protect this country against such a creature as Robert Soblen, we should not need to worry so much about our national welfare. The fact of the matter is that from the days of J. Peters to this very day, we have been lax about alien enemies but so harassing about Americans, that those who can, have shipped their capital abroad, principally to Switzerland, to protect it from the ravages of the Income Tax and to protect themselves from harassment.

Government bureaus have a way of excusing excessive and improper harassment of citizens by explaining that the instructions came from those in authority, which is no explanation at all. Since the time when Harlan F. Stone was Attorney General, it was the pride of this nation that J. Edgar Hoover stood like Horatio, one man against all the forces of government, to prevent his FBI from becoming a Federal Police and safeguarding his country from becoming either a police state or tolerating vigilante movements on the part of the citizens.

This alone made J. Edgar Hoover a hero in the eyes of the American people and the FBI has been respected beyond any other similar organization. Thousands of Americans voluntarily assisted it. He was no Himmler committing outrages to please Hitler; he was no Beria, persecuting the innocent to aid Stalin. He stood adamant against all; that the law is the law and that the FBI never transgresses right to please anyone. He has remained in office longer than any other Bureau chief. No President dared touch him. He survived all his Attorneys General and is still beloved by the American people while most of their names are forgotten.

This attitude must not change but FBI and Income Tax and Secret Service personnel must not be used improperly in a free society. Any attempt to do so must be resisted.

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THE NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 3, 1962
PAGE 32

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Ack to Sokolsky
JH/lmd
10-5-62

ENCLOSURE

62-89885-221

1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

These Days . . . .

By George E. Sokolsky

Law Enforcement

J. EDGAR HOOVER, director of the FBI, once wrote in the "Law Enforcement Bulletin," as follows:

Sokolsky

"Nothing discourages and disheartens law enforcement officers more than the knowledge that their efforts in apprehending criminals are too often no more than useless expenditures of time and money—useless because unwarranted leniency in the form of suspended sentences, parole, or probation so frequently makes a mockery of good police work."

Further, he says:

"Certainly, the principles of parole, probation, and other rehabilitative measures are good, but maladministration can nullify their worthwhile aspects. Conscientious. hard-working parole and probation officers, frequently underpaid and seldom able to discharge the heavy burdens placed upon them by the archaic clemency systems still existing in some areas, are just not equipped to cope with ever-expanding caseloads."

But police officers, as judges, must not violate the law and proper procedures and the limitations which are placed upon them. When the police officers, investigators for bureaus of the Government or even for congressional committees, exceed their rights and pursue and harass citizens, prior to being able to prove that a crime has been committed, they become intolerable and the only recourse that the citizen can take is to the courts where a judge and jury may protect his rights under the Constitution. We have existed a free people in time of war and peace, in times of good and competent Presidents and in times of wilful and stupid Presidents only because of the Constitution.

INVESTIGATORS can bedevil a man beyond belief. Without having a case at all, they go to his friends, his banks, his vendors, his business associates, his customers and clients, making inquiries which, in themselves, are indicative of wrong-doing even though the person is not guilty of a crime. An atmosphere of suspicion is engendered which can destroy his credit and make his acceptability impossible.

If the thousands of persons used by the government to check into a citizen's conduct and finances were used to protect this country against such a creature as Robert Soblen, we should not need to worry so much about our national welfare.

GOVERNMENT bureaus have a way of excusing excessive and improper harassment of citizens by explaining that the instructions came from those in authority, which is no explanation at all. Since the time when Harlan F. Stone was Attorney General, it was the pride of this nation that J. Edgar Hoover stood like Horatio, one man against all the forces of government, to prevent his FBI from becoming a Federal Police and safeguarding his country from becoming either a police state or tolerating vigilante movements on the part of citizens.

This alone made J. Edgar Hoover a hero in the eyes of the American people and the FBI has been respected beyond any other similar organization.

This attitude must not change, but FBI and Internal Revenue and Secret Service personnel must not be used improperly in a free society. Any attempt to do so must be resisted.

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King Features Syndicate, Inc.

THE WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCTOBER 3, 1962
PAGE A21

2 ENCLOSURE 62-A9885-221

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 13, 1962

MR. MOHR:

RE: GEORGE SOKOLSKY

As you know, George died at 10 PM last night. I have talked with several close friends this morning relative to his passing. The funeral is to be at 11 AM, Friday, December 14, 1962, at the Central Synagogue in New York City. His body is at the Campbell Funeral Home on Madison Avenue in New York City. Flowers have been sent under the name of "J. Edgar Hoover and Associates."

George was talking to Bob Morris, the former Chief Counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and recently appointed president and general counsel of a civil liberties organization which will open its headquarters in Dallas, Texas, within the near future. He was very relaxed and as a matter of fact, was lying down on his couch in his living room. He had just taken a nitroglycerin pill before answering the phone call from Morris. He passed away without any pain whatsoever. His secretary saw him slowly drop the telephone receiver and turn his head. He was dead by the time she got to him.

George Sokolsky, Jr., called from Italy at 5 AM this morning. He will be unable to attend the funeral both because of his wife's physical condition and the fact that it would be Sunday before they could have the funeral. The Jewish people are not buried on Sundays.

OK - OK L

Although we can be of little or no assistance to the family, the Director might desire that I attend the funeral as his representative in view of George's closeness to us over the years. I am very grateful for the Director allowing me to go to New York last week to accept the NBC award for him. This gave me an opportunity, not only to have dinner with George the night before the award banquet, but I additionally called on him at his apartment the next morning and spent approximately two hours with him discussing matters. At the time he seemed in fine spirits, was in no pain and had excellent color, although he often talked about death from the fact that he expected it at any time.

REC- 11 62-89885-222

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKLDmS
227,988

50 DEC 20 1962

DEC 13 11 AM

-108

13 DEC 14 1962

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

CDD:ejr
(3)

ADDENDUM: (CDD:sak): 12-13-62; Miss Lawrence, Sokolsky's secretary, called this morning right after this memorandum was dictated and stated that Mrs. Sokolsky wondered if the Director would allow me to be an honorary pallbearer. She was advised we would call her back early this afternoon.

OK

CRIME [illegible]RCH

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 13, 1962
2:30PM

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

MR. MARVIN SLEEPER of the New York Journal American, called thru operator from New York and asked to speak to an assistant. He was referred to Mr. Leinbaugh in Mr. DeLoach's Office.

Mr. Sleeper advised Mr. Leinbaugh that since the papers in New York City are on strike they are preparing a program on the eulogy of Mr. Sokolsky. Mr. Sleeper inquired whether the Director, or in his absence, one of the Director's immediate assistants could prepare a one minute tape commenting on Mr. Sokolsky's career.

GEORGE

It was requested that a call be made to LOngacre 4-8000 and that the brief tape be made from the telephone call. They requested that this be done before 6:00PM today.

REC-15 62-89885-223

Mr. Tolson recomended Mr. DeLoach handle and appropriate remark~~e~~s are being prepared by the Crime Records Division.

18 DEC 18 1962

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

kc

DEC 13 3 30 PM '62

Handled
D.M.L.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSK10mS
227,988

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12-13-62

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: RADIO EULOGY FOR GEORGE SOKOLSKY
12-13-62

Marvin Sleeper with the New York Journal American called this afternoon and requested that a brief radio message be taped by Mr. Hoover or one of his assistants eulogizing Sokolsky. It was suggested by Mr. Tolson that I handle this matter in behalf of the Director.

Attached is a brief statement for your approval. I will handle this matter this afternoon.

Enclosure

1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure

Handled 12/13/62

HPL:eah
(5)

EX 109

REC-21

62-88885-224

RECEIVED-FOR.DOX

18 DEC 18 1962

DEC 13 [illegible]

1 - ENCLOSURE
DEC 13 [illegible]

CRIME RESEARCH

353

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/29/83 BY SP16SKI DMS
227,988

53 DEC 27 1962

George Sokolsky's death is a tragic loss to freedom-loving men everywhere and especially to us in the law enforcement profession. A common man of uncommon talent, he has always stood staunchly for the rights of his fellow citizens. He wrote as he lived with malice toward no one but firm in the belief that with his pen as his sword, he would do battle with the forces of evil--of crime, of communism and of prejudice wherever he found them.

J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI join millions throughout the world in paying tribute to this courageous, talented man whom we loved as a friend and admired as a newsman. His place in journalism and in fact in American history is assured. The whole Nation will miss George Sokolsky.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSK1 DmS
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62-59885-224

ENCLOSURE

RA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12-17-62

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GEORGE SOKOLSKY FUNERAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-88 BY SP8 [illegible]
#274,508

I represented the Director at George Sokolsky's funeral Friday, 12-14-62. The service was beautiful by its simplicity. George had left a note to Roy Cohn to be opened upon his death, giving specific instructions as to the funeral and burial. The funeral lasted 15 minutes. It took approximately 2 hours to go out to the cemetery and back for the burial.

I had the opportunity to speak to Dick Berlin, who plans to call the Director in the very near future merely to congratulate him upon his good recovery. Sam Newhouse of the Newhouse Chain was also there, as was Jim Farley, Ken McLauren of King Features, and many others. There were approximately 25 honorary pallbearers in all. I signed the register as the Director's representative.

George left approximately an estate of $200,000 to his wife, Dorothy. Roy Cohn owns the apartment that George lived in. He plans to deed it immediately to the widow.

Roy Cohn approached me after the funeral and told me that the Attorney General had greeted him very cordially outside the church and had mentioned don't worry about this case involving you. Just keep up the practice of law rather than "maneuvering" so much.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-35

62-97564-

62-89885-225

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/83 BY SP1GSKLOms
227,988

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

15 DEC 21 1962

EX-116

DEC 11 1 52 PM '62

CDD:eah
(3)

CRIME [illegible]CH

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51 JAN 2 1963

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DEC 26 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TAVEL ST

DATE: 3-29-66

FROM : L. E. SHORT

SUBJECT: REHABILITATION PROGRAM
RECORDS BRANCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-2-82 BY SP4 ELW/cal 227,988

DESCRIPTION OF FILE: 62-89885 sub A
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The above listed file has been called to our attention by personnel of the Consolidation Unit. It consists of 32 sections beginning in 1946. All of these sections contain Sokolsky's columns clipped mostly from the old Washington Post and Times Herald. No clippings have been placed in file since 1962 inasmuch as Sokolsky died on 12/12/62 (62-89885-222). The majority of these clippings do not contain any indexing.

Destruction of this mail would result in saving space in the file room. This category of mail is authorized under the general records schedule and no further archival authority is required.

Attention is called to the memorandum from F. W. Waikart to Mr. McGuire dated 2/23/61 (66-1897-710) to the effect that back issues of Sokolsky's columns are maintained at the Library of Congress. It is requested that the Crime Records Division review the above listed file to determine if any reason exists which would preclude destruction of these clippings. A notation advising of the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum and returned to the Consolidation Unit of the Records Branch, Room 7231.

RECOMMENDATION:

For referral to the Crime Records Section.

MCW:lmd
(4)

REC- 101

ST
3/29

62-89885-226

We agree on destruction of the Sokolsky columns.
TN
3-30-66

6 MAR 31 1966

Destruction completed 7/26/66 in Consolidation mcw

199
53 APR 5 1966

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-3286

ONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-17-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Captioned individual wrote December 14th and indicated that he is appealing his suit for $1,250,000 against the Washington Post regarding a column written by George Sokolsky. He stated that the attorney for the defense boasted that FBI files were being made available in the case and that if the case came to trial, FBI Agents would testify against him.

Bufiles indicate we have conducted an extensive Racial Matters investigation concerning [redacted] This investigation was closed in January, 1960. The Chicago Office was Office of origin since [redacted] resided in Chicago. [redacted] army record indicates he has [redacted]

b6
b7C

We have a copy of the late George Sokolsky's column which appeared in the Washington Post on 5-20-60. Mr. Sokolsky was critical of Mullins and cited records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding Mullins and his activities. No reference is made to the FBI and the file does not indicate that we were of assistance to Mr. Sokolsky in preparing the column. There is further no indication in this file that we have even been aware of the libel suit or that defense attorneys have contacted the Bureau.

105-15727-97

62-89885-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/22/81 BY SP1GSK/ABH
203,158 227,998

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures

NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 23 1963

12 DEC 20 1963

JH:cal
(4)

JH. cal

59 DEC 31 1963

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: [redacted]

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) In view of correspondent's background, no purpose would be served in contacting him to set him straight and, therefore, no acknowledgment should be made of his letter.

(2) Since correspondent is now residing in New York, attached airtel to the Chicago and New York Offices should be forwarded instructing the Chicago Office to furnish New York complete background information concerning him.

GK.

March 21, 1974

REC-109 62-89885-227

Professor Warren I. Cohen
Department of History
College of Arts and Letters
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSK/Dms
227,988

Dear Professor Cohen:

A preliminary review of our records has been conducted relative to your March 11th request concerning the late George Sokolsky.

We have no investigatory file on Mr. Sokolsky. However, we have on file selected clippings of his syndicated column and several transcripts of his broadcasts, all totaling approximately 275 pages. The cost of copies of the available material would be approximately $67. This charge has been determined pursuant to the provisions of Attorney General Order No. 502-73, which prescribes the rate for furnishing copies of documents and for searching and producing requested records. A 25% deposit of $16.75 by check or money order payable to the Treasury of the United States is required.

Enclosed for your further information is a copy of the Freedom of Information Act, Reprint of Statute, Existing Regulations and Statements of Policy from Title 5, United States Code, Section 552.

If you desire to have copies of the available clippings and transcripts, please indicate in writing your willingness to pay the fee as high as anticipated and enclose the necessary deposit.

Unrecorded Copy Filed In 62-102739-164
~~62-115330~~

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure
1 - Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

1 - Bufile 62-115330 (FOI-REPLIES)

NOTE: There is no record of the correspondent in the indices.

msc:bf (7)

MAILED 23
MAR 22 1974
FBI

XEROX
MAR 27 1974

57MAR2

Farrington, 4706

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
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Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

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MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN 48823

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS • DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY • MORRILL HALL

11 March 1974

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I understand that it is now possible for historians to have access to inactive FBI files. The book I am presently writing includes a section on the late George Sokolsky (alias George Soks and G. Granada and perhaps others). Please advise me as to whether I may see your file on Sokolsky and, if so, how much it would cost for a copy, xerox or microfilm.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Warren I. Cohen
Warren I. Cohen
Professor

REC-109 62-89885-227

5 MAR 25 1974

ack: 3-21-74 mac:dj

CORRESPONDENCE

XEROX MAR 27 1974

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/83 BY SP1GSKIDMS
227,988